



Our final plan

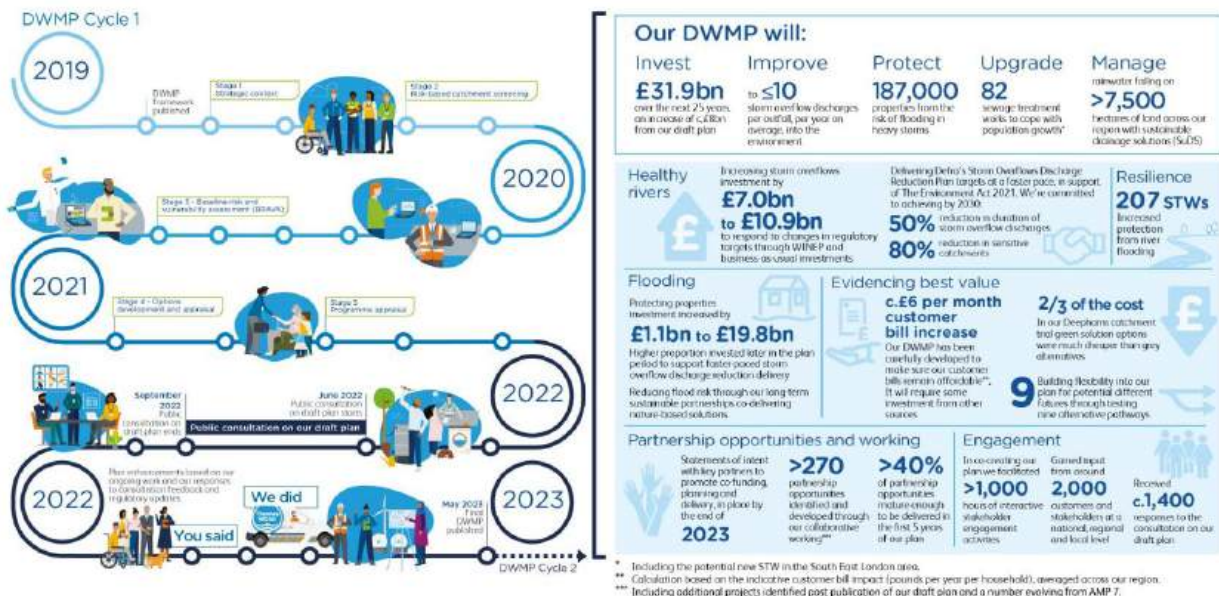
Our Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan 2025-2050

Technical Appendices
Appendix K – Strategic Environmental Assessment
Report

May 2023

Preface

We're proud to present our first Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) and encouraged by the level of positive feedback we've received. Over the last four years, we've engaged and worked collaboratively with around 2,000 of our customers and stakeholders, to deepen our shared understanding and develop new ways to manage drainage and wastewater across our region. We illustrate our DWMP Cycle 1 and its headlines below.



We've progressed and enhanced our DWMP since we published it for public consultation in June 2022. We were pleased to receive lots of positive comments and support on the quality and ambition of our draft plan as well as useful ideas for making our final DWMP even stronger.

We've updated our draft plan based on our ongoing DWMP work, regulatory updates and our responses to the consultation feedback wherever possible*. Our updates include providing more detail where you felt it was needed and creating new appendices to answer technical queries. For more details on how we've progressed our final plan and responded to the consultation feedback, please see our [Non-technical summary](#) and [You said, We did Technical appendix](#).

* Some public consultation feedback didn't require further action or wasn't relevant to the DWMP process. Other feedback was relevant to future DWMP planning cycles and will be used to inform this work.

Progress signposts

We want to make it easy for you to see what's changed. You can spot all the places we've updated our draft plan with our 'progress signposts' which we've used across our final DWMP documents.



Here's where they'll be:

- Preface summaries – we've put a summary table in each document's preface (excluding Summary documents and CSPs)
- Relevant chapters – we've placed the appropriate signposts next to each relevant chapter (including Summary document and CSPs)

To help you find our progress signposts, here are examples of what to look out for:



Progress summary table

The progress signposts summary table for the chapters in this document is outlined below. We've used orange cells to indicate where our draft plan has been updated with progress.

Progress signposts summary: Technical Appendix K - SEA					
	 Progress updated	 More detail or new content	 Number(s) updated	 Delivery timeframe updated	 Informing DWMP cycle 2
1. Introduction					
2. Approach to assessment					
3. Description and Scope of the DWMP and environmental assessment					
4. Methodology					
5. Review of relevant Legislation, Plans and Programmes					
6. Baseline and Key Environmental Issues					
7. Assessment Framework					
8. GSO Assessment					
9. Catchment Sensitivity Assessment					
10. Significance of Effect					
11. Final Plan					
12. Mitigation					
13. Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects					
14. Monitoring					

	 Progress updated	 More detail or new content	 Number(s) updated	 Delivery timeframe updated	 Informing DWMP cycle 2
15. Summary and Conclusion					
Appendix A					
Appendix B					
Appendix C					
Appendix D					
Appendix E					
Appendix F					
Appendix G					

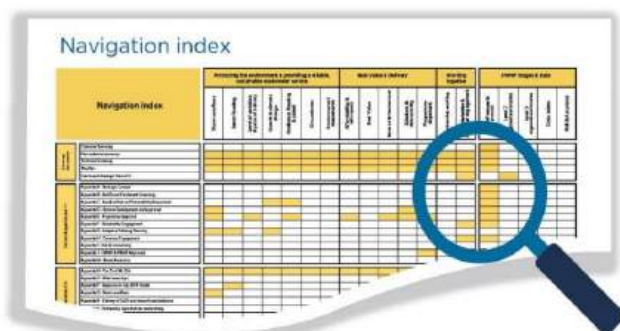
Key DWMP content

This document specifically includes the following key DWMP content:

- Protecting the environment and providing a reliable, sustainable wastewater service:
 - Environmental assessments

Navigating our documents

To help you navigate around our final DWMP document suite and find where key DWMP content features, we've placed a Navigation index at the back of this document.

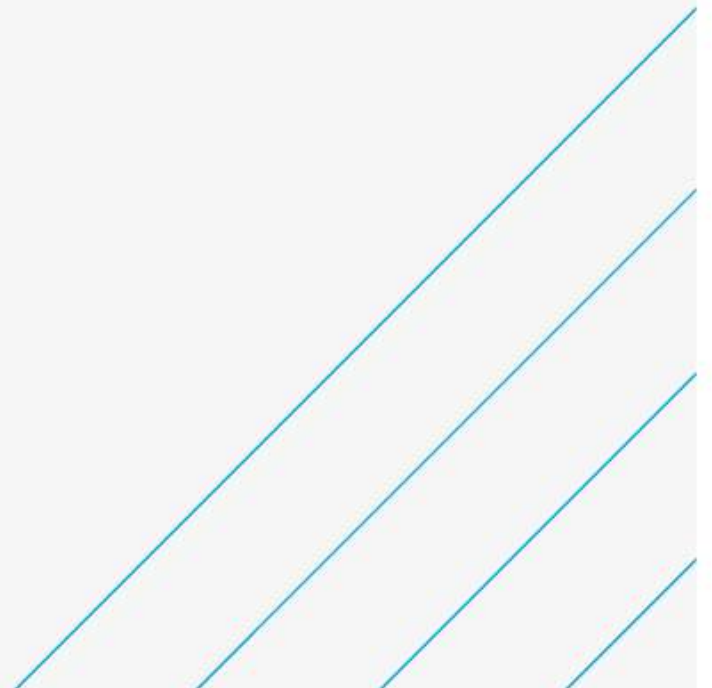


Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Environmental Report

Thames Water

April 2023



Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for Thames Water and use in relation to the TW Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

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This document has 171 pages including the cover.

Executive Summary

Introduction

Thames Water, along with other water companies, are developing Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs) which will set out how they maintain, improve, and increase capacity of their drainage network and wastewater services over the next 25 years.

To do this, a series of solutions to known problems will need to be developed across the Thames Water area. It is recognised that some of these solutions may potentially cause adverse effects on the environment or the people of the area, particularly during their construction or implementation. However, all the solutions aim to address particular problems and will ultimately benefit both the environment and people.

Approach to the assessment

In order to understand where adverse effects may occur from constructing or implementing the proposed solutions, as well as where opportunities for environmental improvement may be found, an environmental assessment has been produced. The solutions analysed include more than forty generic types across all the drainage catchments in the Thames Water area (of which there are 382).

The environmental assessment process had a series of challenges. Key amongst these challenges is the fact that the DWMP is at an early stage of development, and it is not yet known precisely where the solutions may be developed, nor their precise size, layout or nature. This means that, at this stage, any approach to understanding the potential effects of solutions and their significance is necessarily high level.

Nevertheless, a Geographical Information System (GIS) was used to develop an approach that is consistent with environmental assessment guidance noted in the Framework for the production of DWMPs. This helped to demonstrate that the DWMP delivers the best, sustainable outcomes for customers, stakeholders and the environment.

This assessment reflects and builds upon earlier work undertaken as part of the Option Development and Appraisal Stage of the DWMP development.

Assessment findings

Uncertainties remain within the DWMP mainly in relation to where the solutions may be developed, or their precise size, layout or nature. However, based on the findings of the environmental assessment, it is possible to draw a number of key considerations in relation to the DWMP and the likely significant effects that can be anticipated from its implementation.

- Significant beneficial effects are likely across the majority of catchments.
- Significant beneficial effects identified are likely to be long term.
- Significant beneficial effects stem from solutions that will reduce frequency and severity of spills from the wastewater network (including combined sewer overflow events); reduce and improve resilience to flooding; improve quality of effluent discharges and improve capacity and efficiency of wastewater networks and processes.
- Beneficial effects are anticipated across a range of environmental topics such as biodiversity, water quality, flood risk, material assets, climate change and human health.
- Adverse effects are considered most likely in the construction phase, due to the construction / implementation activities required. These adverse effects are focused (though not limited to) a small range of environmental topics such as biodiversity, soils and landscape.

While some of the solutions are small in scale and will only require installation within existing infrastructure, or at discrete sites or properties, there is still a potential for these installation activities to cause disturbance to people or the environment. For the most part though, this is likely to be minimal and for a short period.

Other solution types are of a greater scale and will require construction activities – these could be of substantial scale on occasion and are much more likely to cause disturbance. This environmental assessment has identified where these activities have most potential for adverse effects and has begun the process of identifying ways in which negative effects can be minimised, as well as maximising any potential beneficial effects. It is also the case that for the most part, once construction is completed, environmental benefits will be

realised as water quality improves, there are less incidences of flooding and so on, and as such there will likely be positive effects on human health and wellbeing.

Conclusions and future development of the DWMP

A more detailed assessment of the issues identified within this assessment will be required as the DWMP is developed through future cycles, with this process continuing through the detailed design and solution implementation phases. While limitations in the assessment are highlighted, this work will provide the foundation for further, more detailed assessment, as the location and scale of interventions become known. In highlighting areas of potential risk and opportunity, as well as mitigation requirements, this assessment should provide a key resource to inform the design process, including site selection and scaling.

The first iteration of the Final Plan has been developed and identifies specific solutions for each catchment, London risk zone and existing Sewage Treatment Works (STW). Generally, the solutions presented in the Final Plan represent a subset of those previously briefed and assessed in earlier iterations of the DWMP development. The decision-making process that informed option selection for the first iterations of the DWMP included a range of economic, engineering and environmental metrics that included those anticipated Likely Significant Effects (LSEs).

Version 3 of this document replaces the 'Preferred Plan' chapter with a Chapter reflecting the 'Final Plan'. This chapter summarises the solutions and the associated LSEs of the Final Plan. While there will be further development of the DWMP in future iterations and further development of the solutions proposed, this assessment confirms the key early considerations in relation to the DWMP and the likely significant effects that can be anticipated from its implementation, which remain as presented above.

Stakeholder engagement

Discussions relating to this SEA and the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) took place with the Environment Agency (EA) and Natural England. Section 2.1 of this report includes details of the issues raised by the EA and Natural England and how they have been addressed during the SEA process.

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Appendices (separate Documents)

Volume 2

- Appendix A. Baseline and Key Environmental Issues
- Appendix B. Legislation, Plans and Programmes
- Appendix C. Impact Magnitude Proformas
- Appendix D. Solution Significance of Effect – All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZs and existing STWs)
- Appendix E. Solution Significance of Effect –London Catchments and LRZs
- Appendix F. Solution Significance of Effect –Existing Sewage Treatment Works

Volume 3

- Appendix G. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs) Proformas

Volume 4

- Appendix H. London Catchment and London Risk Zones Proformas

Volume 5

- Appendix I. Existing STW Proformas

Glossary

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
ASM	Active System Management
CAPS	Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DWMP	Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan
DWSZ	Drinking Water Safeguarding Zone
EA	Environment Agency
EPI	Environmental Performance Indicator
ER	Environmental Report
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GSO	Generic Sub-Option (defines a broad option type that can be applied to a catchment to deal with a particular issue).
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
LA	Local Authority
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LRZ	London Risk Zone (these are subdivisions of the disproportionately large catchments within the London region (i.e. Beckton, Crossness, Mogden, Riverside, Deephams, Long Reach, Beddington and Hogsmill catchments))
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
NCA	National Character Area
NE	Natural England
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NHS	National Health Service
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ODA	Option Development and Appraisal
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PA	Programme Appraisal
PM _{2.5}	Particulate Matter _{2.5}
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter ₁₀
PPPs	Plans, Policies and Programmes
PRoW	Public Right of Way
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Area

RBD	River Basin District
RIGS	Regional Importance Geological Sites
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
TW	Thames Water
TV NTOL	Thames Valley and Non-Tideway outside London
UIDs	Unsatisfactory intermittent Discharges
UKWIR	UK Water Industry Research
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site
WRSE	Water Resources South East

1. Introduction

Thames Water (TW), along with other water companies, are developing Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs) which will set out how they maintain, improve, and increase capacity of their drainage network and wastewater services over the next 25 years. As the Environment Agency (EA) note, for the first time, these plans will put the planning of drainage and wastewater services on a level footing with the planning undertaken for water resources¹. Final DWMPs have been produced to enable water companies to embed them within their respective PR24 business plans for Ofwat.

This Environmental Report (ER) sets out the key steps undertaken to examine options for addressing drainage issues brought forward through the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) and determine their environmental significance. Results of this process were then used to inform further consideration of DWMP programme appraisal.

A key consideration at this stage of DWMP development is that while the catchments are known (over 310 have been examined following the Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)) and the broad option types (hereafter known as Generic Sub Options, or GSO's) are known (with a total of 43 possible GSO types set out), no further information or details regarding the precise location where a GSO may be developed within a catchment (other than those at an existing sewage works), nor the precise size, layout and nature of the GSO are known at this stage. This means that at this stage, any approach to understanding the potential effects of GSO's and their significance is necessarily high level.

Nevertheless, it has been possible to develop an approach that is consistent with environmental assessment guidance noted in the Framework for the production of DWMPs and as such, helps demonstrate that the DWMP delivers the best, sustainable outcomes for customers, stakeholders and the environment. It also demonstrates a comprehensive, evidence-based approach that can help to deliver resilience while protecting the environment. This assessment has been undertaken to reflect the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) legislation and guidance, SEA methodologies, and also reflect and build upon earlier work undertaken as part of the Option Development and Appraisal Stage of the DWMP development.

2. Approach to Assessment

As noted, the approach taken to assess the DWMP is reflective of the requirements of SEA, which is set out in England through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the "SEA Regulations"). While the United Kingdom has now left the EU, the SEA Regulations still apply to a wide range of plans and programmes, including water and now wastewater plans, and modifications to them. While a formal SEA is not a statutory obligation for the DWMP at this level, integrating SEA principles at this stage will ensure that environmental considerations are made at the earliest stage of plan making.

The overarching objective of the SEA Regulations are:

"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment." (Set out in Article 1 of the EU SEA Directive)

The main requirements introduced by the SEA Regulations are that:

- the findings of the SEA are published in an Environmental Report (ER), which sets out the significant effects of the draft plan;
- consultation is undertaken on the plan and the ER;
- the results of consultation are taken into account in decision-making relating to the adoption of the plan; and
- information on how the results of the SEA have been taken into account is made available to the public.

¹EA: Pollution from water industry wastewater: challenges for the water environment (October 2021)

As requested by the Environment Agency, consideration was made of the approach to SEA made in respect of the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (FCERM). While it is acknowledged that there are clear areas of relevance to the role of Thames Water and the DWMP specifically related to flood risk, the FCERM does not cover the full range of DWMP objectives nor the range of potential impacts and benefits of the options/solutions.

The FCERM strategy sets out a national framework for local flood and coastal erosion risk management strategies and projects. The assessment of the FCERM strategy was undertaken at what was considered to be proportionate to its national context, considering potential impacts at a national level. FCERM recognises that local level strategies and projects will have environmental effects at a local level, which can only be identified following environmental assessments. For example, the SEA of FCERM notes that the strategy contains no detailed locational information, or details of precise measures to be used. As a result, there was also uncertainty on the sensitivity of different places to new flood and coastal infrastructure or other risk management tools. The FCERM SEA notes that local level assessments will need to be undertaken at a more relevant scale to consider potential environmental effects in particular places.

At present, there is also a lack of specific knowledge of the type of measure / solution and its location where it would be developed under the DWMP. However, it was considered that utilising a GIS based approach to derive sensitivities across the approximate 300 catchments within the DWMP plan area, alongside knowledge of the 43 GSOs, meant that the DWMP could be examined at a more detailed level / 'greater granularity' than would be possible under the FCERM approach. This approach would allow the Plan making team access to more robust information on environmental issues across the Plan area. It would also ensure that more detailed environmental consideration could be made during Programme appraisal and identification of the preferred Plan. However, as with the FCERM, more detailed assessment is required, particularly in respect of those issues which can only be fully understood when locational and specific technological details are fully known.

2.1. Reporting and consultation

While the approach taken is not a formal SEA at this point, and no formal Scoping has been undertaken, this approach has benefited from consultation with the Environment Agency and Natural England. Consultation on the Preferred Plan was undertaken between 30 June 2022 and 26 September 2022 and an overview of the comments received and how these were addressed are set out as follows:

Table 2-1 Natural England

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
The SEA does not contain a full scoping report. Natural England acknowledges the suggestion to create a scope later on when there are more details available at a project level.	As noted in the SEA Report, no formal Scoping was undertaken. A review of relevant Plans and Policies, local and regional baseline information was carried out to ensure that the Assessment Framework was robust and reflective of local environmental issues. This approach was supplemented by a review of other regional reports including the Water Resources South East Scoping Report and benefitted from early discussions with the Environment Agency and Natural England regarding approach.
The current SEA does not give an indication of what the positive or negative impacts of specific options may be but rather summarises them in a table for each area.	Details of positive or negative effects of specific options are provided within the Impact Magnitude Proformas in Appendix C. It should be noted that these are necessarily high level assessments due to the uncertainty surrounding the precise location where options may be developed within a catchment, or the precise size, layout and nature of the option proposed.
Table 4-1 gives a description of each general sub option (GSO), allowing a more in-depth look at what the positive and negative impacts may be while allowing stakeholders to judge the suitability of options in specific areas. This table is useful for addressing different threats to habitats and species.	Noted.
In table 4-2 screening has been included which shows how the sensitivity has been concluded for the different SEA topics. However, the screening is lacking in detail to be sufficient for a full SEA. For example, the biodiversity topic describes European sites that are intersected by options as having the highest priority but there are no details on which European sites are likely to be impacted.	Noted – the lack of detail on which European Sites are likely to be impacted is due to the uncertainty surrounding precise location of Generic Sub Options. A post consultation meeting was held with Natural England and this issue was discussed in detail. Natural England have since confirmed that ‘due to the early stages in scheme planning, where many options have not been fully scoped, the information about the scale and nature of the schemes are not yet available to conduct in-depth analysis of environmental impacts. Thames Water’s approach seems proportionate, given the aforementioned and the large number of options included in the plan’.
Marine Conservation Zones, priority species and protected species have not been included in the SEA.	While these elements have now been incorporated into the baseline, therefore informing the wider assessment process it

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
	is important to note that the approach to the assessment is necessarily high level owing to the uncertainty of the location of options within catchments. As such, a set of rules (set out in Table 4-2) is used to establish an indicative and preliminary sensitivity characterisation for each catchment. In respect of biodiversity, this considers a range of international, national and locally designated sites for biodiversity as well as consideration of priority habitats. It is anticipated that the full range of designations pertinent to biodiversity will be appropriately considered when greater locational information is known, and project level assessments are undertaken.
For the water objective there should be a decision guiding question on whether there will be an effect on a European Site which is or will be subject to nutrient neutrality.	Noted – this will be included for the next iteration of the DWMP but has not been included here as due to the level of uncertainty regarding location etc., it would not be possible to assess this issue fully. A post consultation meeting held with Natural England confirmed that Natural England understand the issues of lack of locational information at this stage and have noted that the assessment took a precautionary approach.
Table 8-2 shows each GSO's attributed action against each SEA objective. While this does give an overview of how GSO's score against objectives this is not sufficient for an SEA. The SEA should demonstrate the effects of specific GSO's against the objectives with details of what positive and negative effects there may be. Potential mitigation methods should be proposed to offset negative impacts with a final severity level given for the construction and operational impacts	Details of positive or negative effects of specific options are provided within the Impact Magnitude Proformas in Appendix C and mitigation is proposed (see also Chapter 12). Note that these are necessarily high level assessments due to the uncertainty surrounding the precise location where options may be developed within a catchment, or the precise size, layout and nature of the option proposed.
A cumulative impacts assessment has been included but only at a generic high level. No cumulative impacts of GSO's have been discussed with the current data available As a full assessment has not been included, it is not appropriate to be concluding no major impact and excluding any SEA topics from the cumulative impact assessment. Natural England acknowledges that lacking the specific location of potential GSO's makes determining cumulative impact more difficult at this stage but there should be a list of other plans that could potentially have a cumulative impact with the DWMP options such as those	Note is made in relation to cumulative effects that there is a range of other water related Plans and Policies within the Plan Area e.g. Thames Water's Water Resource Management Plan and Drought plan, other water related Plans and Policies in neighbouring areas e.g. WRMPs, DWMPs or Drought plans in addition to Local Authority Development Plans related to residential, commercial and industrial development. For brevity purposes, these Plans were not specifically listed in Chapter 13 but are included in Appendix B.

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
proposed to local planning authorities, Strategic Resource Options (SRO) water transfers between regions and plans from neighbouring water companies.	Note is also made that there are a wide range of major developments or infrastructure projects underway or expected to commence within the Plan area, alongside more typical small scale 'day to day' developments. Specific examples include (but are not limited to) M25 RTMC Replacement, HS2, Crossrail, Lower Thames Crossing, as well as broader developments such as those through the Affordable Homes Programme, wider transport infrastructure, energy and utilities sectors. Generally, the schemes ultimately derived from the DWMP are likely to be located in relatively small discrete areas and not developed across wide areas, though this will be determined when the schemes are known. It is also the case that construction will take place at different times and within different catchments and as such the cumulative impact of construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.
The SEA includes a section on monitoring, but this is not detailed enough for a full SEA. When data is not available to detail specific monitoring methodology then there should at least be high level aims for monitoring which covers limitations highlighted in the current baseline	Noted – Further information on proposed monitoring has now been identified and incorporated to the SEA Report (see Chapter 14). This notes that at this stage it is anticipated that likely monitoring metrics would include, as a minimum, those metrics currently utilised by Thames Water as part of their wastewater / drainage monitoring programme. Note has also been made of the proposed monitoring outlined in Thames Water's draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024, to ensure that there is synergy with that water management plan and that monitoring across environmental objectives is as effective as possible. As well as utilising existing and proposed Thames Water monitoring, some elements of the monitoring proposed will require liaison with bodies such as Historic England, Environment Agency, Natural England and Local Authorities and utilisation of data derived from their monitoring activities.
While avoidance measures should be taken to minimise impacts on protected sites avoidance is not a form of mitigation	Avoidance is recognised as meaning that mitigation will not be required, or its requirement will be reduced and would have a greater chance of success. It is the intention that the findings of

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
The SEA is not detailed enough in the conclusions drawn to accept or reject any of the GSO's discussed. Instead, it highlights what the positive or negative impacts may generally be along with their severity When more details are confirmed on specific locations of infrastructure needed the SEA will need to be updated	this assessment would be used as part of scheme development to help ensure that avoidance, particularly of protected sites, is a key consideration. A post consultation meeting held with Natural England confirmed that Natural England understand the issues of lack of locational information at this stage and have noted that the assessment took a precautionary approach.
The SEA shows how sensitivity of each area has been concluded, which looks at protected landscapes and what the proximity of the option is to that protected landscape. However, the SEA does not identify specific landscapes that are at risk and what the impacts might be from potential options. There is no mitigation proposed.	As noted, the assessments are necessarily high level assessments due to the uncertainty surrounding the precise location where options may be developed within a catchment, nor the precise size, layout and nature of the option proposed. A post consultation meeting held with Natural England confirmed that Natural England understand the issues of lack of locational information at this stage and have noted that the assessment took a precautionary approach.
The SEA shows how sensitivity of each area has been concluded by considering SSSIs and what the proximity of the option is to that SSSI. However, the SEA does not identify specific SSSIs that are at risk and what the impacts might be from potential options. There is no mitigation proposed.	As noted, the assessments are necessarily high level assessments due to the uncertainty surrounding the precise location where options may be developed within a catchment, nor the precise size, layout and nature of the option proposed. A post consultation meeting held with Natural England confirmed that Natural England understand the issues of lack of locational information at this stage and have noted that the assessment took a precautionary approach.

Table 2-2 - Environment Agency

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
The methodology adopted in the assessment was robust, involving consideration of potential catchment sensitivity and potential magnitude of impact utilising a GIS based approach which allowed for consistency of assessment. The report summarises the findings of the assessment although the detail is in appendices which are not easily accessible. This has limited our ability to review TWUL's SEA in greater detail. The Executive Summary was very dense reading and a nontechnical summary that is easily navigable by including sub-headings to show it clearly summarises the report would have been helpful.	Noted – All Appendices will be made available on publication of the Final DWMP. The assessment summary and conclusions are made in the Environmental Report. The Executive Summary has now been revised, with sub-headings added to provide greater clarity on findings.

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
The report was hard to navigate in places and the variation in terminology (i.e., referring to options that are proposed in the DWMP as ‘solutions’ in the early part of the report and then switching to the term ‘Generic Sub-options’) does mean the report is not always easy to follow.	Noted – greater clarification on terminology has been made in the Environmental Report and a Glossary updated to aid interpretation.
A scoping study was not undertaken. Restricted access to supporting details was limiting in terms of being able to understand what assumptions had been made in the assessment. Providing the additional volumes of this report on the Thames Water website to accompany the report so that the full details of the process adopted and the information and assumptions which underpins the findings can be understood would be helpful. Whilst this is stated as not being a statutory SEA it would be reasonably expected that, at a minimum, appendices setting out the list of plans, programmes and policies which were reviewed and details of the baseline and key environmental issues would be included in the report.	As noted in the SEA Report, no formal Scoping was undertaken, rather a review of relevant Plans and Policies, along with a review of local and regional baseline information was carried out to ensure that the Assessment Framework was robust and reflective of local environmental issues. This approach was also supplemented by a review of other regional reports including the Water Resources South East Scoping Report and benefitted from early discussions with Environment Agency and Natural England regarding approach. The Appendices documents will be made available on publication of the Final DWMP. For clarity, the Appendices include the following: Volume 2 Appendix A. Baseline and Key Environmental Issues Appendix B. Legislation, Plans and Programmes Appendix C. Impact Magnitude Proformas Appendix D. Solution Significance of Effect – All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZs and existing STWs) Appendix E. Solution Significance of Effect –London Catchments and LRZs Appendix F. Solution Significance of Effect –Existing Sewage Treatment Works Volume 3 Appendix G. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs) Proformas Volume 4 Appendix H. London Catchment and London Risk Zones Proformas Volume 5

Consultation Comment	How was this addressed?
Section 1 -p11 states “A key consideration at this stage of DWMP development is that while the catchments are known (we have assessed all catchments for which feasible options were identified as required) and the broad Solution types are known (with 43 possible Solution types selected for feasible optioneering out of a total of 47 considered for the unconstrained option development), no further information or details regarding the precise location where a Solution may be developed within a catchment (other than those at an existing sewage works), nor the precise size, layout and nature of the Solution are known at this stage. This means that at this stage, any approach to understanding the potential effects of Solutions and their significance is necessarily high level.” No proposals for monitoring are provided so it is not transparent as to the next steps in terms of what further investigation/modelling/assessment will be needed and the timescale. It is also not clear how consultation responses will be considered in finalising the DWMP.	Appendix I. Existing STW Proformas Noted – Further information on proposed monitoring has now been identified and incorporated into the SEA Report (see Chapter 14). This notes that at this stage it is anticipated that likely monitoring metrics would include, as a minimum, those metrics currently utilised by Thames Water as part of their wastewater / drainage monitoring programme. Note has also been made of the proposed monitoring outlined in Thames Water’s draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024, to ensure that there is synergy with that water management plan and ensure that monitoring across environmental objectives is as effective as possible. As well as utilising existing and proposed Thames Water monitoring, some elements of the monitoring proposed will require liaison with bodies such as Historic England, Environment Agency, Natural England and Local Authorities and utilisation of data derived from their monitoring activities.
We welcome the inclusion of information on groundwater protection and how it should be incorporated in the DWMP within the SEA. However currently none of the aspects relating to groundwater protection are addressed within the DWMP. Further work needed between now and publication to incorporate the guidance held within the SEA. The contents of the SEA should not be dealt with in isolation, it should be used. We are happy to provide further detail on specific detail within the SEA on groundwater which we believe should be mirrored directly in your DWMP.	A further Technical Appendix has been prepared in response to the consultation feedback regarding groundwater protection – see Technical Appendix T Groundwater Quality

Key reporting requirements are consistent with those set by the SEA Directive and SEA Regulations:

'An Environmental Report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.'

This Assessment Report sets out anticipated likely significant effects of the DWMP, though it is to be stressed that this understanding of significance of effect is uncertain at this point due to the lack of knowledge of precise spatial location, or precise technical details, of the GSO's at this point.

In order to demonstrate how the approach taken is aligned to SEA, Table 2-3 sets out the way requirements of SEA have been addressed in this report.

Table 2-3 - Schedule of SEA Requirements

Information to be included in the Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations (Regulation 12 and Schedule 2)		Where covered in this Assessment Report
1.	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Chapters 1, 2 and 5 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). See also Volume 2, (Appendix B).
2.	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;	Chapter 6 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). See also Volume 2 (Appendix A) and Catchment Sensitivity Proformas contained in Volumes 3, 4 and 5.
3.	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Chapter 6 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). See also Volume 2 (Appendix A) and Catchment Sensitivity Proformas contained in Volumes 3, 4 and 5.
4.	Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan, including in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Chapter 6 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report).
5.	The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapters 4 and 7 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report)
6.	The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as: biodiversity; population; human health; fauna; flora; soil; water; air; climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; the interrelationship between the above factors	Chapters 10 and 12 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). See also Volume 2 (Appendix D)
7.	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan	Chapters 10 and 11 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). See also Volume 2 (Appendix C)
8.	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Chapters 2 and 4 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report) Any difficulties: Chapter 2 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report) – a key issue is the lack of precise spatial data of where GSO's will

Information to be included in the Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations (Regulation 12 and Schedule 2)	Where covered in this Assessment Report
	be implemented within a Catchment, as well as precise details of the scale and nature of the GSO. It is considered that within this Environmental Report a large number of alternative options have been embedded as part of the assessment. Not all GSO's have been taken forward as part of the Final Plan due to consideration of the results of this assessment process and other technical and economic considerations.
9. A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Regulation 17	Chapter 13 of Volume 1 (Environmental Report). Also consult separate Habitats Regulations Assessment undertaken.

3. Description and Scope of the DWMP and environmental assessment

The section describes the context of the DWMP, as well as the spatial, temporal and technical scope of the DWMP.

3.1. Background and description of the DWMP

In 2018, Water UK collaborated with water companies across the UK, plus the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra); the Welsh Government; Ofwat; the Environment Agency; Natural Resources Wales; the Consumer Council for Water; ADEPT; and Blueprint for Water to create a DWMP Framework². The document outlines a framework for undertaking drainage and wastewater management plans.

A DWMP will set out how water and wastewater companies intend to extend, improve and maintain a robust and resilient drainage and wastewater system. The plan must take a long-term view, setting out a planning period that is appropriate to the risks faced by each company, but with a minimum period of 25 years.

The ten England and Wales water and wastewater companies, including Thames Water, that are subject to regulatory price controls, have committed to produce DWMPs in accordance with this framework. The DWMPs will inform their business plan submissions for the next price review in 2024.

The framework provides the basis for more collaborative and integrated planning with and alongside organisations that have responsibilities relating to drainage, flooding and protection of the environment.

The Thames Water DWMP will be required to:

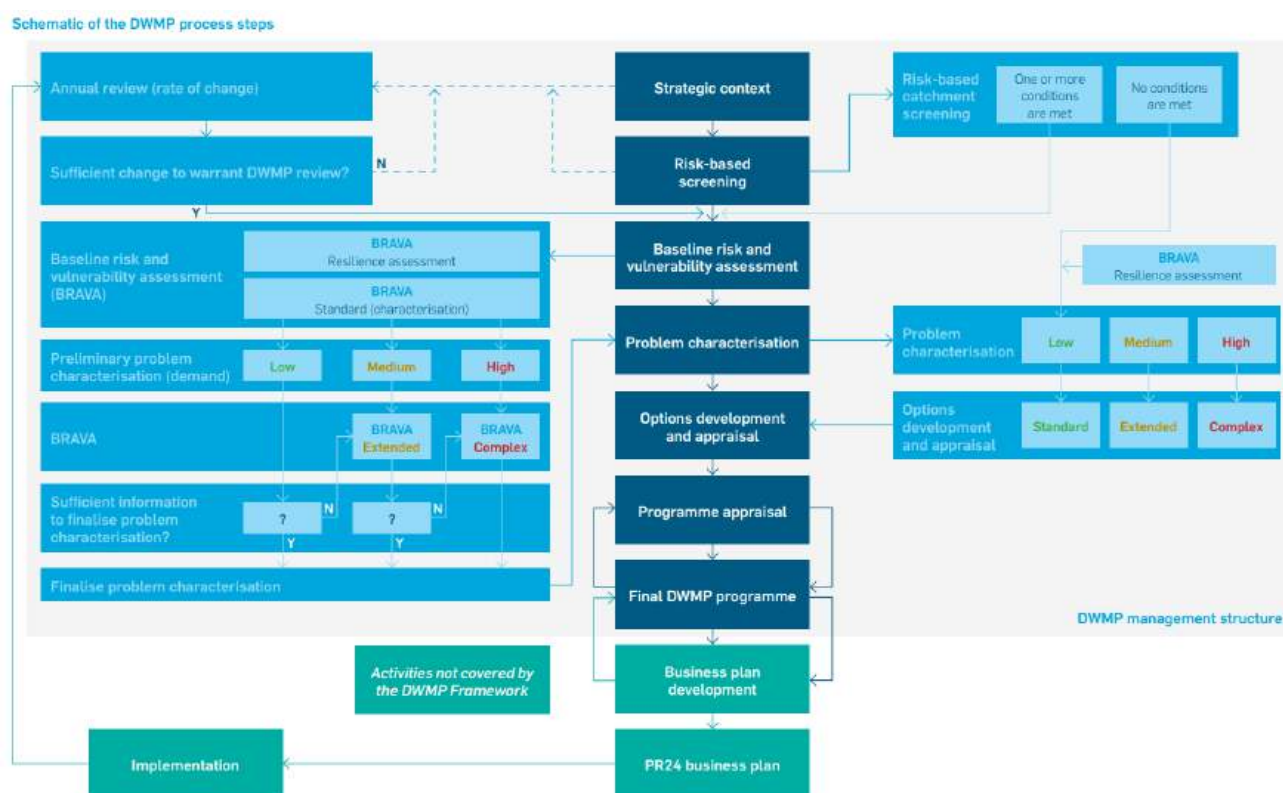
- Set out the company's assessment of long-term drainage and wastewater capacity and the drivers, risks and scenarios being planned for;
- Assess where (largely drainage) infrastructure managed by other stakeholders may impose additional risks to drainage and wastewater services; and
- Identify those options that offer best value to customers and the environment, ensuring robust, resilient and sustainable drainage and wastewater services in the long-term.

² <https://www.water.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Water-UK-DWMP-Framework-Report-Main-Document.pdf>

Figure 3-1 provides a schematic of the DWMP process steps that TW worked through to prepare the DWMP including:

1. Scope and Context: An overview of the drainage and wastewater region, plus the drivers and objectives that shaped the DWMP;
2. Catchment Screening: An overview of the region's results from the industry-wide catchment vulnerability screening against 17 different risk indicators;
3. Catchment risk analysis/Baseline Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA): A more detailed assessment of the catchments to help understand the risks they face and identify opportunities for Options;
4. Option Development and Appraisal (ODA): A list of options considered and their feasibility, using a methodology which focuses the level of planning effort i.e. proportionate to the risk identified.
5. Programme Appraisal / Final DWMP.

Figure 3-1 - Schematic of DWMP Process Step



Source: A Framework for the production of Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans, September 2018

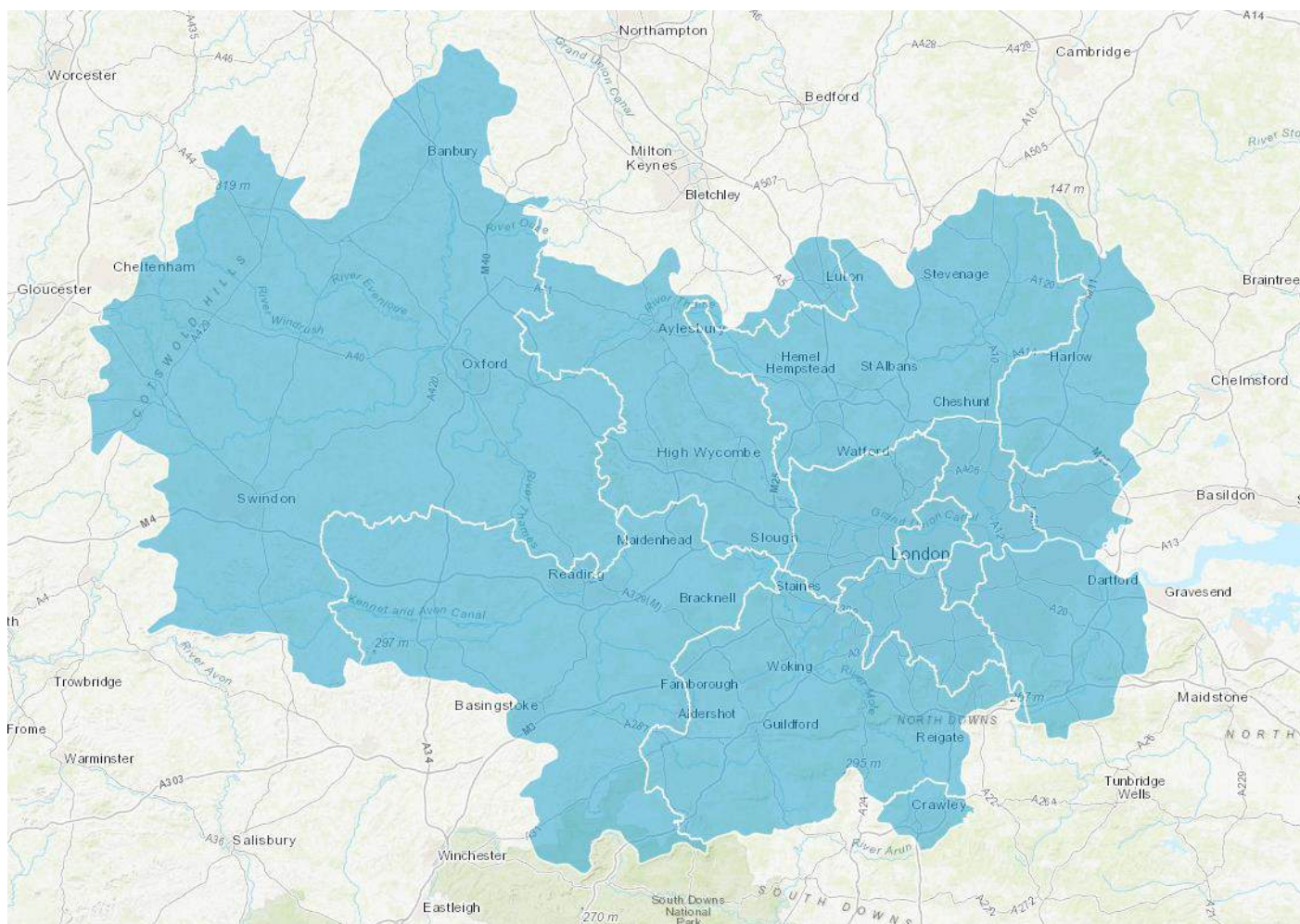
3.2. Geographic and Temporal Scope of DWMP

In reference to generating the 'Plan Area', Thames Water are responsible for over 300 drainage and wastewater catchments across England, concentrated in the South East (as shown in Figure 3-2), for which improvement works are proposed as part of this Plan. Given the occasionally discrete and spatially isolated nature of some of the catchments, this assessment considers the Local Authorities within which catchments exist. The outer boundaries of each of these Local Authorities are then merged and, for the purpose of this assessment, taken to represent the Plan Area. This allows for a more complete geographic reach (reflecting the potential for indirect effects of the Plan), a more thorough identification of environmental baseline and ultimately, a more robust assessment. The following Local Authorities have been identified as containing one or more Thames Water drainage and wastewater catchments;

- Swindon
- North Hertfordshire
- Horsham

- Luton
- Bracknell Forest
- West Berkshire
- Reading
- Slough
- Windsor and Maidenhead
- Wokingham
- Wiltshire
- Central Bedfordshire
- Aylesbury Vale
- Chiltern
- South Bucks
- Wycombe
- Brentwood
- Epping Forest
- Harlow
- Uttlesford
- Cotswold
- Basingstoke and Deane
- East Hampshire
- Hart
- Rushmoor
- Broxbourne
- Dacorum
- Hertsmere
- Three Rivers
- Watford
- Dartford
- Sevenoaks
- Daventry
- South Northamptonshire
- Cherwell
- Oxford
- South Oxfordshire
- Vale of White Horse
- West Oxfordshire
- Elmbridge
- Epsom and Ewell
- Guildford
- Mole Valley
- Reigate and Banstead
- Runnymede
- Spelthorne
- Surrey Heath
- Tandridge
- Waverley
- Woking
- Stratford-on-Avon
- Chichester
- Crawley
- Mid Sussex
- St Albans
- Welwyn Hatfield
- East Hertfordshire
- Stevenage
- City of London
- Barking and Dagenham
- Barnet
- Bexley
- Brent
- Bromley
- Camden
- Croydon
- Ealing
- Enfield
- Greenwich
- Hackney
- Hammersmith and Fulham
- Haringey
- Harrow
- Havering
- Hillingdon
- Hounslow
- Islington

Figure 3-2 - Plan Area



Source: <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/wholesale/who-we-are>

The Plan Area covers much of the South East of England and includes the population centres of London, Oxford and Guildford. It is important to recognise that the implementation of the DWMP may have beneficial and/or adverse effects outside the immediate boundary of the drainage and wastewater catchments. While this is addressed by the consideration of wider Local Authority boundaries in generating the Plan Area, it is possible that hydrological connections for example, act to extend effects beyond the Plan Area.

3.3. Technical Scope

The SEA Directive and the SEA regulations require that the likely significant effects on the environment are assessed, considering the following factors and interrelationship between them:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human health (covering noise issues among other effects on local communities and public health);
- Fauna and flora;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Noise;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets (covering infrastructure, waste and other assets);
- Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; and
- Landscape.

While not a formal SEA, this approach considers the above topics in the assessment of the DWMP.

3.4. Assessment of Alternatives

In development of the Final Plan, TW have defined fourteen value criteria, representing twelve planning objectives. These criteria include cost, reducing internal and external property flooding, reducing surface water runoff, storm overflow performance and environmental impact (positive and negative). The environmental significance of effect data presented in this Environmental Report for each of the over 300 catchments and specific solutions set out for each catchment (in excess of 40 GSOs) briefed have been fully integrated into the ODA process and into over fifty possible scenarios considered during Programme Appraisal.

Options developed during the ODA stage (See Appendix D of the DWMP 2025-2050 Option Development and Appraisal) have been compared, evaluated and combined, to create different possible investment plans (option portfolios, or 'programmes') that achieve planning objective targets. Costs and benefits associated with each potential plan have then been appraised, using techniques such as pareto curves showing the highest overall plan scores for the least cost, to determine whether they offer 'best value' to TW customers, the communities TW serve, and the natural environment in the TW region. This approach and assessment findings are detailed in Appendix E of the DWMP 2025-2050 (Programme Appraisal).

The PA process has determined the Final Plan and reported its environmental performance against alternative scenarios using a range of mechanisms such as radar plots. Of note, environmental, natural capital and wellbeing relative outcomes are high or comparable for the Final Plan compared to the other Plans. While negative impacts on the environment and natural capital appear worse, these are generally related to construction activities only. The PA concludes that the Final Plan is considered to provide the best value as it meets environmental and property flooding reduction targets, while providing high performance outcomes for environmental, natural capital and wellbeing. Details of the performance of the Final Plan in terms of significance of environmental effect are set out in Chapter 11.

3.5. Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI No. 2017/1012, as amended by The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/579)) for all plans and projects which may have likely significant effects on a

European site and are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the European site. The DWMP itself is not directly connected with, or necessary to, the nature conservation management of any European sites.

European sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). As a matter of UK Government policy, potential SPAs (pSPA), possible SACs (pSAC), listed or proposed Wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, pSPA, pSAC, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites, are included for the purposes of considering plans and projects which may affect them.. Hereafter all of the above designated nature conservation sites are referred to as 'European sites'.

There are four stages to the HRA process. These are summarised below:

- Stage 1 – Screening: To test whether a plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, is likely to have a significant effect on a European site;
- Stage 2 – Appropriate Assessment: To determine whether, in view of a European site's conservation objectives, the plan (either alone or in combination with other projects and plans) would have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site with respect to the site structure, function and conservation objectives. If adverse impacts are anticipated, potential mitigation measures to alleviate impacts should be proposed and assessed;
- Stage 3 – Assessment of alternative solutions: Where a plan is assessed as having an adverse impact (or risk of this) on the integrity of a European site, there should be an examination of alternatives (e.g. alternative locations and designs of development); and
- Stage 4 – Assessment where no alternative solutions remain and where adverse impacts remain: In exceptional circumstances where no alternative solutions remain and where adverse impacts remain (e.g. where there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest). Compensatory measures would usually be required to offset negative impacts.

Consideration has been made of the European Sites within this Environmental Report. All such sites were identified and have formed an important consideration of site sensitivity. The catchment proformas were also used to help inform the undertaking of a HRA of the DWMP and as such HRA Stages 1 and 2 have been carried out for the DWMP and the assessment results presented in a separate HRA Report. The HRA undertaken to date has concluded that taking into account the proposed outline mitigation measures, it can be concluded that it is unlikely that the DWMP will have an adverse effect on the integrity of the European sites either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects.

4. Methodology

Water UK guidance on DWMPs advises that “*undertaking an SEA on the final optimised DWMP would be ‘best practice’ and is recommended. In developing the options, the approaches outlined include a requirement to assess their overall environmental and societal impact, aligned to the requirements of an SEA*”.

This chapter sets out a summary of the proposed assessment methodology in relation to completing a high level assessment following the principles of SEA, including identifying how environmental issues are considered through the DWMP option development and appraisal process.

This environmental assessment process has followed current guidance on the application of an SEA assessment process to DWMPs including incorporating best practice within the proposed approach. Key guiding documents (drawing on good practice for water resources and wastewater) have included:

- UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR) environmental assessment guidance
- WRSE Regional Plan
- SEA Core Objectives Identification, All Companies Working Group

With the aim to integrate environmental considerations at the earliest stages of plan making, Thames Water undertook a bespoke environmental assessment on individual options denoted as Generic Sub Options (GSOs) presented at the Options Development Appraisal (ODA) stage (see Figure 3-1) of the DWMP process. The process applied three key steps, summarised in Section 4.1, with outputs utilised in Programme Appraisal (PA). This assessment then built upon this early ODA stage.

It must be borne in mind that, in the majority of cases, specific locations of the GSOs are not yet determined and this assessment is therefore necessarily generic in its approach.

This assessment presents Likely Significant Effects (LSE) based on a combination of the magnitude of impact of GSOs and the sensitivity of the locations, principally the drainage and wastewater catchments, within which the GSOs are proposed. The disproportionately large catchments within the London region (i.e. Beckton, Crossness, Mogden, Riverside, Deephams, Long Reach, Beddington and Hogsmill catchments) are split into constituent London Risk Zones. The Plan includes GSOs at both the London Catchment and London Risk Zone level, and this is reflected in this assessment.

4.1. Generic Sub Options - Magnitude of Impact

It is the purpose of SEA to understand what, if any, significant (moderate or major) environmental effects (either positive or adverse) may be anticipated as a result of the Plan. This assessment therefore interrogated all proposed GSOs contained within the Programme Appraisal in order to understand their likely impacts on the surrounding environment. While not all GSOs are promoted in this Final iteration of the Plan development, this assessment reflects the full range of potential GSOs, as reported in Table 4-1:

Table 4-1 – Potential GSO's and Descriptions

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
B1.1	Source control SuDS measures	Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from buildings and surrounding impermeable areas such as driveways and car parks. This option includes residential properties, schools and other public buildings, commercial and industrial buildings. Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from roads, pavements and pedestrianised areas.
B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at opportunity areas	Delivery of large-scale surface water management strategies across the catchment's opportunity areas to significantly reduce the total flow entering the sewer network at these locations.
B2.1	Combined sewer separation (1). Convert existing combined sewers to surface water only and construct new foul water sewers.	Progressively convert existing combined sewer networks into surface water networks by constructing a parallel foul sewer network (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).
B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers.	Fully below / above ground surface water sewer network collecting different types of run off and conveying to receptor which could be a local watercourse, a major watercourse or a water reuse point.
B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers & discharge to watercourse	Progressively disconnect surface water sewers from existing combined sewer networks and direct discharge to suitable receptors (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).
B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	Deep tunnel network to capture SW flows from major strategic sink points across the city and convey it to a major reuse or discharge location. Assumed that this approach would only be used where natural surface level pathways are insufficient.
B2.5	Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to foul water only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures.	Fully above ground system (highways, swales, channels etc.) collecting highway and building flows and conveying to local watercourse or re-use point.

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
B2.6	Re-create historical rivers to convey surface water	As per description – this option would require activities to open up the lost watercourse and the conveyance infrastructure to get the surface water to the water course.
B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events	Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity with a well-defined flood plain to be used for exceedance events and/or allow surface water systems running through/under urban social spaces to flood (during extreme events) into a well-defined sacrificial storage area within the urban space. Could involve daylighting some or all of the surface water flow path but keep buried if more appropriate.
B2.8	Use highways to store and convey surface water during rainfall events	Highways designed to retain water when gullies and/or the sewer network are unable to accept any more flow and/or highways to convey exceedance flows as a secondary function when sewer network capacity is reached with further protective receptor measures to be taken at topographical low points.
B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Provide vulnerable homes with passive flood protection measures such as flood proof doors and/or provide vulnerable homes with active property flood resilience measures such as self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves). Active measures could also include the installation of FLIPs (anti-flood) devices. Temporary raised barriers erected in response to flood predictors in order to create a flow retention storage volume to avoid damage to property. Increase thresholds of commercial properties to protect from more severe floods (future-proof). Develop and build partnerships with strategic asset owners and operators to provide resilient flood protection measures. Develop and build partnerships with property developers, product suppliers and the insurance industry to provide a framework for offering high quality affordable property flood protection measures.
C1.0	"Intelligent" sewer network to control flows	Active System Management (ASM) at key points in the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. E.g. Automation of weir chambers on trunk sewers. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Active system management at key pumping stations across the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Ability to monitor and control flow at pipe/chamber level. Integrate energy and cost monitoring from operational sites into active system management decision-making process.
C2.0	Proactive maintenance	Condition based maintenance at all pumping stations; Use of intelligent autonomous vehicles to survey sewer network, highlight/prioritise repairs and carry out repair and maintenance work from within the sewer.

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
C3.1	Increase network capacity by installing larger sewers	Supplement or replace existing sewers in most beneficial locations with larger sewers to increase network capacity.
C3.2	Deep tunnel(s) to convey combined sewage	Deep tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.
C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Deep tanks and tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.
C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Programme of sewer and manhole lining in areas of high infiltration and high potential benefit.
C6.0	Transfer flow between catchments via existing connections	Connections exist between the catchments and also between some of the STWs. These connections could be used to transfer flows between catchments without capacity to those with short term capacity.
C7.0	Transfer flow between catchments via new connections	This option is about creating new connections between the STW catchments to optimise capacities and to find the best balance of flow and load i.e. removing catchment boundaries. It would allow utilisation of the short term capacity in some STWs whilst other STWs are expanded or redeveloped. Similar to the London Water Ring Main this could be a large infrastructure project that would allow most/all catchments to discharge into a single infrastructure pipe/tunnel and then allow any or all of the STWs to extract from this ring main and treat the flows. Reliant on availability of suitable STWs - London may be the only possible location for such a strategic option
C9.0	Intercompany wastewater transfers	This option would be about transferring sewage effluent from catchments within the TW operating area to STWs in neighbouring water and waste companies that may have spare capacity.
D1.1	Screening in the network	Removing screenings in the network would result in less blockages and optimal use of sewer capacity. Less screenings arriving at STW would reduce the risk of screens being overwhelmed on the site resulting in out of service plant thus increasing the sites resilience. Technology such as coarse or fine screens could be used. Skips and odour control would be required.
D1.2	Remove Fats, Oils and Grease in the network	Removing FOG in the network would result in less blockages and optimal use of sewer capacity. For removal in the catchment then technology such as Dissolved Air Flotation (DAFs) could be used to remove grease. This would require additional storage tanks in the network.

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
D1.3	Primary settlement in the network	Primary treatment in the network would reduce the requirement for similar capacity at STW. This would only be possible where the volume of settled flow can subsequently be diverted directly to secondary treatment. Compact technology with associated sludge holding tanks could be located near major pumping stations.
D1.4	Chemical Treatment within the network (Ferric)	Adding iron to the network reduces septicity and enhances primary treatment at the site. This improves the treatability of the sewage and also improves the performance of existing processes.
D1.5	Biological treatment within the network	Adding return activated sludge (RAS) to a sewer system would provide additional biological treatment within the network allowing for reduced secondary treatment on site. Periodically oxygen would have to be added to continue the biological treatment. Typically, this would involve blowing air into the flow. Multiple aeration points within the network would be required.
D1.6	Other within-sewer treatment	Within-sewer treatment options (e.g. fatberg dissolving enzymes, peroxide) to begin treatment processes in advance of sewage treatment works. Eliminates or reduces risk of blockages and corrosive by-products).
D2.1	Optimising maintenance performance	Opportunities presented by digitization are being used to offset the issues of ageing infrastructure and capacity shortfalls to meet increasing demand. Digitization can provide a better understanding of both networks and treatment processes thereby extending asset life and increasing treatment capacity. In addition, digitization can generate “Smart Data” to make informed decisions to increase plant capacity and performance. Capital maintenance regimes can vary from a ‘fix on fail’ approach for less critical assets to a more proactive rolling replacement programme for some key assets such as aeration domes. Enhanced capital maintenance is about a strict planned rolling programme of proactive maintenance that not only ensures that the assets are fixed quickly when failed but likely they are maintained (e.g. oiled and greased or strengthened) to prevent failure or premature failure. Operations teams are under increasing pressure to maintain availability, throughput and consent. The increasingly tight process and control envelope, the bolstering options being considered, and the potential new process solutions mean that a successful ‘in consent’ works requires the operations team to be ‘on board’ and fully conversant with all solutions & installations. An aim from this initiative would be to facilitate a greater understanding of the impact of operational changes. The management of these STWs can involve complex biological and chemical interactions and flow management. A better understanding of the elements of the system and the use of the data available may allow the sites to be run with less headroom.
D2.2	Real Time Control Implementation (including SCADA upgrades and automation)	Real Time Control (RTC) is about managing and controlling the works based on the actual flows and loads arriving at the site rather than on a set profile. This could be on secondary treatment plant, sludge thickening or even in reaction to rainfall radar and smart sewer sensors that allow the works to prepare for high flows by dropping the sludge blankets, desludging primary settlement tanks or changing DO targets.

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes using existing process types or more intensive processes	Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation (CAPS), Dissolved Air Flotation, Lamellas, and sand ballasted primary treatment are some of the 5+ methods of getting more intensive Primary treatment from a smaller area of land than traditional processes. There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing the intensity of secondary treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.
D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)
D4.2	Buy land and move sludge treatment to new location. Expand effluent stream on remaining land.	Buy land and move sludge treatment to new location. Expand effluent stream on remaining land.
D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Option involves construction of new treatment works within the catchment (meeting either single or multiple catchment needs) - effective decentralisation of treatment. Increased centralisation of STWs with decommissioning of those considered as surplus to requirement.
D7.1	River catchment-based discharge permitting	Catchment-based discharge permitting (optimising operational and environmental headroom). Some deterioration or less stringent discharge permit criteria allowed in certain locations with conditions improved elsewhere (potentially more stringent permit criteria at certain sites). Net overall benefit.
D7.2	Environmental effects based permitting	Discharge permitting based on bioavailability or ecological impact rather than water quality. Reflects the fact that the relationship between water quality and ecological quality is often non-linear and difficult to predict.
D7.3	Treatment process-based permitting	Treatment process-based permitting where the permit requires specific treatment processes and conditions to be deployed at a site (rather than the discharge quality that should be achieved) - permit compliance determined through provision of evidence that influents have been subject to the agreed treatment processes (follows example of sludge treatment principles).
D8.1	Real-time quality monitoring and dynamic consenting	Real-time effluent and receiving water quality monitoring to improve statistical confidence, reduce uncertainty and allow for dynamic consenting.
D8.2	Real-time quality monitoring with automated process response	Real-time / continuous effluent and receiving water quality monitoring (improves confidence / reduces uncertainty) in conjunction with automated re-treatment / selective recirculation (or diversion to emergency tertiary treatment process) of low quality effluent to maximise discharge of quality effluent. Permit criteria considers ecological sensitivity of receiving water (seasonality, specific species requirements etc.).

GSO ID	GSO Name	GSO Description
D9.1	Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to river)	Treat the chemical inputs to the river from sources other than STWs (e.g. from agriculture, road and trading estate run-off) in lieu of STW-based treatment options to achieve the equivalent environmental outcome.
D9.2	Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to sewer)	Treat chemical inputs from non-water sector sources to reduce ultimate wastewater process treatment requirement.
D9.3	Treatment of point pollution sources (inputs to sewer)	Pre-treat trade/industrial effluent. In combination with active/continuous trade-effluent monitoring (to check and verify compliance). This would be treatment at source before it is input to the sewers.
D9.4	Control of chemicals at source	Source control / supply chain management and engagement - setting procurement standards that preclude the use of (or limit) certain chemicals.
D12.1	Sludge Transfers (cross-company, internal, from centralised STW)	Sludge transfers as described.

To derive significance of effect, this environmental assessment provides a consideration of the DWMP GSO list in order to understand the likely magnitude of impact that might be introduced by each GSO. A description of each of the GSOs, alongside typical construction impacts and mitigations considered at design, construction and operation, is collated to inform an impact magnitude scoring rationale included against each of the SEA Objectives. This is used to justify classifications of high, medium, low and negligible beneficial and adverse impacts, and is reported in Magnitude of Impact Proformas for each of the GSOs in Volume 2 (Appendix C).

4.2. Sensitivity of the location

At this stage, with the exception of GSOs that are specific to existing treatment works, it is not known where within each wastewater catchment or London Risk Zone the various GSOs will be implemented. The approach therefore applies a sensitivity (high, medium or low) to each of the catchments, London Risk Zones and existing STW boundaries against each of the SEA topics. To do so, a set of high level spatial 'rules' were derived that considers proximity to, and density of, environmental constraints, as reported in Table 4-2. These rules have been developed and refined through previous SEA experience and further guided by technical specialists. While the rules do not attempt to be exhaustive in the range of datasets considered, they allow for an initial assessment of each catchment that is proportionate to the level of detail available at this stage (including the lack of precise locations for interventions). The rules include buffer zones in order to help understand sensitivity of surrounding environments and therefore the potential for indirect effects. It is important to emphasise that it is not the intention that every type of designation or environmental feature is noted within these 'rules', rather a suite of indicators is used that provides a broad, but precautionary, indication of an individual catchments sensitivity for each Environmental topic. Specific environmental issues are still considered and noted for each catchment and are detailed on specific catchment proformas.

This approach utilised Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to determine sensitivity of each location through integration of a suite of open-source GIS datasets representative of the SEA topics and high level decision guiding questions (presented in Table 7-2). The GIS tool integrated and then tested each location against the rules set out in Table 4-2, returning respective high, medium and low sensitivities. The GIS tools also produced catchment proformas which provide the context for the sensitivities derived and supporting map outputs.

Data on locational sensitivity, including receptor counts and the sensitivity attributed to each location is provided in proformas attached to this environmental assessment in Volumes 3, 4 and 5. The GSOs promoted in each catchment, London Risk Zone and existing STW sites are also identified in the proformas. Supporting maps are provided as Volume 6 Appendices J, K and L.

Table 4-2 – Location Sensitivity

SEA Topic	High	Medium	Low
Biodiversity	Intersects internationally designated sites for Nature Conservation (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) And / Or Intersects Nationally designated sites for Nature Conservation (SSSI and NNR)	Within 10km from internationally designated sites for Nature Conservation (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) And / Or Within 2km from Nationally designated sites for Nature Conservation (SSSI and NNR) And / Or Intersects Locally designated sites for Nature Conservation (LNR) And / Or Intersects Priority Habitat areas	Greater than 10km from internationally designated sites for Nature Conservation (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) And / Or Greater than 2km from Nationally designated sites of Nature Conservation (SSSI and NNR) And / Or Outside Locally designated sites for Nature Conservation (LNR) And / Or Outside Priority Habitat areas
Population and Human health	Intersects areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community (Allotments, religious grounds, playing fields, sports facility, golf course, public park and cemeteries) And Intersects areas impacting upon vulnerable groups (Schools and education centres, hospitals, and residential care homes) And Intersects areas designated as Noise Important Areas	Intersects areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community (Allotments, religious grounds, playing fields, sports facility, golf course, public park and cemeteries) And / Or Intersects areas impacting upon vulnerable groups (Schools and education centres, hospitals, and residential care homes) And / Or Intersects areas designated as Noise Important Areas	Within 500m from areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community (Allotments, religious grounds, playing fields, sports facility, golf course, public park and cemeteries) And / Or Within 500m from areas impacting upon vulnerable groups (Schools and education centres, hospitals, and residential care homes) And / Or Within 500m of areas designated as Noise Important Areas
Material Assets	Catchment is >67% Urban	Catchment is 34% - 66% Urban	Catchment is <34% Urban
Water	Intersects Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Intersects Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Within 500m of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2

SEA Topic	High	Medium	Low
	And Intersects Drinking Water Safeguard Zones And Intersects a statutory river / unnamed water body And Intersects Flood Zones 2 and 3	And / Or Intersects Drinking Water Safeguard Zones And / Or Intersects a statutory river / unnamed water body And / Or Intersects Flood Zones 2 and 3	And / Or Within 500m of Drinking Water Safeguard Zones And / Or Within 500m of a statutory river / unnamed water body And / Or Outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3
Soil	Intersects Areas of Agricultural Land Use Grade 1	Intersects Areas of Agricultural Land Use Grades 2 and 3a	Outside of best and most versatile (Grades 1-3a)
Air	Intersects areas designated as Air Quality Management Area. And Intersects a Nature Conservation site (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) And Intersects sensitive receptors, such as schools and education centres, hospitals and residential care homes	Intersects areas designated as Air Quality Management Area. And / Or Within 200m of a Nature Conservation site (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) And / Or Within 200m of sensitive receptors, such as schools and education centres, hospitals and residential care homes And / Or Within 200m of areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community (Allotments, religious grounds, playing fields, sports facility, golf course, public park and cemeteries)	Outside of areas designated as Air Quality Management Area. And / Or Greater than 200m from a Nature Conservation site (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) And / Or Greater than 200m from sensitive receptors, such as schools and education centres, hospitals and residential care homes And / Or Greater than 200m from areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community (Allotments, religious grounds, playing fields, sports facility, golf course, public
Climate factors	Intersects Communities at Risk Area And Contains Flood Warning Areas And	Intersects Communities at Risk Area And / Or Contains Flood Warning Areas And / Or	Outside Communities at Risk Area And / Or Outside Flood Warning Areas And / Or

SEA Topic	High	Medium	Low
	Contains Flood Alert Areas	Contains Flood Alert Areas	Outside Flood Alert Areas
Cultural heritage ³	Intersects World Heritage Sites Or Intersects Listed Buildings And Intersects areas designated as Scheduled Monuments And Intersects areas designated as Registered parks and gardens And Intersects areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Within 500 m of a World Heritage Site Or Intersects Listed Buildings And Intersects areas designated as Scheduled Monuments And / Or Intersects areas designated as Registered parks and gardens And / Or Intersects areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Outside of World Heritage Sites And / Or Does not contain any Listed Buildings And / Or Outside of areas designated as Scheduled Monuments And / Or Outside of areas designated as Registered parks and gardens And / Or Outside of areas designated as Registered Battlefields
Landscape	Intersects areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty And / Or Intersects areas designated as National Park	Within 500m of areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty And / Or Within 500m of areas designated as National Park	Greater than 500m from areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty And / Or Greater than 500m from areas designated as National Park

³ Note some GIS datasets (including Listed Buildings) are obtained in point format, and that a nominal boundary of 10m radius around each point is assumed to represent the asset in such cases

4.3. Deriving Likely Significance of Effect

The following matrix (Table 4-3) was then applied to combine considerations of locational sensitivity against the GSO impact magnitude in order to derive the Likely Significance of Effect (LSE) of GSO's. The significance of effect can be presented as a code, score or by term, as shown in Table 4-4.

Table 4-3 - Significance of Effect Matrix

Location Sensitivity	GSO Magnitude of Effect									
	High		Medium		Low		Negligible		Neutral	
High	+3	-3	+2	-2	+2	-2	+1 / 0	-1 / 0	0	0
Medium	+2	-2	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0
Low	+1	-1	+1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4-4 - Significance of Effect Outputs

Significance of Effect	Score (utilised for embedding environmental performance in ODA and Programme Appraisal stages)	Code
Major beneficial	+3	+++
Moderate beneficial	+2	++
Slight beneficial	+1	+
Neutral / Negligible	0	0
Slight adverse	-1	-
Moderate adverse	-2	--
Strong Adverse	-3	---

4.3.1. How findings are set out

In order to focus the environmental assessment on GSOs within the Plan that are likely to give rise to significant effects, this assessment screens the results and then provides high level commentary and discussion on those GSOs where significant effects have been identified. Those GSOs without likely significant effects (minor beneficial and adverse or neutral) identified across each of the SEA topics are not reported further in this assessment.

5. Review of relevant Legislation, Plans and Programmes

5.1. Introduction

The first task of an SEA is the identification of other relevant plans, policies, programmes (PPPs) and legislation. This helps to identify relevant environmental and wider sustainability themes, baseline information and key issues. The DWMP must be prepared to take these PPPs into account as it may influence and be influenced by them.

The SEA Regulations specifically state that information should be provided on:

"The relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes"

"The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"

As such, this environmental assessment considered a wide range of PPPs to help inform understanding of the wider context of the DWMP and the Plan area.

5.2. Methodology

Both the DWMP and this high-level Environmental Report should be set in the context of international, national (UK wide), regional (taken for the purposes of this study to be the SE of England / Water Resource South East plan area) and local (local authorities within and immediately adjacent to the DWMP area) objectives along with environmental, strategic planning and drainage policies

Relevant plans and programmes include those at different levels (international, national, regional and local) which influence the DWMP, or those in other sectors which contribute, together with the DWMP, to environmental conditions of the area to which they apply.

Volume 2 Appendix B lists the documents reviewed to identify environmental themes. A series of key generic themes within the context of drainage and wastewater management planning which have emerged from the review are presented below.

5.3. Environmental Themes

The review of PPPs revealed a large number of common themes in terms of their objectives relating to environmental sustainability within the context of drainage and wastewater management. These are listed below:

Air Quality

- Reduce emissions of NO₂
- Increase use of low emission / zero emission at point of use vehicles
- Reduce emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}

Greenhouse gas (GHG) Emissions

- Reduce GHG emissions, particularly CO₂
- Maximise the use of renewable energy
- Increase energy efficiency and make use of new technology
- Minimise use of fossil fuels
- Contribute to the achievement of Net Zero Carbon

- Thames Water to achieve Net Zero for operational emissions by 2030 and carbon net negative by 2040.

Adaptation to a Changing Climate and Flooding

- Prepare for extreme weather events and sea level rise
- Minimise the risk and impact of river, surface and groundwater flooding
- Minimise risk and impact of coastal flooding and erosion damage
- Minimise risk and impact of heatwaves, wildfires, reduced water availability and soil desiccation

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

- Protection of sites designated for nature conservation purposes and areas of irreplaceable habitat
- Protect and enhance endangered or important species and habitats
- Contribute to the delivery of biodiversity strategies and plans
- Increase area of important habitat
- Protect, maintain and enhance natural habitat networks and green infrastructure, to avoid fragmentation and isolation of networks, including nature recovery networks
- Creation of green infrastructure
- Achievement of Biodiversity Net Gain

Cultural Heritage

- Conserve and protect historic assets (designated and undesignated) and those of cultural note, including archaeology and historic landscapes
- No harm to physical assets and their settings
- Improve setting to historic assets, including buildings and landscapes of value where appropriate

Water and Wastewater

- Protect and improve the quality of ground and surface water
- Help to meet objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Regulations
- Make use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- Prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater
- Reduce internal and external incidence of property flooding
- Reduce unsatisfactory intermittent discharges
- Reduce out of sewer flooding
- Monitor and provide information to regulators on effluent discharges
- Promote efficient use of water
- Accelerate measures to reduce nutrient overload, particularly from diffuse pollution
- Make space for water and wildlife along rivers and around wetlands
- Restore natural processes in river catchments, including ways to support climate change adaptation and mitigation

Land Use, Soil and Agriculture

- Prioritise development on brownfield sites
- Seek to reclaim derelict and contaminated land

- Prevent soil contamination
- Protect farmland and soils, particularly those considered Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land
- Promote change of agricultural land use to forestry to help with carbon sequestration targets

Landscapes and Townscapes

- Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character and local distinctiveness
- Protect tranquillity from the impacts of noise and light pollution
- Protect and enhance seascapes

Natural Resources and Waste

- Ensure efficient resource use and minimise resource footprint
- Use secondary and recycled materials
- Consider opportunities to maximise on-site re-use of materials
- Employ waste reduction methods to minimise construction and maintenance waste
- Reduce the amount of waste disposed at landfill
- Promote circular economy
- Avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources

Population and Human Health

- Tackle poor health by improving the health of everyone, and of the worst off in particular
- Create a green economy and promote sustainable growth
- Promote sustainable and healthy communities
- Promote social inclusion and community participation
- Address pockets of deprivation
- Provide for an ageing population

Cross cutting

- Support the UK Government's 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment 2018 goals and key actions as follows:
 - Using and managing land sustainably, including embedding an "environmental net gain" principle into development.
 - Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes.
 - Connecting people to the environment to improve health and wellbeing.
 - Increase resource efficiency and reducing pollution.
 - Securing clean, healthy and productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans.
 - Protecting and improving the global environment.
- Support Environment Act 2021 stipulations:
 - Targets for four priority areas: (a) air quality; (b) water; (c) biodiversity; (d) resource efficiency and waste reduction to be set.
 - Two priority areas: air quality (PM_{2.5} air quality target) and biodiversity (species abundance target) and important new target to reverse the decline in species abundance by the end of 2030.
 - Environmental improvement plan for significantly improving the natural environment for a period no shorter than 15 years.

- 10% biodiversity net gain required for new development.
- Prevent waste/reduce the amount of a product that becomes waste and increase re-use, redistribution, recovery and recycling.
- Adhere to Thames Water commitment to becoming operational net zero carbon by 2030 and carbon net negative by 2040. TW have set out four high level themes to help progress towards net zero by 2030:
 - Reduce: Design and operate TW assets so they emit as few carbon emissions as possible.
 - Decarbonise: Provide the same capabilities using lower carbon technologies.
 - Create a net negative future: Grow TW export of renewable energy products and procure renewable energy when there is no opportunity to decarbonise our supplies.
 - Sequester and offset: Consider carbon offsets, carbon capture and storage, and carbon sequestration opportunities.
- Adhere to Thames Water Environment Policy 10 priority themes:
 - Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations;
 - Compliance with environmental permit requirements;
 - Complete all schemes necessary to meet new environmental regulations;
 - Work closely with external regulatory bodies to ensure emerging environmental obligations are addressed appropriately;
 - Protect and enhance biodiversity;
 - Continued maintenance of networks and treatment works;
 - Sustainably manage water resources;
 - Adopt a catchment-based approach to planning and delivering our water and wastewater services;
 - Manage carbon emissions through optimisation and innovation of current and new processes; and
 - Aim to be a socially responsible business working in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders across the region.

6. Baseline and Key Environmental Issues

For the purpose of environmental baseline gathering, three geographic levels of baseline reporting were collated. A regional level of baseline, covering the Environmental Report adopted Plan Area (see Section 3.2) and South East of England, has been provided in order to develop understanding of issues at a regional scale and is supplemented by other regional reports including the Water Resources South East Scoping Report⁴. Secondly, a 'Plan Area' level of baseline, taken to be all Local Authorities containing Thames Water drainage and wastewater catchments has been presented in order to identify and provide greater focus on the environmental constraints of relevance to the Plan.

In addition, a local level of baseline can be interpreted from the location proformas (provided in Volumes 3,4 and 5) which capture all catchments, London Risk Zones and existing treatment works where GSOs have been proposed in order to inform the assessment of solutions. These proformas identify the receptors which inform the attribution of locational sensitivity and identify the GSOs proposed at the location, as discussed in Section 4.2.

6.1. Data analysis

The baseline data provides an overview of the environmental characteristics of the DWMP Plan Area. This overview, together with contextual information, is presented in Table 6-1. The analysis of the baseline has highlighted a number of key issues in the Plan Area.

6.2. Data Limitations

It is believed that the data sets included in this assessment allow for the robust interpretations of locational sensitivity to be made that is proportionate to the level of detail currently understood in respect of each solution. The review of baseline information, relevant plans and policies and other documents in the water sector, such as those produced by the WRSE and All Companies Working Group, also act to bolster and confirm the objectives used in this environmental assessment.

6.3. Key Environmental Baseline, issues and implications/opportunities

The following sections provide an overview description of key baseline data and associated environmental issues, together with a discussion on the implications/opportunities of such issues to the DWMP. The analysis of baseline data and environmental issues has influenced the development of the Assessment Framework (see Section 7 - Assessment Framework) in terms of formulating environmental objectives and decision aid questions. Further narrative in respect of environmental baseline is provided as Volume 2 Appendix A and in Volumes 3,4 and 5.

⁴ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

Table 6-1 - Key Issues, Implications and Opportunities for the DWMP

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
Air and Climate Air pollution impacts on public health, the natural environment and the economy. Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Poor air quality is generally associated with urban/industrial areas and major road infrastructure and this is reflected in the typical location for Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA), many of which have been designated due to high NO₂ and PM₁₀ levels. A high proportion of the local authorities which fall within the South East region contain at least one AQMA and are predominately designated for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). There are 83 AQMAs declared within the Plan Area. Approximately 3,126 Noise Action Important Areas have been identified within the Plan Area. The source of noise in these areas is predominately roads, with the exception of a small number in which the source is rail. Based on the local authorities which fall within the South East region, the total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions for 2018 across all sectors is estimated at 95,371 kilo tonnes (ktCO₂) (not including Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF)). Efforts in relation to addressing climate change have been bolstered by a Climate Change Strategy which aims to 'Deliver and promote an integrated, accessible, affordable and reliable public and active (walking or cycling) transport system across the County, thereby reducing journeys and improving local air quality for improved health and wellbeing of our residents'. Nevertheless, some degree of climate change will occur, with the UK's Climate Projections showing that the UK as a whole is likely to experience hotter, drier summers, warmer, wetter winters and rising sea levels. This is likely to have a significant effect on a range of environmental conditions, including the water environment.	The Plan should aim to protect and enhance air quality where possible. It should seek to support strategies that aim to reduce air pollution. This could be achieved through implementation of best practice construction techniques, careful siting of new drainage and wastewater infrastructure and review of operational activities associated with drainage and wastewater e.g. incineration of sludge, use of generators and 'greening' of electricity supply at treatment works, telemetry stations and vehicle fleet. The Plan should aim to contribute to Government targets for air quality and be reflective of appropriate legislation and should consider ecological receptors alongside human receptors when dealing with air quality. Current observations indicate that the UK is continuing to warm. The South East region is projected to have hotter and drier summers, and wetter and warmer winters. Extreme weather events are also predicted to occur as a result of climate change. There is potential that this could affect water treatment capacity through increased flooding and drought for which the plan must account.	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
Water There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. For the purposes of taking a holistic approach to management of water resources and to address the pressures on the water environment, under the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the UK has been divided into a series of 10 River Basin Districts (RBD). Those of relevance to the Plan Area are: - South East - Thames - Anglian - South West - Severn As with most water bodies in England, there are a range of significant water management issues manifested in these RBD. For example, pollution from wastewater is a significant issue within the Thames RBD, with 45% of water bodies affected by this. Pollution from towns, cities and transport is also noted as being an issue for 10% of water bodies in the Anglian RBD, 9% of those within the South East RBD and 17% in Thames RBD. Groundwater provides a third of drinking water in England, and it also maintains the flow in many rivers. In some areas of Southern England, groundwater supplies up to 80% of the drinking water. Protecting these sources (along with any private water supplies) will help ensure that water is safe to drink. 24 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (DWSZ) fall entirely or partially within the Plan Area. In order to help protect sources, Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply have been defined. There are several SPZs noted within the Plan area.	The Plan options should seek to maximise opportunities to improve waterbody quality through the suite of interventions proposed in respective catchments. Many of the options are associated with benefits in respect of flood alleviation, reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and treatment, and storage capacity improvements which will act to alleviate water quality pressures. Reducing spills into receiving watercourses is a key outcome of many of the options contained within the DWMP and the plan should seek out areas that stand to benefit most from such interventions Pollution prevention should be sought during construction through robust construction management plans and pollution prevention plans. By their nature, many of the options will likely be situated in close proximity or interact directly with watercourses and therefore construction and operational activities must be closely monitored. This would include understanding potential implications for flow regimes of rivers.	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies To reduce and manage flood risk
Biodiversity Within the South East region, there are a wide range of sites designated for nature conservation. Of note, there are 21 Ramsar sites, 25 Special Protection Areas, 69 Special Areas of Conservation and 1,189 Sites of Special Scientific Interest.	The Plan should aim to protect and enhance all sites of biodiversity importance and should place a particular emphasis on protecting sites designated for nature conservation and geodiversity purposes. This could be achieved by ensuring that the planning / design	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
Specifically within the Plan area there are: • Nine SPA's (Thames Basin Heath; Wealden Heaths Phase II; South West London Waterbodies; Salisbury Plain; Arun Valley; Pagham Harbour; Lee Valley; Porton Down; and Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons); • 39 SAC's; and • 778 SSSIs. Within the South East region, 86 National Nature Reserves and 480 Local Nature Reserves can be found. Within the Plan area there are 31 NNRs and 410 LNRs. Pagham Harbour and Swanscombe Marine Conservation Zones also intersect the Plan Area. Key pressures and risks in respect of biodiversity and nature conservation that are particularly relevant have been identified from air pollution and climate change, which can change distribution of species and habitats. Areas of Ancient Woodland, i.e. those areas that have been continuously wooded since at least 1600AD are scattered across the South East region. The Ancient Woodland Inventory for England identifies over 2,300 sites of Ancient Woodland, within the Plan Area.	of drainage and wastewater interventions avoid sensitive areas and through the adoption of best practice wildlife friendly designs. Where this is not possible, there should be mitigation and compensation for losses. Consideration should also be made of protected and priority species and their habitats, as well as consideration of issues such as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace Opportunities for new habitat creation and enhancement associated with drainage and wastewater infrastructure should be explored and maximised. Options to restore historic waterways, introduce SuDS and surface water interventions present significant opportunities to integrate and maximise biodiversity and habitat creation, with consequent benefits for recreation and wellbeing.	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity
Population and Human Health There are approximately 19 million people living within the South East Region, which accounts for 30% of the UK's population. Population is expected to grow which will likely place additional pressure on the water environment within the South East region. Economic growth and climate change will also add to this pressure. Health within the region is generally good, with 83% of people describing their health as good or very good. General health trends within the Plan Area are expected to be in keeping with that reported at the Regional level. The options within the South East regional plan have the potential to result in temporary disturbance effects during the construction phase. There is also potential for impacts on the water or natural environment which could have impacts on recreation and wellbeing.	The Plan should seek to improve human health and well-being through reducing flooding, including out of sewer flooding, improving flood resilience through storage and treatment capacity measures, all of which have consequent direct impacts on health and well-being. Indirectly, health levels could be improved through secondary effects of policies to reduce air pollution; decreasing noise and odour pollution at, for example, treatment works and construction sites. Improving walking and cycling facilities for both purposeful and recreational trips will both improve physical activity levels, as well as decrease air pollution and traffic. Improving access to and provision of greenspace and improving the physical environment in general, may increase both informal and formal physical activity levels, as well as create a general sense of wellbeing. There are, evidently opportunities for such	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
	enhancements, through options to restore historic waterways and surface water interventions, which should be explored further.	
Material Assets and Resource use Within the UK, the south east is the most populated region with a population of approximately 19 million and expected long-term growth of around four million. Settlements within the South East as a whole, as well as the Plan area, are diverse and range from large population centres such as London, to small rural hamlets and seaside towns. As such, across the region and the Plan area, in addition to residential property, there are significant material assets in the form of transport infrastructure, as well as commercial and industrial premises.	Many of the interventions proposed within drainage and wastewater catchments are situated within predominantly urban areas. The Plan should therefore seek to minimise impact on material assets, as well as resource use (during construction and operation) and reduce waste. Note that assets are taken to include green infrastructure including public parks and gardens, greenspace services and facilities. Conversely the Plan should seek to afford protection from drainage and wastewater related flooding on such receptors, recognising the increased value greenspace and other assets have on physical and mental well-being for example.	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill
Landscapes The South East region's landscape is diverse and there are important landscapes within the region, including two National Parks, eight AONB and 34 National Character Areas. Specifically within the Plan area, there are: - Two National Parks (New Forest; and South Downs); - Eight AONBs (Chichester Harbour; Chilterns; Cotswolds; Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs; High Weald; Kent Downs; North Wessex Downs; and Surrey Hills); and 34 NCAs. There are a range of pressures on landscape, many of which are altering landscapes in a direction which could be regarded as inconsistent with the traditional landscape vernacular of the area. These changes are a reflection of the fact that the landscape of the UK has changed over many years, due to a range of issues such as urbanisation, changes to agriculture, reduced tranquillity, loss of habitats and forests, etc. In an effort to preserve the best landscapes, a series of National Parks and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) were designated. There are more than 2,649 Conservation Areas designated within the South East area,	The Plan should seek to preserve, and where possible, enhance the character of the region's landscape by ensuring that its integrity and valuable natural open space is not lost. Design of new drainage and wastewater infrastructure should be sympathetic to the local vernacular architecture when possible. The Plan should also aim to ensure that sensitive areas are avoided and it should respect particular landscape settings, with consideration made of design quality in both an urban and rural setting. Opportunities for landscape enhancement should be explored, e.g. through sympathetic design and enhancements to existing landscape improvement areas, new planting opportunities associated with drainage and wastewater options including surface water SuDS features and works to existing parks (e.g. ponding of surface waters). Where a scheme would involve physical development within a Conservation Area, or a wider area for which a townscape/urban character appraisal has been undertaken, the design of the scheme should take account of	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
covering a range of building characters and reflecting a diverse array of architectural styles. The Plan Area has approximately 2,430 Conservation Areas within or intersecting the boundary.	relevant guidance for the Conservation Area / townscape character area.	
Soil There are a mix of land uses across the Plan Area, ranging from rural areas of open countryside or arable farmland and pasture, to extensive heavily urbanised areas. There are also areas of suburban and urban fringe associated with the main towns and distinct pockets of 'isolated' urban development in the form of villages and small towns. Soils in England are already, and continue to be, degraded by human activity, including intensive agriculture, historic levels of industrial pollution and urban development (including transportation networks), making them vulnerable to erosion (by wind and water), compaction and loss of organic matter. Many areas of land in the UK have been contaminated by past industrial and other human activities, including former factories, storage depots and landfills. Land at the full range of potentially contaminated sites could be contaminated by a wide range of harmful substances such as oils and tars, heavy metals, asbestos and chemicals. By its nature, it is often very difficult to know where land has been contaminated previously or is currently suffering ongoing contamination. As such, the number of known sites of contamination is likely to be only a very small fraction of the overall number of potentially contaminated sites.	The Plan should seek to make best use of areas that are already urbanised and provide an opportunity for regeneration / improvements to land quality. Where use of agricultural land is unavoidable, measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance. Such considerations are pertinent in options to expand/ create new treatment works and in linear schemes such as sewer installation. The Plan must protect soils as they are essential for achieving a range of important ecosystem services and functions. Dealing with the past pollution / contamination legacy is a major issue and should be addressed at all opportunities due to its ongoing environmental impact. The Plan should seek to avoid land that is covered by Mineral Safeguarding Area designations, to prevent the sterilisation of key mineral resources.	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management
Cultural Heritage There are eight World Heritage Sites within the South East Region, alongside a wide range of other historic and cultural heritage features located across the region and which span the full range of human settlement, from the prehistoric to the present. These include Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings. Numbers of cultural heritage sites within the Plan Area are as follows: World Heritage Sites - 6 Listed Buildings – 79,205 Registered Parks and Gardens – 582 Scheduled Monuments – 3,445	The Plan should aim to protect and preserve designated and non-designated heritage assets and their contexts and settings. Drainage and wastewater related development / infrastructure should be sensitively designed to be sympathetic to its existing character and quality, and opportunities for improving settings should be examined. Where schemes would involve physical development that could affect previously undiscovered archaeological assets, the design of the scheme and site selection should be informed by early	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting

Key Environmental Issue	Implications / Opportunities for the DWMP	SEA Objective
It is important to note that the nature of cultural heritage features means that not all are known at present; in particular, buried archaeological remains.	investigation of the potential archaeological interest of the affected land.	

6.4. Future baseline

The SEA Directive requires that “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the Plan or Programme” is identified. Prediction of future trends is difficult because they depend on a wide range of global, national and regional factors and decision making. Key trends have been identified and from an initial review, it is likely that the following trends will continue:

Table 6-2 - Future Baseline

SEA Topic	Key Trends
Air quality	Irrespective of the Plan, new development, economic growth and tourism is expected to lead to increased car journeys and congestion within the area, leading to localised air quality effects. Public transport improvements, national air quality targets and European emissions standards for new vehicles should contribute to reducing future air quality, alongside changing energy sources and improved industrial practices.
Water	Water quality is likely to continue to be maintained and improved through legislation such as the WFD. The region is already water-stressed and projected economic and population growth will likely place further pressure on the region's water resources and water dependent environments. There is potential for an increased need for wastewater treatments as a result of WFD water quality standards, combined with population increase.
Climatic factors	The climate is expected to continue to change, with annual average temperatures projected to increase, particularly in summer. Winters are projected to be wetter and summers drier. Climate change is projected to result in more extreme weather events, potentially causing or exacerbating periods of drought, which alongside population and economic growth, will impact water availability. Carbon and other GHG emissions will continue to be emitted, however regulations and legislation will likely continue to promote the reduction in emissions through commitments to net zero. The water industry in the UK is aiming to become net zero by 2030.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Habitats and species are likely to continue to be protected through European and UK legislation. England's wildlife habitats have become increasingly fragmented and isolated, leading to declines in the provision of some ecosystem services, and losses to species populations. Lawton (2010) recognises that future climate change, demographic change, economic growth, new technologies, societal preferences and changes in policy and regulatory environments, may all have profound consequences. However, new legislation such as the Environment Bill is likely to continue protection of biodiversity, by providing a framework for a legally binding target of net gain within the planning system.
Population and human health	Water available for consumptive use may be affected by climate change whereby access to water is limited through more frequent droughts or floods. Population is projected to increase in the region and life expectancy is also higher than the national average, meaning that the numbers of elderly residents are likely to increase. As such, water demand will increase, and further pressure will be placed on water resources within the region.
Material assets	Regeneration and future investment and demand are likely to increase the number and quality of material assets such as housing, transport infrastructure, waste facilities, and community facilities. There are a series of significant infrastructure projects taking place across the region. Continued growth within the region will contribute towards a trend of increased waste and resource use. While new approaches are helping to shift towards greater efficiencies in resource use and adherence to the waste hierarchy, underlying waste generation volumes are anticipated to increase cumulatively.
Landscape	Many of the region's most exceptional landscape and townscapes benefit from protection through designations. Changing and continued development will affect the quality and character of landscapes. However, in general terms, modern design / landscaping principles and interested parties' expectations are promoting a renewed focus on the quality of scheme design and this trend is likely to continue, though risks from increased urbanisation and infrastructure development remain.

Soil	As the population increases it is likely that more brownfield land will be remediated and developed. There is potential for a loss of agricultural land through development pressures.
Historic environment	Historic England recently reported that heritage assets at risk are decreasing. There are now 87 fewer heritage assets at risks than in 2018, with successes in buildings and structures and archaeology. Historic assets will likely continue to be protected through European and UK legislation. Development could put pressure on heritage assets and their setting and there is a risk of uncoordinated and piecemeal development resulting in the successive erosion of the quantum and integrity of the region's cultural heritage resource.

7. Assessment Framework

A key part of the SEA process is the development of the SEA Framework and this DWMP assessment process also developed a Framework in line with these requirements. While no standalone Scoping Report has been undertaken owing to the non-statutory nature of this environmental assessment, the approach adopted benefited from the work undertaken, and consultations made during the DWMP development, with the Environment Agency (EA) and discussions with Natural England (NE). Of note consultation with EA and NE continues to be facilitated through the L1 forums held by Thames Water.

This Assessment Framework formed the basis for predicting and assessing the effects arising from the implementation of the DWMP and has been used to assess the DWMP.

An overarching set of environmental objectives and assessment questions to guide the assessment have been developed and validated through the baseline and constraints and opportunities analysis presented in Section 6 - Baseline and Key Environmental Issues.

Table 7-1 - SEA Objectives

SEA Topic	Objective
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies
	To reduce and manage flood risk
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils, and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change
Cultural Heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to, designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside

The following decision guiding questions also aid the assessment:

Table 7-2 - Decision guiding questions

SEA Topic	Objective	Decision guiding questions
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	- Will it protect and enhance aquatic environment, habitats and species? - Will it affect the marine environment, habitats and species? - Will it help to restore the natural ecosystem function and/or promote resilience / adaptation to climate change?
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	- Will it affect the conservation status of any SPA, SACs, Ramsar sites, SSSI or locally designated sites? - Will it bring opportunities for habitat creation or restoration? - Will it affect any habitats that support legally protected species, priority species or species of conservation concern? - Will it contribute to the loss or gain in biodiversity, and/or habitat connectivity? - Will it create areas of improved biodiversity in urban or deprived areas (or locations that are accessible to those areas)?
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	- Will it provide reliable and affordable wastewater services for the health and wellbeing of customers? - Will it have an effect on active lifestyles, such as impacts on active travel through disruption to pedestrian and cycle routes? - Will it protect or enhance opportunities for recreation and tourist activities, such as public rights of way and national trails? - Will it minimise disturbance from noise, light, visual, and transport? - Will local communities be actively engaged to foster an inclusive environment and participate in decision making? - Will it improve access to the natural environment for recreation, including those living within deprived areas? - Will it have an effect on freshwater/marine fisheries for recreational purposes?
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste,	- Will it make use of existing infrastructure? - Will it minimise the demand for resources? - Will it use natural rather than built solutions where appropriate? - Will it minimise the use of energy and promote energy efficiency? - Will it reduce the production of waste and increase the proportion for reuse or recycling?

	encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	- Will it affect surface water quality or quantity? - Will it affect ground water quality or quantity? - Will it contribute to, or conflict with, the achievement of WFD objectives (e.g. Good Ecological Status / Good Ecological Potential)? - Will it improve bathing waters? - Will it protect shellfish waters? - Will it protect chalk rivers? - Will it improve wastewater quality? - Will it reduce the presence of contaminants in waterbodies? - Will it reduce the risk of pollution from any wastewater source on land or in water? - Will it support greater water efficiency and re-use at source? - Will it enable better management of surface water before entering sewers?
	To reduce and manage flood risk	- Will it be vulnerable to flood risk? - Will it contribute to the risk of flooding? - Will it mitigate or reduce the risk of flooding?
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	- Will it affect high grade agricultural land? - Will it protect and enhance the quality of soils? - Will it promote the efficient and sustainable use of land? - Will it prevent soil erosion and retain soil stocks as a natural resource? - Will it prevent mineral sterilisation of land and nutrient loading in water bodies? - Will it create soil/land contamination or involve remediation? - Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites (e.g. geological SSSIs)?
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	- Will it decrease the air quality within in an Air Quality Management Area? - Will it affect local air quality?
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	- Will it be vulnerable to climate change? - Will it include climate resilience measures? - Will it adapt to future climatic risks or create opportunities to benefit from potential effects of climate change?

Cultural Heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	- Will it affect designated or non-designated historic assets, sites and features? - Will it affect the setting and/or significance of a historic asset? - Will it affect heritage assets at risk? - Will it improve access, value, understanding or enjoyment of heritage assets and culturally/historically important assets in the region?
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	- Will it have an effect on the character of the landscape, townscape or countryside, including tranquillity and views? - Will it improve access to the countryside? - Will it create or improve green infrastructure? - Will it protect and enhance designated landscapes and features?

8. GSO Assessment

8.1. Assessment

Provided below are the GSOs proposed in at least one of the TW catchments, LRZs or existing STWs, alongside a brief description and unique GSO ID. With respect to each of the SEA Objectives, the magnitude of impact anticipated (in both beneficial and adverse terms) has been considered and reported in GSO proformas contained in Volume 2 Appendix C. These proformas provide commentary on the typical construction impacts, mitigations (at design, construction and operation) and likely magnitude of impact (low, medium or high beneficial and adverse) that might be anticipated through implementation of the option, in absence of any locational factor.

As reported in Section 6.2 - Data Limitations, a number of limitations are present owing to the detail available in respect of each option. Principal among these limitations are data relating to the solution location and its scale. Therefore, while the assessment allows for the identification of LSE across the catchments, the assessment is necessarily generic in approach. It is the intention that this work can be built upon and refined as further detail becomes known and as schemes are taken forward for development.

Table 8-1 - Generic Sub Options (GSOs) briefed

GSO ID	GSO/Solution Name	GSO Description	Promoted in TW Catchments (Excluding London Catchments and LRZs)	Promoted in London Catchments and / or LRZ	Promoted in existing Sewage Treatment Works
B1.1	Source control SuDS measures	Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from buildings and surrounding impermeable areas such as driveways and car parks. This option includes residential properties, schools and other public buildings, commercial and industrial buildings.	✓	✓	
B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at opportunity areas	Delivery of large-scale surface water management strategies across the catchment's opportunity areas to significantly reduce the total flow entering the sewer network at these locations.	✓	✓	
B2.1	Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to surface water only and construct new foul water sewers.	Progressively convert existing combined sewer networks into surface water networks by constructing a parallel foul sewer network (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).		✓	
B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers.	Fully below/above ground surface water sewer network collecting different types of run off and conveying to receptor which could be a local watercourse, a major watercourse or a water reuse point.		✓	
B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers & discharge to watercourse	Progressively disconnect surface water sewers from existing combined sewer networks and direct discharge to suitable receptors (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).		✓	
B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water	Deep tunnel network to capture SW flows from major strategic sink points across the city and convey it to a major reuse or discharge location. Assumed that this		✓	

GSO ID	GSO/Solution Name	GSO Description	Promoted in TW Catchments (Excluding London Catchments and LRZs)	Promoted in London Catchments and / or LRZ	Promoted in existing Sewage Treatment Works
	networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	approach would only be used where natural surface level pathways are insufficient.			
B2.5	Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to foul water only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures.	Fully above ground system (highways, swales, channels etc.) collecting highway and building flows and conveying to local watercourse or re-use point.		✓	
B2.6	Re-create historical rivers to convey surface water	This option would require activities to open up the lost watercourse and the conveyance infrastructure to get the surface water to the water course.		✓	
B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events	Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity with a well-defined flood plain to be used for exceedance events and/or allow surface water systems running through/under urban social spaces to flood (during extreme events) into a well-defined sacrificial storage area within the urban space. Could involve daylighting some or all of the surface water flow path but keep buried if more appropriate.		✓	
B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Provide vulnerable homes with passive flood protection measures such as flood proof doors and/or provide vulnerable homes with active property flood resilience measures such as self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves). Active measures could also include the installation of FLIPs (anti-flood) devices. Temporary raised barriers erected in response to flood predictors in order to create a flow retention storage volume to avoid damage to property. Increase thresholds of commercial properties to protect from more severe floods (future-proof). Develop and build partnerships with strategic asset owners and operators to provide resilient flood protection measures. Develop and build partnerships with	✓	✓	

GSO ID	GSO/Solution Name	GSO Description	Promoted in TW Catchments (Excluding London Catchments and LRZs)	Promoted in London Catchments and / or LRZ	Promoted in existing Sewage Treatment Works
		property developers, product suppliers and the insurance industry to provide a framework for offering high quality affordable property flood protection measures.			
C1.0	"Intelligent" sewer network to control flows	Active System Management (ASM) at key points in the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. E.g. Automation of weir chambers on trunk sewers. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Active system management at key pumping stations across the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Ability to monitor and control flow at pipe/chamber level. Integrate energy and cost monitoring from operational sites into active system management decision-making process.	✓	✓	
C2.0	Proactive maintenance	Condition based maintenance at all pumping stations; Use of intelligent autonomous vehicles to survey sewer network, highlight/prioritise repairs and carry out repair and maintenance work from within the sewer.	✓		
C3.1	Increase network capacity by installing larger sewers	Replace existing sewers in most beneficial locations with larger sewers to increase network capacity.		✓	
C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Deep tanks and tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.	✓	✓	
C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Programme of sewer and manhole lining in areas of high infiltration and high potential benefit.	✓	✓	
C6.0	Transfer flow between catchments via existing connections	Connections exist between the catchments and also between some of the STWs. These connections could be used to transfer flows between catchments without capacity to those with short term capacity.	✓	✓	

GSO ID	GSO/Solution Name	GSO Description	Promoted in TW Catchments (Excluding London Catchments and LRZs)	Promoted in London Catchments and / or LRZ	Promoted in existing Sewage Treatment Works
C7.0	Transfer flow between catchments via new connections	This option is about creating new connections between the STW catchments to optimise capacities and to find the best balance of flow and load i.e. removing catchment boundaries. It would allow utilisation of the short term capacity in some STWs whilst other STWs are expanded or redeveloped. Similar to the London Water Ring Main this could be a large infrastructure project that would allow most/all catchments to discharge into a single infrastructure pipe/tunnel and then allow any or all of the STWs to extract from this ring main and treat the flows. Reliant on availability of suitable STWs - London may be the only possible location for such a strategic option	✓	✓	
D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes using existing process types or more intensive processes	Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation (CAPS), Dissolved Air Flotation, Lamellas, and sand ballasted primary treatment are some of the 5+ methods of getting more intensive Primary treatment from a smaller area of land than traditional processes. There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing the intensity of secondary treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.	✓	✓	✓
D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)			✓
D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Option involves construction of new treatment works within the catchment (meeting either single or multiple catchment needs) - effective decentralisation of treatment. Increased centralisation of STWs with decommissioning of those considered as surplus to requirement.		✓	

8.2. Summary of GSOs

This section provides a summary of the magnitude of impact data presented in Volume 2 Appendix C. Table 8-2 provides a count of the magnitudes attributed to each GSO, highlighting those which are considered highly impacting in respect of both positive and negative outcomes.

Table 8-2 - Count of GSO's attributed magnitudes against SEA Objectives

Magnitude of Impact	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial, and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	To reduce and manage flood risk	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Total
High (positive)	11	1	2	10	9	9	0	0	6	0	0	48
Medium (positive)	6	10	12	7	8	9	2	1	10	4	2	71
Low (positive)	1	4	4	3	1	2	3	0	3	11	12	44
Negligible (positive)	2	5	2	0	2	0	15	19	1	5	6	57
Negligible (negative)	5	14	5	5	5	5	5	5	17	5	5	76
Low (negative)	1	4	10	13	13	15	4	15	3	11	8	97
Medium (negative)	12	2	5	2	2	0	7	0	0	4	6	40
High (negative)	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	7

In isolation of any locational factor, of the 40 potential solutions/ GSOs promoted within the Plan, 48 instances of potentially highly beneficial impacts have been identified. Only seven instances of potentially highly negative impacts have been identified. As shown in Table 8-2, this is in respect of topics of biodiversity, population and human health, material assets, water, and climate change objectives for positive impacts, and biodiversity, soil and landscape objectives for negative impacts. See Tables 8-3 and 8-4 for further details.

Collating each of the GSOs magnitude of impact proformas, 119 instances of significant positive impacts (moderate and highly positive) have been recorded. This is due to the nature of the DWMP and its associated interventions, which are intended to result in improvements in the natural and built environment. For example,

GSO C4.0 'Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage' serves to reduce flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and likely reduce overflows into receiving watercourses. The solution therefore has the potential to significantly improve human health, improve water quality of receiving watercourses and reduce pressures on aquatic biodiversity.

It is also important to note at this stage that, in review of the magnitude of impact proformas, significant negative impacts identified are largely associated with construction activities, and are therefore short term, temporary and reversible in nature. For example, construction of SuDS, sewer separation schemes and installation of deep tunnels are all likely to generate construction impacts on a range of natural and built receptors, including biodiversity, water, heritage, landscape, material assets and human health. However, during the operation phase many of these impacts would desist. A small number of exceptions have been identified in respect of solutions which include construction of new STWs, expanding existing STWs and installation of deep tanks and tunnels. This is in respect of a much smaller list of natural and built environment receptors and includes, for example, the permeant loss or damage to soils, habitat and landscape. Respective magnitude of impact tables show that such impacts can be appropriately mitigated and in identifying these issues at this stage, site selection stages can minimise such effects.

Those options with potentially high positive and high negative impacts are detailed in Table 8-3 and Table 8-4 respectively.

Table 8-3 – GSOs attributed high positive impact against SEA Objectives

Highly positive impacting GSO	SEA Objective						
	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	To reduce and manage flood risk	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	✓				✓		
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots				✓			
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas						✓	✓
B2.1 Combined sewer separation 1 (parallel foul sewer network)	✓			✓	✓	✓	
B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	✓			✓			
B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	✓			✓		✓	✓
B2.5 Combined sewer separation 3 Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures	✓				✓	✓	✓
B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	✓					✓	
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	✓			✓	✓	✓	
B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	✓			✓	✓	✓	
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes				✓			
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	✓			✓	✓		✓
D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs	✓			✓	✓		✓

Table 8-4 – GSOs attributed high negative impact against SEA Objectives

Highly negative impacting GSO	SEA Objective		
	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage		×	
B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)		×	
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers		×	
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections		×	
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	×		
D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs	×		×

9. Catchment Sensitivity Assessment

9.1. Assessment

As highlighted in Section 4.2, three location types have been identified for the purposes of this assessment, as follows:

- All Catchments (313 no.)
- London Catchments (8 no.) and London Risk Zones (LRZs) (36 no.)
- Existing Sewage Treatment Works (STWs) (281 no.)

A full list of locations relevant to each of these three location types is provided in Volumes 3, 4 and 5. Of the three location types, only GSOs specific to existing sewage treatment works have a high degree of locational precision. It is not known at this stage where the remaining GSOs within the remaining catchments or LRZs might be located, and such detail is not expected to be known until future iterations of the DWMP.

Each of the three location types have been attributed a sensitivity in line with the methodology set out in Section 4.2 - Sensitivity of the location. The sensitivity of each location assessed against each SEA topic is presented in the Volumes 3,4 and 5 (Catchment Proformas).

With a view to assessment, it is important to note at this stage that increased locational sensitivity does not just highlight areas of greatest constraint, but also areas that might realise the greatest benefit. For example, promoting SuDS in a catchment that is highly sensitive to water, biodiversity and flooding will require careful consideration in respect of construction, but also presents an opportunity to realise more significant water quality benefits to receiving and designated watercourses, as well as reduce instances and severity of flooding events.

9.2. Summary of catchment sensitivity

The following tables present locational sensitivity trends for each of the three location types assessed against each of the SEA topics.

Table 9-1 - Count of All Catchments within each Sensitivity Band (excludes London Catchments, LRZs and existing STW locations)

Catchment sensitivity	SEA Topic								
	Biodiversity	Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water	Soil	Air	Climate Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape
Low	90	123	100	60	18	40	98	34	137
Medium	216	176	19	243	286	265	182	140	7
High	7	14	194	10	9	8	33	139	169

Table 9-1 shows that, in respect of various natural and built environment characteristics captured under respective SEA topics, there are broad range of catchments included in the DWMP. For the most part, the majority of the catchments fall under a sensitivity of 'Medium'. However, in respect of the topics of Material Assets and Landscape, the majority of catchments are considered highly sensitive.

Across each of the SEA topics, at least seven of the 313 catchments are highly sensitive and at least 18 are of 'low' sensitivity. Catchment proformas contained in Volume 3 identifies the sensitivity for each of the catchments along with the rationale driving the classifications.

Table 9-2 - Count of London Catchments and LRZs within each Sensitivity Band

Catchment sensitivity	SEA Topic								
	Biodiversity	Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water	Soil	Air	Climate Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape
Low	32	43	37	26	8	32	40	2	8
Medium	12	1	6	18	24	12	4	37	0
High	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	5	36

Table 9-2 shows that for the most part, the majority of London Catchments and LRZs fall under the sensitivity of 'Low', with the exception of Soil, Cultural heritage and Landscape. Across each of the SEA topics, at least two of the 44 catchments and LRZs are considered of 'low' sensitivity and in several instances, none are considered to be of 'high' sensitivity. Catchment proformas contained in Volume 4 identify the sensitivity for each of the catchments and LRZs along with the rationale driving the classifications.

Table 9-3 - Count of existing STWs within each Sensitivity Band

Catchment sensitivity	SEA Topic								
	Biodiversity	Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water	Soil	Air	Climate Factors	Cultural Heritage	Landscape
Low	45	256	265	26	74	168	134	279	216
Medium	228	25	6	254	200	113	144	2	11
High	8	0	10	1	7	0	3	0	54

A majority of the existing STW sites fall within the Low and Medium sensitivity bands. No existing STWs are assessed as highly sensitive in respect of Population and human health, Air or Cultural heritage topics. The majority of existing STW sites fall within a low sensitivity band for population, material assets, air, cultural heritage and landscape. Unlike STW catchments, a much smaller number of existing STW sites fall within an elevated sensitivity (medium or high) against topics of population, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape. With the exception of landscape, no more than 10 existing STW sites fall within high sensitivity bands across each SEA topic.

It is recognised that STW sites are generally sited away from receptors, so as to minimise interaction with the natural and built environment. This includes aims to minimise the potential for noise and odour complaints from residents, in part reflected by the majority (256 no.) falling within a low sensitivity band for population and human health. Their situation adjacent receiving watercourses is reflected in increased sensitivity for 256 of the existing STW sites.

10. Significance of Effect

The assessments detailed in this Chapter takes account of all GSO's briefed at the ODA stage within each catchment, LRZ and existing STW site, with the intention that derived significance of effects data across each of the proposed GSO's could be translated and integrated into metrics that inform the content and options promoted in the Final Plan. The bank of assessment data reported here and in associated Appendices can also be called upon to inform environmental appraisal of future iterations of the DWMP. This includes Appendices D, E and F which identify GSO's included and excluded from the Final Plan in respect of each of the three area types, alongside their associated likely significant effects. Environmental baseline proformas for each of the catchments, risk zones and existing STW sites briefed at the ODA stage (as well as at subsequent stages where applicable) and therefore including those that make it to the Final Plan, are included as Volumes 3, 4 and 5.

Using the matrix provided in Table 4-3, the sensitivity of each catchment has been applied to the magnitude of impact data for each GSO to derive potential effects. Note that while all catchments have been analysed, only those catchments, London risk zones and existing STWs that have been attributed at least one GSO at the ODA stage are reported here. A total of 376 locations have been reported:

- Of the 313 no. Catchments (excluding London catchments, LRZs and existing STWs) there are 263 no. which have at least one GSO proposed;
- Of the 44 no. London Catchments and LRZs there are 37 no. which have at least one GSO proposed; and
- Of the 281 no. Existing Sewage Treatment Works there are 76 no. which have at least one GSO proposed.

The following subsections summarise Likely Significant Effects (LSE) for the three area types under consideration at the ODA stage. Please see Chapter 11 (Final Plan) which draws from this chapter only those GSOs and associated significance of effect reporting for those GSOs promoted in the Final Plan.

10.1. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs)

Table 10-1 and Table 10-2 display the percentages of catchments where GSOs result in either significant beneficial or adverse effects (Likely Significant Effects (LSE)). The tables show that all GSOs are expected to result in significant beneficial effects across at least 21% of the catchments. Only five of the options (B1.1, B1.2, C4.0, C7.0 and D3.0) are expected to result in significant adverse effects, and this applies across at least 34% of the catchments where these GSOs are promoted.

Table 10-1 - Number of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial) against GSO

GSO / Solution	No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	244	190	77%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	23	23	100%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	19	4	21%
C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows	1	1	100%
C2.0 Proactive maintenance	1	1	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	244	244	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	52	52	100%

C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	1	1	100%
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	1	1	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	32	32	100%

Table 10-2 - Number of Catchments with LSE (Adverse) against GSO

GSO / Solution	No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	244	190*	77%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	23	8*	34%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	19	0	0%
C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows	1	0	0%
C2.0 Proactive maintenance	1	0	0%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	244	244	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	52	0	0%
C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	1	0	0%
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	1	1	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	32	23	72%

* Likely significant adverse effects identified during construction only.

The following section provides summaries of the findings, highlighting significant beneficial and adverse effects identified across the SEA Objectives with respect to the catchments and the GSOs promoted within them. Owing to the large number of options and catchments covered under this assessment, it is not possible to identify and discuss the characteristics of each catchment in turn. This information is presented within respective Location proformas, attached as Volume 3. Detail on the interrelationship anticipated between individual GSOs and SEA Objectives are discussed in the Magnitude of Impact proformas attached as Volume 2 Appendix C. These should be consulted for further information.

10.1.1. B1.1 Source Control SuDS

10.1.1.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Of the 244 catchments where GSO B1.1 has been proposed, it is clear that implementation of source control SuDS measure has the potential to provide significant benefits across a majority (77%) of these catchments. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects for over 50 catchments are anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 9 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Water and Landscape/Townscape). Moderate beneficial effects are also identified for a smaller number of catchments (18) against Objective 7 (Soil) and for a single catchment (Newbury STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has shown that the benefits anticipated largely stem from reduced capacity pressures on wastewater networks, wastewater resources and, consequently, reduced flooding events (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity and water, such consequences have the potential to return the greatest benefits. For catchments particularly sensitive in respect of landscape, soil and historic environment, reduced flooding, soil erosion and amenity impacts (e.g. installation of green roofs) also contribute to tangible benefits within the respective catchments. Importantly, these effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.1.1.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects are anticipated in 77% of the catchments where GSO B1.1 is proposed. While no Strong Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for over 50 catchments are anticipated

against Objectives 1 – 6, 9 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Water). In addition, Moderate adverse effects are also identified for a smaller number of catchments (33) against Objective 8 (Air and Climate). A further 18 catchments are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects when assessed against Objective 7 (Soil) and a single catchment (Newbury STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has, however, shown that the adverse effects identified are, in every case, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore likely reversible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that implementation of SuDS measures may result in short to medium-term pollution and/or dust emissions owing to activities associated with their construction including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In catchments that are particularly sensitive to air quality changes (e.g catchments that contain an AQMA), such effects will be magnified. In respect of each SEA Objective, adverse effects associated with GSO B1.1 have been considered short to medium-term, reversible and limited to the construction phase. Such effects will not persist in the operational phase of this option.

10.1.1.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B1.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that maximise biodiversity gains, strengthen flood protections or engender public connections with the natural environment. As evident from the assessment, Source Control SuDS measures present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. While it is important to stress that the adverse impacts identified in respect of GSO B1.1 are all temporary to the construction phase, design (including site selection) and construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions, particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-3 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective B1.1

GSO Description: B1.1: Source Control SuDs measures

Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from buildings and surrounding impermeable areas such as driveways and car parks. This option includes residential properties, schools and other public buildings, commercial and industrial buildings.

Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from roads, pavements and pedestrianised areas.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
244	190	190	77%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	79	79	110	106	53	53	18	0	68	1	100
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	79	79	110	53	53	53	18	33	68	1	100

10.1.2. B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS at major opportunity areas

10.1.2.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified in each of the 23 catchments where GSO B1.2 has been proposed. This is in respect of Water (Objective 6) and Climate (Objective 9) topics and includes major beneficial effects for the Kempsford and Hambleden Catchments against Objective 6. Moderate beneficial effects have also been identified for seven catchments against Objective 11 Landscape. Applying to a much smaller number of catchments, moderate beneficial effects have also been identified at New Mill catchment for Biodiversity (Objectives 1 and 2), at Dagnall catchment for Population and Human health (Objective 3), at Kempsford and Hambleden catchments for Objective 5 (Water) and at Hambleden catchment against Objective 7 (Soils).

The assessment has shown that the benefits anticipated largely stem from improved capacity in the network and therefore reduced capacity pressures on wastewater networks. This then has consequent benefits to reduced flood risk (including out of sewer flooding) and increased resilience to climate change. Implementation of SuDS also has the potential to engender connections with the natural environment and increase green infrastructure. Of note, these effects are in each case anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.1.2.2. Significant Adverse effects

Moderate adverse effects have been identified across seven Objectives in a small number of catchments. In respect of biodiversity, moderate adverse effects have been identified for New Mills catchment. Dagnall catchment is anticipated to result in moderate adverse effects for Objectives 3 and 11 (Population and Human health and Landscape). With respect to water objectives (Objectives 5 and 6), moderate adverse effects have been identified for the Kempsford and Hambleden catchments. Hambleden catchment is also attributed moderate adverse effects in respect of Objectives 7 and 11 (Soils and Landscape). Finally, in respect of Objective 11 Landscape, moderate adverse effects are also anticipated at Chadlington, Chapel Row, Warmington, Combe and Beenham catchments.

The assessment has, however, shown that the adverse effects identified are, in every case, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore likely reversible.

While impact magnitude is increased across a range of biodiversity, material assets, soils, and landscape objectives, these impacts are associated with construction impacts, resulting in short to medium-term loss or damage. In respect of biodiversity for example, while creation of large scale surface water management strategies is likely to require significant construction works, resulting in potential fragmentation, damage or loss of habitat, disturbance to species and other impacts including noise and dust generation, these impacts are not anticipated during operation. Habitat is expected to re-establish over time and has the potential to be of improved quality than that previous.

10.1.2.3. Mitigation

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, impact on material assets, soils and landscape. Mitigations may include the provision of compensatory habitat, integration of recreational/amenity space, protection of soils and addition of landscaping features to mitigate visual impact of schemes.

While it is important to stress that the adverse impacts identified in respect of GSO B1.2 are all temporary to the construction phase, design (including site selection) and construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions, particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-4 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective B1.2

GSO Description: B1.2: Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas

Delivery of large-scale surface water management strategies across the catchments' opportunity areas to significantly reduce the total flow entering the sewer network at these locations.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
23	23	8	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	1	1	0	2	21	1	0	23	0	7
—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	7

10.1.3. B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding

Table 10-5 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.3.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Of the 19 catchments where GSO B3.0 has been proposed, implementation of property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding has the potential to provide significant benefits for just over 1/5 of these catchments. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects for four catchments (Elstead STW, Stone STW, Wisley STW and Markyate STW) are anticipated against Objective 3 (Population and Human health).

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against Elstead STW catchment for Objectives relating to Material Assets (Objective 4), Flood Risk (Objective 6) and Climate Change (Objective 9). Finally, Moderate beneficial effects have been identified against Wisley STW catchment in respect of Material Assets (Objective 4).

These catchments have been highlighted in the assessment owing to their increased sensitivity to population and human health, flood risk, climate change and material assets. Property-level protection measures to prevent flooding will reduce the risk of loss and damage to property and other assets, increase resilience in flood prone areas and reduce pressures on health and wellbeing where the number of out of sewer flooding incidents impacting on properties is reduced. These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.1.3.2. Significant Adverse effects

Within the 19 catchments promoting GSO B3.0, no significant adverse effects have been identified. The assessment has shown that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible, including during construction. Nevertheless construction / installation works should aim to reduce disturbance as far as reasonably practical. Close communication should also take place with property owners / tenants to help ensure that they understand the need for such measures and how best these measures can be utilised or managed during a storm / flood event.

10.1.3.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B3.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified within the proposed catchments. Minor beneficial effects have been identified in respect of the 15 remaining catchments where GSO B3.0 is proposed and without significant beneficial effects (Chilton, Cuddesdon, Guiting Power, Headley, Horton-Cum-Studley, Ironsbottom, Ratley, Sandford St Martin, Selborne, Stanton St John, Towersey, Willingale, Lewknor, Lower Basildon and Mollington STW catchments). Maximising these benefits will be achieved through careful site selection and early consultation with local communities and residents affected by flooding. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details on significance attributed to each catchment where GSO B3.0 is proposed.

Table 10-5 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective B3.0

GSO Description: B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding

Provide vulnerable homes with passive flood protection measures such as flood proof doors and/or provide vulnerable homes with active property flood resilience measures such as self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves). Active measures could also include the installation of FLIPs devices.

Temporary raised barriers erected in response to flood predictors in order to create a flow retention storage volume to avoid damage to property.

Increase thresholds of commercial properties to protect from more severe floods (future-proof).

Develop and build partnerships with strategic asset owners and operators to provide resilient flood protection measures.

Develop and build partnerships with property developers, product suppliers and the insurance industry to provide a framework for offering high quality affordable property flood protection measures.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
19	4	0	21%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.4. C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows

Table 10-6 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.4.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C1.0 has been proposed in Slough STW catchment only. Implementation of this measure here will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 1, 4-6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Material Assets, Water and Climate change).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C1.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with implementation of intelligent sewer network flow control measures surround a potential reduction in flooding and overflows, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, material assets, the water environment and climate. Of note in Slough STW catchment there are three internationally designated sites, four nationally designated sites and three locally designated sites. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of three DWSZ, there are also five areas of SPZ, and 30 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. Two Communities at Risk Areas, 68 Flood Warning Areas and 36 Flood Alert Areas have been identified within the catchment and contribute to increased sensitivity in respect of Flood Risk.

10.1.4.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified for this GSO within the Slough STW catchment. The assessment has shown that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible, including during construction. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated. Nevertheless, any minor construction or installation works associated with this option should aim to reduce disturbance as far as reasonably practical.

10.1.4.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-6 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C1.0

GSO Description: Solution C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows											
Active System Management (ASM) at key points in the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. E.g. Automation of weir chambers on trunk sewers. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling.											
Active system management at key pumping stations across the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling.											
Ability to monitor and control flow at pipe/chamber level.											
Integrate energy and cost monitoring from operational sites into active system management decision-making process.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)							
1	1	0	100%	0%							

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.5. C2.0 Proactive maintenance

Table 10-7 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.5.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C2.0 has been proposed in Maple Lodge STW catchment only. Implementation of this measure will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 1 and 3-6 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets and Water).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C2.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that benefits associated with implementation of proactive maintenance surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and increased network efficiency, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets and the water environment. Of note in Maple Lodge STW catchment is that there is one internationally designated site, seven nationally designated sites and 23 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,262 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 224 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 168 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high proportion of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of eight DWSZ. There are also 24 areas of SPZ, and 115 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment.

10.1.5.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. The assessment has shown (refer to the magnitude of impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible adverse construction and operational impacts anticipated.

10.1.5.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-7 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C2.0

GSO Description: C2.0 Proactive maintenance											
Condition based maintenance at all pumping stations; Use of intelligent autonomous vehicles to survey sewer network, highlight/prioritise repairs and carry out repair and maintenance work from within the sewer.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)		Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)		
1	1			0			100%		0%		

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.6. C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage

Table 10-8 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.6.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 244 catchments where GSO C4.0 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-8.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against 81 of the 244 catchments for Objective 1 (Biodiversity). Of the 221 catchments, 51 are also attributed Major beneficial effects against Objective 5 (Water). In respect of Objective 1, each of the catchments have been attributed Major and Moderate beneficial effects. Similarly, in respect of Objective 5, each of the catchments have been attributed significant beneficial effects (Major or Moderate beneficial).

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against over 100 catchments in respect of Objective 3 (Population and human health), Objective 4 (Material assets) and Objective 5 (water quality). Over 50 catchments might be expected to see Moderate beneficial effects in respect of issues of flood risk (Objective 6), climate change (Objective 9) and landscape/townscape (Objective 11). Finally, three catchments have been attributed Moderate beneficial effects against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C4.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that benefits anticipated stem from increased storage capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity, water, climate, material assets and heritage, reductions in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) have the potential to return the greatest benefits.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.1.6.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects are anticipated in all of the catchments where GSO C4.0 is proposed. Major adverse effects have been identified against 18 catchments owing to increased sensitivity measured against Objective 7 (soils). Of note, all of the remaining catchments have been attributed Moderate adverse effects against this objective.

Moderate adverse effects have been identified for over 100 catchments in respect of Objectives 3 (Population and human health). In respect of Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 4 (Material assets), 5 (Water quality), 6 (Flood risk), 8 (Air) and 11 (Landscape/townscape) over 50 catchments have been attributed with Moderate adverse effects. Three catchments have been attributed moderate adverse effects in respect of Objective 10 (Historic environment).

The assessment has shown that the adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install deep tanks and tunnels. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity, it is anticipated that construction of deep tanks and tunnels may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7) and heritage (Objective 10) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of tanks and tunnels installed, alongside considerations including precise location, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function, as well as to heritage assets such as Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. Catchments that are particularly sensitive in respect of heritage considerations include Newbury STW catchment, Woodstock STW catchment and Church Hanborough STW catchment.

10.1.6.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C4.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, deep tanks and tunnels present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified, largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified in each of the 244 catchments at either a Major or Moderate adverse significance. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-8 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C4.0

GSO Description: C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage												
Deep tanks and tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.												
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE				
244		244			244			100%				
Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	79	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	
	++	165	0	110	106	191	53	0	0	68	3	100
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
--	79	0	110	55	53	51	226	33	0	3	100	

10.1.7. C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots

Table 10-9 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.7.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 52 catchments where GSO C5.0 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-9. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against 14 of the 52 catchments for Objective 4 (Material Assets), with the remaining 38 catchments being attributed Moderate Beneficial effects for this objective.

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against 14 catchments in respect of Objective 6 (Flood Risk) and 19 catchments for Objective 9 (Climate Change).

The assessment has shown that the benefits associated with implementation of sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and increased network efficiency, with consequential benefits for material assets, flood risk and climate change.

10.1.7.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible adverse construction and operational impacts anticipated.

10.1.7.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-9 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C5.0

GSO Description: C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots

Programme of sewer and manhole lining in areas of high infiltration and high potential benefit.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
52	52	0	100%	0%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	0	0	0	38	0	14	0	0	19	0	0
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.8. C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections

Table 10-10 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.8.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C6.0 has been proposed in Maple Lodge STW catchment only. Implementation of this measure here will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 1-6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, Water and Climate Change).

The assessment has shown that benefits associated with the implementation of transfer flows between catchments via existing connections surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and reduced capacity pressures, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change. Of note in Maple Lodge STW catchment there is one internationally designated site, seven nationally designated sites and 23 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,262 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 224 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 168 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of eight DWSZ, there are also 24 areas of SPZ, and 115 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. Seven Communities at Risk Areas, 20 Flood Warning Areas and 50 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment.

10.1.8.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated.

10.1.8.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-10 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C6.0

GSO Description: C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections

Connections exist between the catchments and also between some of the STWs. These connections could be used to transfer flows between catchments without capacity to those with short term capacity.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
1	1	0	100%	0%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.9. C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections

Table 10-11 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.9.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C7.0 has been proposed in Culham STW catchment only. Implementation of this measure here will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 1, 3-6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, Water and Climate Change).

The assessment has shown (see the C7.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with implementation of transfer flows between catchments via new connections surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows, reduced capacity pressures and the opportunity for discovery of previously unknown heritage features, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment, climate change, cultural heritage and landscape. Of note in Culham STW catchment there are two internationally designated sites within 10km and one nationally designated site within 2km. Also identified within the catchment are 16 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, three areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and one Noise Important Area. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through the designation of two DWSZ, there are also three rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment.

10.1.9.2. Significant Adverse effects

Moderate adverse effects have been identified in respect of Objectives 3 (Population and human health) and 7 (Soil).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C7.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install new connections. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of new connections may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of new connections installed, alongside considerations including precise location, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function. Of note is the presence of Grade 2 and 3 soils within Culham STW catchment.

10.1.9.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C7.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, transfer flows between catchments via new connections present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in the catchment. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified are largely associated with the construction phase of works and should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-11 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C7.0

GSO Description: C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections

This option is about creating new connections between the STW catchments to optimise capacities and to find the best balance of flow and load i.e. removing catchment boundaries. It would allow utilisation of the short term capacity in some STWs whilst other STWs are expanded or redeveloped.

Similar to the London Water Ring Main this could be a large infrastructure project that would allow most/all catchments to discharge into a single infrastructure pipe/tunnel and then allow any or all of the STWs to extract from this ring main and treat the flows. Reliant on availability of suitable STWs - London may be the only possible location for such a strategic option

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
1	1	1	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

10.1.10. D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes

Table 10-12 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.10.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 32 catchments where GSO D3.0 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-12. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against five catchments (Chertsey, Chobham, East Hyde, Tring and Leatherhead) for Objective 4 (Material Assets), with the remaining 27 catchments all being identified as having Moderate Beneficial effects for this objective.

Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated in at least 10 catchments against Objectives 1-3 (covering topics of Biodiversity and Population and human health). Moderate beneficial effects are also anticipated in four catchments (Chertsey, East Hyde, Dorking and Leatherhead) for Objective 5 (Water Quality) and Objective 6 (Flood Risk) and for eight catchments against Objective 9 (Climate Change).

The assessment has shown (refer to the D3.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with replacing, retrofitting or expanding existing primary or secondary treatment processes surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overspill and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change.

10.1.10.2. Significant Adverse effects

72% of the catchments where GSO D3.0 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for over 10 catchments are anticipated against Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 3 (Population and human health) and 11 (Landscape). Moderate adverse effects have been identified in respect of Objective 4 (Material Assets) for five catchments (Chertsey, Chobham, East Hyde, Tring and Leatherhead), and for Objectives 5 and 6 (The Water Environment) against four catchments (Chertsey, East Hyde, Dorking and Leatherhead). Chertsey and Dorchester are also considered Moderate adverse in respect of Objective 7 (Soils) and Chertsey, Appleton, East Hyde and Leatherhead are considered Moderate adverse against Objective 9 (Climate change).

The assessment has shown (refer to the D3.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to replace, retrofit or expand existing treatment works. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to the water environment it is anticipated that replacing, retrofitting or expanding existing primary or secondary treatment processes may result in short to medium-term loss or effects to water quality or flood risk. It should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of biodiversity (Objective 1) and soil (Objective 7) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function.

10.1.10.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO D3.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity or increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding). As evident from assessment, transfer flows between replacing, retrofitting or expanding existing primary or secondary treatment processes, presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in the catchments. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified at Moderate adverse significance. Loss or damage to heritage assets and biodiversity are also key considerations owing to the permanence of the impact. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of increased heritage value and best and most versatile soils), pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys, archaeological trenching and supervision of works, and consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-12 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective D3.0

GSO Description: D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes

Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation (CAPS), Dissolved Air Flotation, Lamellas, and sand ballasted primary treatment are some of the 5+ methods of getting more intensive Primary treatment from a smaller area of land than traditional processes. There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing the intensity of secondary treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
32	32	23	100%	73%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	10	10	13	27	4	4	0	0	8	0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	10	0	13	5	4	4	2	4	0	0	14

10.1.11. C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers

Table 10-13 identifies the significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.1.11.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Slough STW catchment, where GSO C3.1 has been proposed, is likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-13.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Slough STW catchment for Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and Objective 6 (Flood Risk).

Moderate beneficial effects are identified in Slough STW catchment in respect of Objective 2 – 5 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, and Climate).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C3.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated stem from increased capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding).

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.1.11.2. Significant Adverse effects

In Slough STW catchment where GSO C3.1 is proposed, significant adverse effects are anticipated. Major adverse effects have been identified, owing to increased sensitivity measured against Objective 7 (soils).

Moderate adverse effects have been identified in respect of Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 3 - 6 (Population and human health, Material assets and Water) and 8 (Air).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C3.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install larger sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity, it is anticipated that installation of larger sewers may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the area impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on considerations such as precise location, this intervention has the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function for those areas deemed to be of increased sensitivity.

10.1.11.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C3.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, larger sewers present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, landscape and air quality impacts.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk identified as a Major adverse significance in Slough STW catchment. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-13 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective C3.1

GSO Description: C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers											
Replace existing sewers in most beneficial locations with larger sewers to increase network capacity.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE								
1	1	1	100%								

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	+++	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	++	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	--	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0

10.2. London Catchment and LRZ Solutions

Table 10-14 and Table 10-15 display the percentages of catchments where GSOs result in either significant beneficial or adverse Likely Significant Effects (LSE). The tables show that all GSOs are expected to result in significant beneficial effects across all catchments/LRZs. Of the 18 GSOs promoted in at least one London catchment or LRZ, 14 of the GSOs are expected to result in significant adverse effects across all of the catchments or LRZ.

Table 10-14 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs with LSE (Beneficial) against GSO

GSO	No. of London Catchments and LRZs where GSO is promoted	No. of London Catchments and LRZs with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all London Catchments and LRZs where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	37	37	100%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	25	25	100%
B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network)	2	2	100%
B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	5	5	100%
B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	2	2	100%
B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	2	2	100%
B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures	1	1	100%
B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water	1	1	100%
B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	5	5	100%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	9	9	100%
C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows	4	4	100%
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	21	21	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	8	8	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	10	10	100%
C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	2	2	100%
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	1	1	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand primary/secondary treatment processes	6	6	100%
D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs	2	2	100%

Table 10-15 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs with LSE (Adverse) against GSO

GSO	No. of London Catchments and LRZs where GSO is promoted	No. of London Catchments and LRZs with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all London Catchments and LRZs where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	37	37*	100%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	25	25*	100%
B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network)	2	2	100%
B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	5	5	100%
B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	2	2	100%
B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	2	2	100%
B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures	1	1	100%
B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water	1	1	100%
B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	5	5	100%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	9	0	0
C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows	4	0	0
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	21	21	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	8	8	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	10	0	0
C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	2	0	0
C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	1	1	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand primary/secondary treatment processes	6	6	100%
D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs	2	2	100%

* Likely significant adverse effects identified during construction only.

The following section provides summaries of the findings, highlighting significant beneficial and adverse effects identified across the SEA Objectives with respect to the catchments and London Risk Zones and the GSOs

promoted within them. Owing to the large number of options and catchments covered under this assessment, it is not possible to identify and discuss the characteristics of each catchment/LRZ in turn. This information is presented within respective Location proformas, attached as Volume 3. Detail on the interrelationship anticipated between individual GSOs and SEA Objectives are discussed in the Magnitude of Impact proformas attached as Volume 2 Appendix C. These should be consulted for further information.

10.2.1. B1.1 Source Control SuDS

Table 10-16 identifies the number of London catchments and LRZs with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.1.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 37 areas where GSO B1.1 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-16. No Major Beneficial effects have been identified. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for over 20 of the areas against Objectives 1 – 6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Water). Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against eight areas in respect of Objective 7 (Soil), seven areas against Objective 11 (Landscape) and for a single catchment (Deephams STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B1.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated largely stem from reduced capacity pressures on wastewater networks, wastewater resources and, consequently, reduced flooding events (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments and London Risk Zones that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity and water, such consequences have the potential to return the greatest benefits. For catchments and London Risk Zones particularly sensitive in respect of landscape, soil and historic environment, reduced flooding, soil erosion and amenity impacts (e.g. installation of green roofs) also contribute to tangible benefits within the respective areas. Importantly, these effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.1.2. Significant Adverse effects

All of the catchments and London Risk Zones where GSO B1.1 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for over 20 areas are anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 8 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Air and Climate and Water). In addition, Moderate adverse effects are also identified against eight areas in respect of Objective 7 (Soil). Seven areas are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects when assessed against Objective 11 (Landscape) and a single catchment (Deephams STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B1.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects identified are, in every case, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that implementation of SuDS measures may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with their construction including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In areas that are particularly sensitive to air quality changes (e.g by containing an AQMA), such effects will be magnified. In respect of each SEA Objective, adverse effects associated with GSO B1.1 have been considered short to medium-term, reversible and limited to the construction phase. Such effects will not persist in the operational phase of this option.

10.2.1.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B1.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that maximise biodiversity gains, strengthen flood protections or engender public connections with the natural environment. As evident from assessment, Source Control SuDS measures present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments and London Risk Zones that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within the catchments and London Risk Zones, water and air quality impacts. While it is important to stress that the adverse impacts identified in respect of GSO B1.1 are all temporary to the construction phase, design (including site selection) and construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions, particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-16 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B1.1

GSO Description: B1.1 Source Control SuDs measures

Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from buildings and surrounding impermeable areas such as driveways and car parks. This option includes residential properties, schools and other public buildings, commercial and industrial buildings.

Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from roads, pavements and pedestrianised areas.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
37	37	37	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company' s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	++	27	27	36	31	21	21	8	0	34	1	7
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	--	27	27	36	31	21	21	8	27	34	1	7

10.2.2. B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas

Table 10-17 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.2.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 37 catchments and London Risk Zones where GSO B1.2 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-17. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objective 6 (Flood Risk) for 15 areas and Objective 9 (Climate) for 23 areas. The remaining areas are anticipated to have moderate beneficial effects for Objectives 6 and 9. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for 20 or more areas against Objectives 1 – 4 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets). Additionally, moderate beneficial effects were identified for 15 areas against Objective 5 (Water), six areas against Objective 7 (Soil), four areas against Objective 11 (Landscape) and for a single catchment (Deephams STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B1.2 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated largely stem from reduced capacity pressures on wastewater networks, wastewater resources and, consequently, reduced flooding events (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments and London Risk Zones that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity and water, such consequences have the potential to return the greatest benefits. For areas particularly sensitive in respect of landscape, soil and historic environment, reduced flooding, soil erosion and amenity impacts (e.g. installation of green roofs) also contribute to tangible benefits within the respective catchments and London Risk Zones. Importantly, these effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.2.2. Significant Adverse effects

As with the significant beneficial effects, all areas where GSO B1.2 is proposed are also anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for 20 or more catchments and London Risk Zones are anticipated against Objectives 1 – 4, 8 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Air and Climate). For Objective 5 and 6 (Water) moderate adverse effects are anticipated for 15 areas. In addition, Moderate adverse effects are also identified for six areas against Objective 7 (Soil). Four areas are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects when assessed against Objective 11 (Landscape) and a single catchment (Deephams STW) against Objective 10 (Historic Environment).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B1.2 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects identified are, in every case, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that implementation of SuDS measures in major opportunity areas may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with their construction including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In catchments and London Risk Zones that are sensitive to and suffer from air quality pressures (e.g. they contain an AQMA), such effects are likely to be of increased significance. In respect of each SEA Objective, adverse effects associated with GSO B1.2 have been considered short to medium-term, reversible and limited to the construction phase. Such effects will not persist in the operational phase of this option.

10.2.2.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B1.2 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that maximise biodiversity gains, strengthen flood protections or engender public connections with the natural environment. As evident from assessment, Targeted Source Control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments and London Risk Zones that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. While it is important to stress that the adverse impacts identified in respect of GSO B1.2 are all temporary to the construction phase, design (including site selection) and construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions, particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-17 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B1.2

GSO Description: B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas

Delivery of large-scale surface water management strategies across the catchment's opportunity areas to significantly reduce the total flow entering the sewer network at these locations.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
25	25	25	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	23	0	0
++	20	20	24	22	15	10	6	0	2	1	4
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	20	20	24	22	15	15	6	20	23	1	4

10.2.3. B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network)

Table 10-18 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.3.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the two catchments (Beckton STW and Crossness STW) where GSO B2.1 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-18. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objectives 1 and 4 – 6 (Biodiversity, Material Assets and Water) for both catchments. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for both catchments against Objectives 2, 3 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health and Climate).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with converting existing combined sewers to surface water only and constructing new foul water sewers surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change. Of note in Beckton STW there are three internationally designated sites, six nationally designated sites and 24 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 3,208 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 725 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 331 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of one DWSZ, there are also 27 areas of SPZ, and 64 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 15 Communities at Risk Areas, 38 Flood Warning Areas and 62 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment. In Crossness STW there are two internationally designated sites, five nationally designated sites and 33 locally designated sites. In regard to Population and Human health in Crossness STW, 2,511 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 510 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 209 Noise Important Areas have been identified. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the areas are urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of one DWSZ, there are also 9 areas of SPZ, and 33 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 107 Communities at Risk Areas, 45 Flood Warning Areas and 28 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment.

10.2.3.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects have been identified in both Beckton and Crossness STW catchments. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for both catchments are anticipated against Objectives 1, 3 – 6 and 8 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Air).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B2.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore likely reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to convert existing sewers and construct new foul water sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of new connections may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works. In Beckton STW and Crossness STW the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health and Material Assets are outlined above. Construction has the potential to add pressure to local air quality issues. Of note high sensitivity in respect of in air quality in Beckton STW is associated with the designation of 17 AQMAs, 37 nature conservation sites and 681 sensitive receptors within the catchment. In Crossness STW there are 14 AQMAs, 9 nature conservation sites and 452 sensitive receptors.

10.2.3.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, Combined

sewer separation through parallel foul sewer networks present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-18 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.1

GSO Description: B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network)												
Progressively convert existing combined sewer networks into surface water networks by constructing a parallel foul sewer network (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).												
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE				
2		2			2			100%				

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company’ s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
	++	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	--	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

10.2.4. B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers

Table 10-19 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.4.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified across each of the five areas (Beckton STW, Crossness STW and Crossness London Risk Zones (Wandsworth, Southwark and Lewisham)) where GSO B2.2 has been proposed, as shown in Table 10-19. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objective 4 (Material Assets) for all five areas. Additionally, major beneficial effects have been identified against Objectives 1, 5 and 6 (Biodiversity and Water) for Beckton STW, Crossness STW and Wandsworth LRZ, with the remaining two LRZs having moderate beneficial effects for each of these objectives. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for all areas against Objectives 3 and 9 (covering topics of Population and Human health and Climate) and three areas (Beckton STW, Crossness STW and Wandsworth LRZ) have been identified as having moderate beneficial effects for Objective 2 (Biodiversity).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.2 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with constructing new surface water sewers surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change.

10.2.4.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects have been identified across each of the five areas where GSO B2.1 is proposed. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for all areas are anticipated against Objectives 3 and 4 (covering topics of Population and Human health and Material Assets). Additionally, moderate adverse effects are anticipated for Objectives 1, 5, 6 and 8 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Water and Climate) in three of the areas (Beckton STW, Crossness STW and Wandsworth LRZ).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B2.2 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to construct new surface water sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of new connections may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

From review of the B2.2 Magnitude of Impact proforma however, these adverse effects identified are, in every case, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Significant adverse effects will not persist in the operational phase of this option.

10.2.4.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.2 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, Combined sewer separation through construction of new surface water sewers presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in areas that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-19 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.2

GSO Description: B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers

Fully below/above ground surface water sewer network collecting different types of run off and conveying to receptor which could be a local watercourse, a major watercourse or a water reuse point.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
5	5	5	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	3	0	0	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
++	2	3	5	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	3	0	5	5	3	3	0	3	0	0	0

10.2.5. B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse

Table 10-20 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.5.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the 2 areas, Beckton STW (catchment) and Beckton STW - NW(Newham) (London Risk Zone), where GSO B2.3 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-20. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objectives 1 and 4 (Biodiversity and Material Assets) for both areas. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for both areas against Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Water and Climate).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with disconnecting existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharging to watercourses surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change. Of note in Beckton STW are three internationally designated sites, six nationally designated sites and 24 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 3,208 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 725 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 331 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of one DWSZ, there are also 27 areas of SPZ, and 64 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 15 Communities at Risk Areas, 38 Flood Warning Areas and 62 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment. In Beckton STW - NW(Newham) are three internationally designated sites, four nationally designated sites and 4 locally designated sites. Also identified within this London Risk Zone are 1,198 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 254 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 95 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of one DWSZ, there are also 16 areas of SPZ, and 57 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the Risk Zone. 8 Communities at Risk Areas, 26 Flood Warning Areas and 52 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within Beckton STW - NW(Newham).

10.2.5.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects are anticipated in both of the areas where GSO B2.3 is proposed. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for Beckton STW (catchment) and Beckton STW - NW(Newham) (London Risk Zone) are anticipated against Objectives 1, 3 – 6 and 8 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Air).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B2.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Construction works are likely to be required to disconnect existing sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that disconnecting existing sewers may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with their construction including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In areas that are particularly sensitive to air quality changes (e.g. by containing an AQMA), such effects will be magnified. In respect of each SEA Objective, adverse effects associated with GSO B2.3 have been considered short to medium-term, reversible and limited to the construction phase. Such effects will not persist in the operational phase of this option. In Beckton STW and Beckton STW - NW(Newham) the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health and Material Assets are outlined above. High sensitivity is reflected in air quality in Beckton STW with the designation of 17 AQMAs, 37 nature conservation sites and 681 sensitive receptors within the catchment. Similarly, in Beckton STW - NW(Newham) there are 10 AQMAs, 34 nature conservation sites and 718 sensitive receptors.

While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location and receiving watercourses, this intervention has the potential to result in increased pressures on biodiversity including aquatic biodiversity and to water quality where diverting potentially contaminated surface waters (including urban runoff) is anticipated.

10.2.5.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.3 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, disconnecting existing sewers presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in areas that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. This may be achieved through implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plans that addresses issues of water quality, biodiversity, noise and dust. Operational impacts from the diversion of surface water runoff to watercourses has the potential to introduce contaminants from roads and vehicles into receiving watercourses. Opportunities to mitigate such effects, through soft treatment interventions such as SuDS, ponding, and reed bed treatments prior to discharge in receiving watercourses should be considered in alleviating the significance of such effects.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-20 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.3

GSO Description: B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse

Progressively disconnect surface water sewers from existing combined sewer networks and direct discharge to suitable receptors (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
2	2	2	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

10.2.6. B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)

Table 10-21 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.6.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified for both Mogden STW (catchment) and Mogden STW North (London Risk Zone) where GSO B2.4 has been proposed.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against both areas for Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 4 (Material Assets), 6 (Flood Risk) and 9 (Climate).

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against both areas in respect of Objectives 2 (Biodiversity), 3 (Population and human health), and 5 (water quality). Additionally, moderate beneficial effects are identified against Mogden STW for Objective 10 (Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.4 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated stem from increased capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity, water, climate, material assets and heritage, reductions in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) have the potential to return the greatest benefits. These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

Of note in Mogden STW there are 2,260 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 434 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 195 Noise Important Areas. Also identified within the catchment are three internationally designated site, 15 nationally designated sites and 30 locally designated sites. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of two DWSZ, there are also eight areas of SPZ, and 103 rivers/ waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 12 Communities at Risk Areas, 115 Flood Warning Areas and 74 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. Mogden STW is also intersected by a World Heritage Site. In Mogden STW North there are 365 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 70 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 15 Noise Important Areas. Also identified within the London Risk Zone are seven nationally designated sites and 10 locally designated sites. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of three DWSZ, there are also six areas of SPZ, and 50 rivers/ waterbodies/tributaries within the London Risk Zone. 110 Communities at Risk Areas, 12 Flood Warning Areas and 14 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified.

10.2.6.2. Significant Adverse effects

Both of the areas where GSO B2.4 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. Major adverse effects have been identified in both areas owing to increased sensitivity measured against Objective 7 (soils).

Moderate adverse effects have been identified for both areas in respect of Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 3 (Population and human health), 4 (Material assets), 5 (Water quality), 6 (Flood risk) and 8 (Air). Additionally, moderate adverse effects are identified against Mogden STW for Objective 10 (Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.4 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects are for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install deep tunnels. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of deep tanks and tunnels may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the area impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potential for permanent loss or damage has however been identified in respect of a number of Objectives. These are in respect of topics of Material assets, (Objective 4), Water quality (Objective 5), Soil (Objective 7)

and Heritage (Objective 10). While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of deep tunnels installed, alongside considerations including precise location, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to material assets (including underground services and infrastructure), soils (of note over 90% of Mogden STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 Agricultural land), as well as to heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and to the Royal Botanic Gardens World Heritage Site.

10.2.6.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.4 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, deep tunnels present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified in both of the areas. Loss or damage to material assets and heritage assets are also key considerations owing to the potential permanence of the impact. Such impacts can however be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of increased heritage value and best and most versatile soils), pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys and archaeological trenching and supervision of works.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-21 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.4

GSO Description: B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)												
Deep tunnel network to capture SW flows from major strategic sink points across the city and convey it to a major reuse or discharge location. Assumed that this approach would only be used where natural surface level pathways are insufficient.												
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE				
2		2			2			100%				
Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company’ s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	++	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	-	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0

10.2.7. B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures

Table 10-22 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.7.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Deephams STW is the only catchment where GSO B2.5 has been proposed. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objectives 1, 5, 6 and 9 (Biodiversity, Water and Climate topics) for the catchment. Moderate beneficial effects are identified against Objectives 2 - 4 and 10 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.5 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with converting existing combined sewers to fowl only and conveying surface water on the surface using SuDS measures, surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and overflows and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment, heritage and climate change. Of note in Deephams STW there are three internationally designated sites, six nationally designated sites and nine locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,131 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 236 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 97 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of five DWSZ, there are also 16 areas of SPZ, and 95 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. Deephams STW has 852 listed buildings, 13 scheduled monuments, 10 registered parks and gardens and one registered battlefield within it. Ten Communities at Risk Areas, 42 Flood Warning Areas and 60 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment.

10.2.7.2. Significant Adverse effects

While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for the catchment are anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6 and 8 -10 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Water, Air and Climate and Heritage).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B2.5 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Construction works are likely to be required to convert existing sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that converting existing sewers may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with their construction, including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In Deephams STW the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Water, Material Assets, Heritage and Climate are outlined above. High sensitivity is reflected in air quality in Deephams STW with the designation of 12 AQMAs, 47 nature conservation sites and 216 sensitive receptors within the catchment.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of material assets in particular (Objective 4). While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location, there is potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to material assets where new channels and SuDS features are required to convey surface water. While this also has the potential to impact on biodiversity through habitat loss, it is anticipated that effects will be reduced as new habitats become established (along new surface water channel reaches or at new SuDs locations).

10.2.7.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.5 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, converting existing sewers and conveying surface water on the surface using SuDS measures presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local

communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Loss or damage to biodiversity assets and material assets are key considerations owing to the permanence of the impact. Such impacts may be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of increased biodiversity value), pre-construction surveys and consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-22 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.5

GSO Description: B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures

Fully above ground system (highways, swales, channels etc.) collecting highway and building flows and conveying to local watercourse or re-use point.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
1	1	1	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
++	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

10.2.8. B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water

Table 10-23 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.8.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Beckton STW is the only catchment where GSO B2.6 has been proposed. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objectives 2 - 6 (Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets and Water) for the catchment. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for the catchment against Objectives 1, 8, 9 and 10 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Air and Climate and Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.6 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with recreating historical rivers to convey surface water surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and improved capacity, as well as a potential habitat for wildlife and a recreational asset, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment, air and climate change, heritage and landscape. Of note in Beckton STW catchment there are three internationally designated sites, six nationally designated sites and 24 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 3,208 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 725 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 331 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of one DWSZ, there are also 27 areas of SPZ, and 64 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 15 Communities at Risk Areas, 38 Flood Warning Areas and 62 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment. Beckton STW catchment is also intersected by 3 World Heritage Sites, along with a number of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and registered battlefields.

10.2.8.2. Significant Adverse effects

While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for the catchment are anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 8 and 10 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Water, Air and Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.6 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Construction works are likely to be required to recreate historical rivers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that recreating historical rivers to convey surface water may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with construction, including the use of heavy plant and machinery. In Beckton STW catchment the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health and Material Assets, Water and Heritage are outlined above. High sensitivity is reflected in air quality in Beckton STW catchment with the designation of 17 AQMAs, 37 nature conservation sites and 681 sensitive receptors within the catchment.

While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location, the recreation of historical rivers has the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to biodiversity (habitat loss or damage), soils (land use change) and heritage assets (loss or damage to heritage features along existing river stretch).

10.2.8.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.6 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through providing new habitat and a recreational asset for the local population. As evident from assessment, recreating historical rivers to convey surface water presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Loss or damage to biodiversity assets are key considerations owing to the permanence of the impact. Such impacts may be mitigated through consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows. It is however anticipated that post construction, new habitats would become established and conditions improve over time.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-23 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.6

GSO Description: B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water

As per description – this option would require activities to open up the lost watercourse and the conveyance infrastructure to get the surface water to the water course.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
1	1	1	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

10.2.9. B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)

Table 10-24 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.9.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified against each of the five areas (Mogden STW and Mogden Risk Zones (Central, Weald, NE and West) where GSO B2.7 has been proposed. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against Objective 3 (Population and Human health) and Objective 9 (Climate) for all five areas. Four areas are anticipated to have Major Beneficial effects for Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and three areas against Objectives 5 and 6 (Water). The remaining areas are anticipated to have moderate beneficial effects for Objectives 1, 5 and 6. Moderate beneficial effects are identified for all five areas against Objective 4 (Material Assets). Additionally, moderate beneficial effects were identified for four areas against Objective 2 (Biodiversity) and three areas for Objective 7 (Soil).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.7 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated largely stem from the creation of dedicated flooding areas, reduced capacity pressures on wastewater networks and wastewater resources and, consequently, reduced flooding events (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments that are highly sensitive in respect of population, biodiversity and water for example, such consequences have the potential to return the greatest benefits.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.9.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects have been identified in all areas where GSO B2.7 are proposed. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for all five areas are anticipated against Objectives 3 and 4 (Population and Human health and Material Assets). For Objective 1 and 8 (Biodiversity and Air) moderate adverse effects are anticipated for four areas. In addition, Moderate adverse effects are also identified for three of the catchments against Objective 5 - 7 (Water and Soil).

The assessment has however shown (refer to the B2.7 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects identified are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. For example, with respect to air quality it is anticipated that implementation of SuDS measures may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to activities associated with their construction, including the use of heavy plant and machinery.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 8) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location, this intervention has the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soil through land use change.

10.2.9.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B2.7 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that maximise biodiversity gains, strengthen flood protections or engender public connections with the natural environment. As evident from assessment, using parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on the construction phase of works, addressing issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors present within catchment, water and air quality impacts.

Loss or damage to soil is a key consideration owing to the permanence of the impact. Land use change, specifically the sterilisation / loss or disturbance to high grade soils, should be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-24 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B2.7

GSO Description: B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)

Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity with a well-defined flood plain to be used for exceedance events and/or allow surface water systems running through/under urban social spaces to flood (during extreme events) into a well-defined sacrificial storage area within the urban space. Could involve daylighting some or all of the surface water flow path but keep buried if more appropriate.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
5	5	5	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	4	0	5	0	3	3	0	0	5	0	0
++	1	4	0	5	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	4	0	5	5	3	3	3	4	0	0	0

10.2.10. B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding

Table 10-25 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.10.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified across each of the nine areas where GSO B3.0 has been proposed (Beddington, Deephams, Hogsmill, Long Reach and Riverside STW catchments and Crossness (Wandsworth), Riverside (RA03 and RA04) and Mogden NE LRZs). While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects for all areas are anticipated against Objective 3 and 4 (Population and Human health and Material Assets).

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against eight areas for Objective 9 (Climate Change). Finally, Moderate beneficial effects have been identified against five areas in respect of Flood Risk (Objective 6) and against Deephams STW for Heritage (Objective 10).

These areas have been highlighted in assessment owing to their increased sensitivity to population and human health, flood risk, climate change and material assets. Property-level protection measures to prevent flooding will reduce the risk of loss and damage to property and other assets, increase resilience in flood prone areas and reduce pressures on health and wellbeing where instances of out of sewer flooding impacting on properties is reduced. These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.10.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible, including during construction. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated. Nevertheless, construction works should aim to reduce disturbance as far as reasonably practical.

10.2.10.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO B3.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified within the proposed catchments whether this be through integrating design features that strengthen flood protections or engender public connections with the natural environment. Maximising these benefits will be achieved through careful site selection and early consultation with local communities and residents affected by flooding. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details on significance attributed to each catchment where GSO B3.0 is proposed.

Table 10-25 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective B3.0

GSO Description: B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding

Provide vulnerable homes with passive flood protection measures such as flood proof doors and/or provide vulnerable homes with active property flood resilience measures such as self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves). Active measures could also include the installation of FLIPs devices.

Temporary raised barriers erected in response to flood predictors in order to create a flow retention storage volume to avoid damage to property.

Increase thresholds of commercial properties to protect from more severe floods (future-proof).

Develop and build partnerships with strategic asset owners and operators to provide resilient flood protection measures.

Develop and build partnerships with property developers, product suppliers and the insurance industry to provide a framework for offering high quality affordable property flood protection measures.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
9	9	0	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its reuse and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	0	0	9	9	0	5	0	0	8	1	0
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.11. C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows

Table 10-26 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.11.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C1.0 has been proposed in three catchments (Beddington STW, Hogsmill STW, Mogden STW) and one London Risk Zone (Hogsmill STW RZ01). Implementation of this measure is anticipated to result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 4 and 9 (Material Assets and Climate change) for all areas. Moderate beneficial effects are also anticipated in the three areas (Beddington, Hogsmill and Mogden STW) against Objectives 1, 5 and 6 (Biodiversity and Water).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C1.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with implementation of intelligent sewer network flow control measures surround a potential reduction in flooding and overflows, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, the water environment and material assets.

10.2.11.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible, including during construction. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchments becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated. Nevertheless, any construction works associated with this option should aim to reduce disturbance as far as reasonably practical.

10.2.11.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-26 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective C1.0

GSO Description: C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows

Active System Management (ASM) at key points in the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. E.g. Automation of weir chambers on trunk sewers. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling.

Active system management at key pumping stations across the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling.

Ability to monitor and control flow at pipe/chamber level.

Integrate energy and cost monitoring from operational sites into active system management decision-making process.

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)		No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)		Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE						
4		4		0		100%						
Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	++	3	0	0	4	3	3	0	0	4	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.12. C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers

Table 10-27 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.12.1. Significant Beneficial effects

All 21 catchments and London Risk Zones where GSO C3.1 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-27.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against 18 areas for Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and 13 areas against Objective 6 (Flood Risk).

Moderate beneficial effects are identified against 13 or more areas in respect of Objective 2 – 5 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, and Climate). Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against eight areas in respect of Objective 6 (Flood Risk), seven areas against Objective 11 (Landscape) and three areas against Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and Objective 10 (Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C3.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated stem from increased capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding).

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.12.2. Significant Adverse effects

All areas where GSO C3.1 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. Major adverse effects have been identified against four areas (Mogden STW catchment and Mogden Central, North and West LRZs), owing to increased sensitivity measured against Objective 7 (soils), with the remaining areas anticipated to have moderate adverse effects.

Moderate adverse effects have been identified for 17 or more catchments or London Risk Zones in respect of Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 3 (Population and human health), 4 (Material assets), 7 (Soil) and 8 (Air). 13 areas have been identified as having Moderate adverse effects against Objectives 5 and 6 (Water) and seven areas have been identified as having Moderate adverse effects against Objective 11 (Landscape). Moderate adverse effects have also been identified against three areas (Crossness STW, Mogden STW and Crossness STW Lewisham LRZ) for Objective 10 (Heritage).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C3.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install larger sewers. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that installation of larger sewers may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the area impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7) and heritage (Objective 10) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on considerations such as precise location, this intervention has the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function, as well as to heritage assets such as Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments for those areas deemed to be of increased sensitivity.

10.2.12.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C3.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, larger sewers present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in catchments that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, landscape and air quality impacts.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified in four of the areas as a Major adverse significance. Loss or damage to heritage assets is also a key consideration owing to the permanence of the impact. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of increased heritage value and best and most versatile soils), pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys and archaeological trenching and supervision of works.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-27 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective C3.1

GSO Description: C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers											
Replace existing sewers in most beneficial locations with larger sewers to increase network capacity.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)		No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)		Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE					
21		21		21		100%					

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	18	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	
	++	3	18	20	17	13	8	0	0	19	3	7
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	--	18	0	20	17	13	13	17	18	0	3	7

10.2.13. C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage

Table 10-28 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.13.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified across each of the eight areas where GSO C4.0 has been proposed, as shown in Table 10-28.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against seven of the eight areas for Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and Objective 5 (Water). These are Beddington and Hogsmill STW catchments and the following LRZs: Beddington STW RZ Centre, Hogsmill STW RZ03, 04 and Long Reach STW RZ East and West. The remaining LRZ (Hogsmill RZ01) is assessed as having moderate beneficial effects for these objectives.

Moderate beneficial effects are identified against all catchments and London Risk Zones in respect of Objective 3 (Population and Human Health) and Objective 9 (Climate). Five or more areas might be expected to see Moderate beneficial effects in respect of issues of material assets (Objective 4), flood risk (Objective 6) and landscape/townscape (Objective 11).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C4.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that benefits anticipated stem from increased storage capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding). In those areas highly sensitive to population, biodiversity, water, climate, material assets and heritage, reductions in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), there is potential to return the greatest benefits.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.13.2. Significant Adverse effects

All of the areas where GSO C4.0 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects have been identified for all eight catchments and London Risk Zones against Objectives 3 (Population and Human Health) and 7 (Soil).

Moderate adverse effects have been identified for seven areas in respect of Objectives 1, 5, 6 and 8 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Water and Air). In respect of Objective 4 (Material assets) six areas have been attributed with Moderate adverse effects and five areas have been identified as having with Moderate adverse effects for Objective 11 (Landscape/townscape).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C4.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install deep tanks and tunnels. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of deep tanks and tunnels may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to the requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the area impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of tanks and tunnels installed, alongside considerations including precise location, this intervention has the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils quality and function.

10.2.13.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C4.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, deep tanks and tunnels present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. Careful planning should ensure these benefits are exploited in areas that can expect to gain most benefit. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, water and air quality impacts.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified in each of the eight catchments at a moderate adverse significance. This impact can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments and London Risk Zones which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-28 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective C4.0

GSO Description: C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage											
Deep tanks and tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE			
8		8			8			100%			

Signifi cance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company’ s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	
	++	1	0	8	6	1	7	0	0	8	0	5
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	-	7	0	8	6	7	7	8	7	0	0	5

10.2.14. C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots

Table 10-29 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.14.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the ten catchments and London Risk Zones where GSO C5.0 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-29. Major Beneficial effects have been identified against seven of the areas for Objective 4 (Material Assets), with the remaining three London Risk Zones being attributed Moderate Beneficial effects for this objective.

Moderate beneficial effects are also identified against four areas in respect of Objective 6 (Flood Risk) and eight areas for Objective 9 (Climate Change).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C5.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma) that the benefits associated with implementation of sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) and increased network efficiency, with consequential benefits for material assets, flood risk and climate change.

10.2.14.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment and London Risk Zone becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated.

10.2.14.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-29 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective C5.0

GSO Description: C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots												
Programme of sewer and manhole lining in areas of high infiltration and high potential benefit.												
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)		Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)		
10		10			0		100%			0%		

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	++	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.15. C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections

Table 10-30 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.15.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C6.0 has been proposed in Deephams STW and Long Reach STW. Implementation of this measure will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, Moderate beneficial effects are anticipated against Objectives 1-6 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, Water and Climate Change) for both catchments.

From review of the C6.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma, benefits associated with the implementation of transfer flows between catchments via existing connections surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and reduced capacity pressures, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change. Of note in Deephams STW there are three internationally designated sites, six nationally designated sites and nine locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,131 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 236 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 97 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through the designation of five DWSZ, there are also 16 areas of SPZ, and 95 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. Ten Communities at Risk Areas, 42 Flood Warning Areas and 60 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment.

In Long Reach STW there are 14 nationally designated sites and 12 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,341 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 259 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 125 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through the designation of 11 DWSZ, there are also 26 areas of SPZ, and 102 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 150 Communities at Risk Areas, 31 Flood Warning Areas and 18 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within Long Reach STW.

10.2.15.2. Significant Adverse effects

No significant adverse effects have been identified. Review of the magnitude of impact proforma shows that adverse effects across the SEA topics are considered negligible. Therefore, sensitivity of the catchment becomes less of a constraint owing to the negligible construction and operational impacts anticipated.

10.2.15.3. Mitigation

No specific mitigations recommended.

Table 10-30 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective

GSO Description: C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections C6.0											
Connections exist between the catchments and also between some of the STWs. These connections could be used to transfer flows between catchments without capacity to those with short term capacity.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)		Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)		
2	2			0			100%		0%		
Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company' s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.2.16. C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections

Table 10-31 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.16.1. Significant Beneficial effects

GSO C7.0 has been proposed in Beddington STW only. Implementation of this measure here will likely result in significant beneficial effects across a range of SEA Objectives. Major Beneficial effects have been identified for Objectives 1 and 4-6 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Material Assets and Water). Moderate beneficial effects are also anticipated against Objectives 2, 3, 9 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Climate Change and Landscape).

The assessment has shown (refer to the C7.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with implementation of transfer flows between catchments via new connections surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and reduced capacity pressures, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment, climate change and landscape. Of note in Beddington STW there are five nationally designated sites and 10 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 559 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 125 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 78 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of 11 DWSZ, there are also 10 areas of SPZ, and 6 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. Four Communities at Risk Areas, 2 Flood Warning Areas and 5 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within the catchment. Additionally, Beddington STW is intersected by Surrey Hills AONB.

10.2.16.2. Significant Adverse effects

Moderate adverse effects have been identified in respect of Objectives 1, 3 – 8 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, Water, Soil, Air and Landscape).

From review of the C7.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma it is evident that these adverse effects are, for the most part, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore likely reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to install new connections. However, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase should be possible. For example, with respect to biodiversity it is anticipated that construction of new connections may result in short to medium-term loss or damage owing to requirement to clear land and habitat and through use of heavy plant and machinery. With the exception of access shafts and other above ground supporting infrastructure, it should be possible to restore much of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works. In Beddington STW the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Water, Material Assets and Landscape are outlined above. High sensitivity is reflected in air quality in Beddington STW with the designation of six AQMAs, nine nature conservation sites and 101 sensitive receptors within the catchment.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of soil (Objective 7). While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of new connections installed, alongside considerations including precise location, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to soils, their quality and function. Of note is the presence of Grades 2 and 3 soil within Beddington STW.

10.2.16.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO C7.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced combined sewer overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, transfer flows between catchments via new connections present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified largely associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors (e.g. noise and dust), water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to

promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to soils is a considerable risk associated with this option identified at Moderate adverse significance. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of best and most versatile soils) and pre-construction surveys such as soil classification surveys.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-31 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective C7.0

GSO Description: C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections

This option is about creating new connections between the STW catchments to optimise capacities and to find the best balance of flow and load i.e. removing catchment boundaries. It would allow utilisation of the short term capacity in some STWs whilst other STWs are expanded or redeveloped.

Similar to the London Water Ring Main this could be a large infrastructure project that would allow most/all catchments to discharge into a single infrastructure pipe/tunnel and then allow any or all of the STWs to extract from this ring main and treat the flows. Reliant on availability of suitable STWs - London may be the only possible location for such a strategic option

No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE
1	1	1	100%

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
++	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

10.2.17. D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs

Table 10-32 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.2.17.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Each of the two areas, Long Reach STW (catchment) and Long Reach STW RZ East (London Risk Zone), where GSO D5.0 has been proposed are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-32.

Major Beneficial effects have been identified against both areas for Objective 1 (Biodiversity), Objective 5 (Water) and Objective 9 (Climate) and against Long Reach STW for Objective 4 (Material Assets). For Objective 4 Long Reach STW RZ East is identified as having moderate beneficial effects.

Moderate beneficial effects are identified against both areas in respect of Objective 2, 3, 6 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Flood and Landscape).

The assessment has shown (refer to the D5.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated stem from increased treatment capacity, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding). In catchments and London Risk Zones that are highly sensitive in respect of biodiversity, population, material assets, water, climate, landscape and reductions in flooding (including out of sewer flooding) have the potential to return the greatest benefits. Of note in Long Reach STW catchment there are 14 nationally designated sites and 12 locally designated sites. Also identified within the catchment are 1,341 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 259 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 125 Noise Important Areas. In respect of Material Assets, a high percentage of the area is urbanised. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of 11 DWSZ, there are also 26 areas of SPZ, and 102 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the catchment. 150 Communities at Risk Areas, 31 Flood Warning Areas and 18 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within Long Reach STW. Additionally, Long Reach STW is intersected by Kent Downs AONB.

In Long Reach STW RZ East there are 13 nationally designated sites and four locally designated sites. Also identified within the London Risk Zone are 242 areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community, 39 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected and 38 Noise Important Areas. High sensitivity is also reflected in the water environment through designation of 7 DWSZ, there are also 16 areas of SPZ, and 96 rivers/waterbodies/tributaries within the London Risk Zone. 138 Communities at Risk Areas, 4 Flood Warning Areas and 4 Flood Alert Areas have also been identified within Long Reach STW RZ East. Additionally, Long Reach STW RZ East is intersected by Kent Downs AONB and Surrey Hills AONB.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.2.17.2. Significant Adverse effects

Both of the areas where GSO D5.0 is proposed are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. Major Adverse effects have been identified for both areas for Objectives 1 (Biodiversity) and 11 (Landscape).

Moderate adverse effects have been identified for both Long Reach STW and Long Reach STW RZ East against Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and Human Health, Water and Air).

Moderate adverse effects have also been identified for Long Reach STW catchment in respect of Objective 4 (Material assets).

The assessment has shown (refer to the D5.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the adverse effects are, in some instances, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to construct STWs however, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase may be possible. For example, with respect to air it is anticipated that construction of STWs may result in short to medium-term loss or damage through use of heavy plant and machinery. It may be possible to restore some of the areas impacted to previous land uses and/or enhance these areas for the betterment of local communities, biodiversity and landscape/townscape, upon completion of construction works.

Potentially permanent loss or damage has been identified in respect of biodiversity (Objective 1 and 2), population and human health (Objective 3) and landscape (Objective 11) considerations. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the size of STW, alongside considerations including precise location, such

interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to biodiversity, soils and their quality and function, amenities and landscape. In Long Reach STW and Long Reach STW RZ East the receptors causing high sensitivity in regard to Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Water, Material Assets, Landscape and Climate are outlined above. High sensitivity is reflected in air quality in Long Reach STW with the designation of 17 AQMAs, 23 nature conservation sites and 231 sensitive receptors within the catchment. In Long Reach STW RZ East there are 10 AQMAs, 35 nature conservation sites and 36 sensitive receptors.

10.2.17.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO D5.0 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced overflows in recreational waters. As evident from assessment, new STW present significant opportunity to realise long term benefit across a range of topics. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified associated with the construction phase of works, should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, water and air quality impacts. Opportunities to promote and enhance biodiversity where restoration activities are required should also be seized, through appropriate consideration in design.

Permanent loss or damage to biodiversity and landscape are considerable risks associated with this option identified in both catchments at a Major adverse significance. Such impacts can be mitigated through careful site selection (avoiding areas of increased biodiversity value or increased landscape sensitivity and appropriate compensatory habitat and landscape screening).

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent), particularly in those catchments which have been identified with increased susceptibility to such impacts. See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-32 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective D5.0

GSO Description: D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs											
Option involves construction of new treatment works within the catchment (meeting either single or multiple catchment needs) - effective decentralisation of treatment.											
Increased centralisation of STWs with decommissioning of those considered as surplus to requirement.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where GSO proposed result in LSE			
2		2			2			100%			

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective											
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company' s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	
	+++	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
	++	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	+	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	-	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0

10.3. Existing STW solutions

Table 10-33 and Table 10-34 display the percentage of existing STW sites where GSOs result in either significant beneficial or significant adverse Likely Significant Effects (LSE). The tables show that the two GSOs promoted are expected to result in significant beneficial effects in all of the existing STW sites they are promoted within. Significant adverse effects are identified in 24 of the 72 existing STW sites where GSO D3.0 is proposed and in all four of the existing STW sites where GSO D4.1 has been promoted.

Table 10-33 – Number of existing STWs with LSE (Beneficial) against GSO

GSO / Solution	No. of existing STWs where GSO is promoted	No. of existing STWs with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all existing STWs where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	72	72	100%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	4	4	100%

Table 10-34 – Number of existing STWs with LSE (Adverse) against GSO

GSO / Solution	No. of existing STWs where GSO is promoted	No. of existing STWs with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all existing STWs where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	72	24	33%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	4	4	100%

The following section provides summaries of the findings, highlighting significant beneficial and adverse effects identified across the SEA Objectives with respect to the existing STW sites and the GSOs promoted within them. Owing to the large number of existing STW sites covered under this assessment, it is not possible to identify and discuss the characteristics of each existing STW in turn. This information is presented within respective Location proformas, attached as Volume 5. Detail on the interrelationship anticipated between individual GSOs and SEA Objectives are discussed in the Magnitude of Impact proformas attached as Volume 1 Appendix C. These should be consulted for further information.

10.3.1. D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes

Table 10-35 identifies the number of existing STW sites with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.3.1.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Of the 72 existing STW sites where GSO D3.0 has been proposed, all are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-35. Major Beneficial effects have been identified across five existing STW sites (Ash Vale, Beddington, Hogsmill, Long Reach and Mogden STW) for Objective 4 (Material Assets). Moderate Beneficial effects are identified for all other existing STW sites against Objective 4 (Material Assets). Moderate beneficial effects have been identified in respect of biodiversity objectives (Objective 1 and 2) for Newbury, Tring and Silchester STW. Moderate Beneficial effects have also been identified against Objective 9 (climate change) for Beddington, Nags Head Lane and Riverside STW.

The assessment has shown (refer to D3.0 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with replacing, retrofitting or expanding existing primary or secondary treatment processes surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change.

10.3.1.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects have been identified at 24 of the 72 existing STWs. With respect to biodiversity (Objective 1), three existing STWs (Newbury, Silchester and Tring) are considered to have the potential for moderate adverse effects. Ash Vale, Beddington, Hogsmill, Long Reach and Mogden have each been attributed moderate adverse against Objective 4 (Material Assets). Dorchester and Maple Lodge STW are considered moderate adverse in respect of Objective 7 (Soil) and 15 existing STWs are considered Moderate adverse with respect to landscape considerations (Objective 11).

While for the most part these significant adverse effects are considered to reflect short to medium term loss or damage (limited to the construction phase), permanent loss or damage may be anticipated on soils and landscape owing to potential land take requirements.

10.3.1.3. Mitigation

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects may be of greater importance where schemes include the requirement for land take, with consequent permanent adverse effects on soils and landscape. Landscape screening, and the avoidance where possible of land take on soils considered best and most versatile are important considerations in this case. While requirement may be reduced to the construction phase, mitigation measures may also prove beneficial where significant construction works are undertaken within existing STW boundaries.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix F for further details.

Table 10-35 – Number of Existing STW Sites identified with LSE against each Objective D3.0

GSO Description: D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes											
Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation (CAPS), Dissolved Air Flotation, Lamellas, and sand ballasted primary treatment are some of the 5+ methods of getting more intensive. Primary treatment from a smaller area of land than traditional processes. There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing the intensity of secondary treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all existing STWs where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)		Percentage of all existing STWs where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)	
72		72			24			100%		33%	

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company' s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	3	0	67	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	15

10.3.2. D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)

Table 10-36 identifies the number of existing STWs with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.3.2.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Of the four existing STWs (Culham, Sulhamstead, Thame and Wantage) where GSO D4.1 has been proposed, all are likely to result in significant beneficial effects, as shown in Table 10-36.

While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, moderate beneficial effects have been identified for the four existing STWs against Objectives 1, 4, 5 and 9 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Material Assets, Water and Climate respectively).

From review of the D4.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma, benefits anticipated stem from increased treatment capacity and therefore increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding). This then has consequential benefits for biodiversity (specifically aquatic biodiversity) and water quality through reduced instances of overflows and improved quality of effluent discharges. These benefits extend upstream of the STW site as capacity increases result in fewer instances of foul water being diverted to into watercourses during peak or storm events.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.3.2.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects are identified against each of the four existing STWs where GSO D4.1 is proposed. While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects have been identified for the four existing STWs against Objective 1 (Biodiversity).

The assessment has shown (from review of the D4.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma) that these adverse effects are, in some instances, temporary to the construction phase and are therefore reversible. Heavy engineering and construction works are likely to be required to expand STWs however, restoration and enhancement of features impacted during the construction phase may be possible. While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of expansion of the STW and its location relative to important or protected habitat for example, such interventions have the potential to result in the permanent loss or disturbance to habitat and species.

10.3.2.3. Mitigation

Mitigations in respect of GSO D4.1 should aim to capitalise on the benefits identified, whether this be through integrating design features that minimise loss, protect and enhance local biodiversity, increase resilience to extreme weather events (flooding) or engender public connections with the natural environment through targeting reduced overflows in recreational waters. As evident from the assessment, expansion of STW presents significant opportunity to realise long term benefits across a range of topics. See Volume 2 Appendix F for further details.

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects identified should focus on potential biodiversity loss. Permanent loss or damage to biodiversity can be mitigated through consideration at detailed design, pre-construction surveys (including habitat surveys for example) and integration of compensatory habitat.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix F for further details.

Table 10-36 – Number of Existing STW Sites identified with LSE against each Objective D4.1

GSO Description: D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)											
Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)											
No. of existing STWs where GSO is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)		No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)		Percentage of all existing STWs where GSO proposed result in LSE					
4		4		4		100%					

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	++	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	--	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.3.3. WC01: Grit removal and increased capacity at Maple Lodge and linked Blackbirds STWs

Table 10-37 identifies the number of catchments with significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.3.3.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Maple Lodge is the only catchment where this GSO is proposed. Major Beneficial effects have been identified for Objective 4 (Material Assets). Moderate Beneficial effects are identified in Maple Lodge STW catchment against Objective 1 - 3 (Biodiversity and Population and Human Health), 5 and 6 (Water and Flood Risk) and 9 (Climate Change).

The assessment has shown (refer to Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits associated with improving or expanding existing primary or secondary treatment processes surround a potential reduction in flooding (including out of sewer flooding), overflows and improved capacity, with consequential benefits for biodiversity, health and wellbeing, material assets, the water environment and climate change.

10.3.3.2. Significant Adverse effects

No Major adverse effects have been identified. Moderate adverse effects have been identified in Maple Lodge STW catchment with respect to Objectives 1 (Biodiversity), 3-6 (Population and Human Health, Material Assets, Water and Flood Risk), 8 (Air) and 11 (Landscape).

While for the most part these significant adverse effects are considered to reflect short to medium term loss or damage (limited to the construction phase), permanent loss or damage may be anticipated where there is potential land take requirements associated with capacity increases at Maple Lodge STW catchment.

10.3.3.3. Mitigation

Mitigations to address the significant adverse effects may be of greater importance if there is a requirement for land take, with consequent permanent adverse effects on biodiversity, soils and landscape for example. Landscape screening, and the avoidance where possible of land take on soils considered best and most versatile, may be important considerations in this case.

Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix D for further details.

Table 10-37 – Number of Catchments identified with LSE against each Objective Wild Card

GSO Description: Wild Card – Grit removal and increased capacity at Maple Lodge and linked Blackbirds STWs											
There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing capacity of treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.											
No. of Catchments where GSO is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all existing STWs where GSO proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)			Percentage of all existing STWs where GSO proposed result in LSE (Adverse)	
1	1			1			100%			100%	

Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
	+++	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	++	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	--	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1

10.3.4. WC02: Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW

Table 10-38 identifies significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.3.4.1. Significant Beneficial effects

A major upgrade to the inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW catchment is likely to result in significant beneficial effects across eight of the eleven SEA Objectives, as shown in Table 10-38.

Moderate beneficial effects are identified in respect of Objective 1 – 6, 9 and 11 (covering topics of Biodiversity, Population and human health, Material Assets, Water, Climate and Landscape).

The assessment has shown (refer to the WC02 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits anticipated stem from an inferred increased capacity which may be associated with upgrading of the pumping station. As a result, increased resilience to extreme weather events (specifically flood events) and reduced instances of overflows and flooding (including out of sewer flooding) may be anticipated. This is further strengthened where upgrades to assets reduce discharges associated with equipment related failure.

These effects are anticipated during the operational phase and are therefore long term, permanent in duration.

10.3.4.2. Significant Adverse effects

Major adverse effects have not been identified with respect to this Wild Card option.

Moderate adverse effects have however been identified in respect of Biodiversity, Population and Human health, Material Assets, Water, Air and Landscape Objectives.

The assessment has shown (refer to the WC02 Magnitude of Impact proforma located in Volume 2 Appendix C) that these adverse effects are in each case likely, temporary to the construction phase and therefore reversible. While construction works are likely to be required to upgrade the pumping station, these are likely to be confined to the existing footprint of the site. Effects during the operational phase are unlikely to be compounded or significantly different to those at present.

10.3.4.3. Mitigation

Mitigations should focus on issues such as potential biodiversity loss required through vegetation clearance, health and well-being impacts on local communities/vulnerable human receptors, landscape and air quality impacts associated with construction. This may be achieved through implementation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan. Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-38 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective Wild Card

WC Description: Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW											
On existing STW site, improvement/new pumping station to pass more flows forward to treatment from the catchment											
No. of Catchments where WC is promoted		No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)			No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)			Percentage of all Catchments where WC proposed result in LSE			
1		1			1			100%			
Significance of Effect	SEA Objective										
	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company' s operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes, and the countryside
	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

10.3.5. WC03: Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location (discharge to sewer for treatment at STW)

Table 10-39 identifies significant effects (both beneficial and negative) against each of the SEA Objectives.

10.3.5.1. Significant Beneficial effects

Significant beneficial effects have been identified in respect of the Wild Card option to facilitate an alternative discharge location for mixed liquors at Iver South STW as shown in Table 10-39. While no Major Beneficial effects have been identified, moderate beneficial effects are identified in respect of SEA Objective 1 (Biodiversity), 3 (Population and Human health) and 5 (Water).

The assessment has shown (refer to the B2.1 Magnitude of Impact proforma in Volume 2 Appendix C) that the benefits are anticipated owing to improved quality of effluent discharges with consequential benefits for receiving watercourses, marine habitat/species, and health and wellbeing.

10.3.5.2. Significant Adverse effects

Significant adverse effects are anticipated in respect of SEA Objective 1 (Biodiversity) and 5 (Water). While no Major Adverse effects have been identified, Moderate adverse effects for both these Objectives and review of the Magnitude of Impact proforma and catchment proforma attributes this to construction related impacts that may be realised in order to connect/divert effluent. Such effects are therefore temporary to the construction phase and reversible.

While the magnitude of loss/damage depends on the extent of works, alongside considerations including precise location and receiving watercourses which are likely to be in close proximity, this intervention has the potential to result in disturbance to biodiversity including aquatic biodiversity and to water quality during construction.

10.3.5.3. Mitigation

Mitigations should focus on ensuring that any construction works required to facilitate the alternative discharge do not adversely impact on local biodiversity or water quality. This may be achieved through implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plans that include measures to protect water quality and biodiversity. Construction should seek to minimise as far as reasonably practical such disruptions (temporary and permanent). See Volume 2 Appendix E for further details.

Table 10-39 – Number of London Catchments and LRZs identified with LSE against each Objective Wild Card

WC Description: Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location			
Although there would be limited construction, works may be anticipated to connect/divert discharges to existing sewers.			
No. of Catchments where WC is promoted	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where WC proposed result in LSE
1	1	1	100%
SEA Objective			

Significance of Effect	Objective 1: To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Objective 2: To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Objective 3: To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Objective 4: To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Objective 5: To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Objective 6: To reduce and manage flood risk	Objective 7: To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Objective 8: To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Objective 9: To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Objective 10: To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Objective 11: To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
++	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
--	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.3.6. WRMP Teddington Reuse scheme

Mitigations should focus on ensuring that any construction works required to facilitate the alternative discharge do not adversely impact on local biodiversity or water quality. This may be achieved through implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plans that include measures to protect water quality and biodiversity.

WRMP24 is proposing a scheme to increase [river abstraction at Teddington](#). This would be facilitated by wastewater currently discharging from Mogden STW being highly treated and discharged further upstream on the River Thames to compensate for the additional water taken. While this scheme would have an impact on our wastewater services the primary need for the scheme is from a WRMP perspective. This potential solution has therefore been subject to an environmental assessment as part of WRMP process (see draft [WRMP 2024 Technical Appendix B – Strategic Environmental Assessment](#) which identified no major or moderate negative effects).

10.4. Significance of Effect Assessment Summary

Owing to the significant number of locations (catchments, existing sewage treatment works and to a lesser extent risk zones) included in this first iteration of the DWMP, this assessment is summative in nature. This assessment has reported on the number of catchments against which specific GSO types are proposed, summarising significant effects identified (beneficial and adverse) and, where significant adverse effects have been identified, listed appropriate mitigations which should be considered to reduce those effects. The assessment relies on the interaction of the sensitivity of each location and the magnitude of impact for each GSO type. While it is only possible to provide a high level review of this interaction in this report, each derived effect for each proposed GSO in each proposed location has been included in appendices attached to this report (See Volume 2 Appendices D - F). In review of the assessment information reported through Section 10, a summary for each of the three area types is made, as follows:

10.4.1. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments and LRZs)

A total of nine GSO types have been promoted within these catchments either individually or in combination with another. With the exception of property level flood protection measures (B3.0), each of the promoted GSOs are anticipated to result in significant beneficial effects to the environment in at least 80% of the catchments they are promoted in. Seven GSO types are anticipated to result in significant beneficial effects in all of the catchments they are promoted within. Property level flood protection measures are anticipated to result in significant beneficial effects for just over 20% (4/19) of the catchments they are promoted within.

Of the nine GSOs promoted, four are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects (Source control SuDS measures (B1.1), deep tanks and tunnels (C4.0), transfer flows between catchments via new connections (C7.0) and replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes (D3.0)). The assessment however has shown that these effects are temporary and limited to the construction phase, as recorded in respective GSO impact magnitude tables.

10.4.2. London Catchments and LRZs

A total of 18 GSO types have been promoted within the eight London Catchments and 36 London Risk Zones either individually or in combination with another. Each of the 18 promoted GSO types are anticipated to result in significant beneficial effects in all of the areas they are promoted in.

In total, 14 of the GSO types are anticipated to result in significant adverse effects. However, as with all catchments assessed, the assessment has shown that these effects are largely temporary and limited to the construction phase. The promotion of new/additional STWs (D5.0) in the Long Reach catchment and risk zone proves the exception. As the magnitude of impact proforma highlights, this GSO may lead to permanent loss or damage to biodiversity, soils and landscape for example. Nevertheless, by reporting on these and other issues at this stage, this assessment can act to inform the design, construction and operation of each GSO type within respective catchments, including the site selection process which should reflect and build upon the constraints identified in the respective catchment proformas.

10.4.3. Existing STWs

Within existing STWs, two GSO types are promoted, either individually or in combination with each other. These are to Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes (D3.0) and to buy land and expand STW (D4.1). Both of these GSO types are anticipated to directly result in significant beneficial effects in all of the sites they are promoted within. While significant beneficial effects are already identified in this high-level assessment of the STW sites, it is likely that many more indirect benefits would be realised throughout the wider network, not captured in assessment of the STW sites. Improved capacity of treatment plants and improved quality of effluent discharges would lead to a range of environmental improvements throughout the wider respective STW catchments, this includes throughout the drainage and wastewater network, at and beyond the discharge location (via hydrological connections). Both D3.0 and D4.1 have been identified with the potential to give rise to significant negative effects at 24 of 72 and 4 of 4 existing STW sites respectively. For the most part, these significant adverse effects are considered to reflect short to medium term

loss or damage which is limited to the construction phase, requirement for additional land take does give rise to the potential for permanent impacts, particularly on biodiversity, soils and landscape.

10.4.4. Summary of Assessment

The assessment of GSO's in each area type briefed therefore finds that **significant beneficial effects will likely result across a majority of the catchments, risk zones and existing STW sites**. The assessment shows that the significant beneficial effects identified are long term and operational in nature, stemming from aims to reduce frequency and severity of spills (including combined sewer overflow events), reduce and improve resilience to flooding, improve quality of effluent discharges and improve efficiency of wastewater networks and processes. The assessment provides strong evidence that the options briefed in respect of these catchments, risk zones and existing STW sites will improve environmental quality both directly and indirectly across seven SEA topics (Table 8-3). This is attributed to the range of operational beneficial impacts identified against respective GSOs and increased sensitivities of many of these locations to biodiversity, water quality, flood risk, material assets, climate change and human health.

Significant adverse effects generally centre around a much smaller list of SEA Objectives, specifically biodiversity, soils and landscape as a result of the GSO magnitude of impact findings in respect of these topics (as summarised in Table 8-4). Increased locational sensitivity at different catchments, risk zones and existing STWs (reported in Section 9) however expands this list to include potential significant adverse effects across the full suite of SEA Objectives.

The assessment shows that many of the significant adverse effects identified are construction specific effects that are not anticipated to continue through to the operational phase. These effects are therefore considered temporary and likely reversible. Through early consideration of the adverse effects identified in this assessment, measures to mitigate the potential impacts, reducing the likelihood for significant adverse effects, can be established. These assessment findings can therefore also inform site selection and design of options within catchments to further mitigate adverse effects.

11. Final Plan

The assessments detailed in this report thus far have taken account of all GSO's briefed at the ODA stage within each catchment, LRZ and existing STW site, with the intention that derived significance of effects data across each of the proposed GSO's could be translated and integrated into metrics that inform the content and options promoted in the Final Plan. The bank of assessment data reported in Chapter 10 and associated Appendices can also be called upon to inform environmental appraisal of future iterations of the DWMP and where GSO types may change during solution development. This includes Appendices D, E and F which identify GSO's included and excluded from the Final Plan in respect of each of the three area types, alongside their associated likely significant effects. Environmental baseline proformas for each of the catchments, risk zones and existing STW sites briefed at the ODA stage (as well as at subsequent stages where applicable) and therefore including those that make it to the Final Plan, are included as Volumes 3, 4 and 5.

The first iteration of the Final Plan has been developed and identifies specific GSO's for each catchment, London risk zones and existing STW. For the most part, the GSO's presented in the Final Plan represent a subset of those assessed and reported upon in Chapter 10. The decision-making process that informed GSO selection for the Final Plan included a range of economic, engineering and environmental metrics, as well as consideration of consultation comments received in respect of the Preferred Plan. The environmental metrics included those LSEs derived through this assessment, as reported in Chapter 10 and summarised in Appendix D, E and F. This Chapter (Chapter 11) then summarises the Final Plan and the associated LSEs, which have been previously derived, as well as a small number of additional catchments and associated GSO's that have been identified subsequent to consultation on the Preferred Plan. While this Chapter focuses on those GSO's that make it to the Final Plan, it also highlights the implications (beneficial and adverse) of the GSO's that did not make it to the Final Plan. Reference should still be made to respective assessments covered in Chapter 10 for further detail at the individual GSO level.

As such, the following reflects the Final Plan, which has built upon the Preferred Plan outlined in previous iterations of this assessment report, through consideration of consultation responses and further technical work.

11.1. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs)

With respect to the GSOs in the Final Plan for the 'all catchments' area type, and in comparison to those briefed in Chapter 10, the GSOs generally apply to a significantly higher number of catchments. This is with the exception of B3.0 (Property-level protection) where the option has been re-classified from C4.0 (Deep tanks and tunnels) in a number of cases to that previously briefed. Table 11-1 and Table 11-2 summarise the number of catchments in which the options are selected and the likely significant beneficial and adverse effects resulting.

In respect of the GSOs promoted in the Final Plan, Table 11-1 show that significant beneficial effects are anticipated across at least 71% of the catchments and in most cases all of the catchments.

Five of the options promoted in the Final Plan for the 'all catchments' area type (B1.1, C3.1, C4.0, D3.0 and D4.1) are expected to result in significant adverse effects, and this applies across at least 70% of the catchments where these GSOs are promoted. No significant adverse effects are anticipated against B3.0 and C5.0.

Table 11-1 –Options Selected in All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs) with LSE (Beneficial)

Option	Number of catchments in which it is selected	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures*	238	186	78%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	128	91	71%
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	66	66	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	229	229	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	101	101	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	174	174	100%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	8	8	100%

*while further technical assessment is required, it is understood B1.1 will in some locations potentially be blended with C4.0

Table 11-2 –Options Selected in All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs) with LSE (Adverse)

Option	Number of catchments in which it is selected	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures*	238	186	78%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	128	0	0%
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	66	66	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	229	229	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	101	0	0%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	174	121	70%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	8	8	100%

*while further technical assessment is required, it is understood B1.1 will in some locations potentially be blended with C4.0

The following options are no longer promoted (i.e. dropped after development of the Preferred Plan) for any of the catchments outside of the London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs:

- B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas;
- C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows

- C2.0 Proactive maintenance;
- C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections; and
- C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections.

As a result, the Final Plan **is not** anticipated to realise significant adverse effects identified in relation to these GSOs. This includes:

- Significant adverse effects are no longer anticipated in eight catchments in relation to B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas – these significant adverse effects were predicted across a number of SEA objectives including Water and Landscape. These effects were anticipated during construction only; and
- Moderate adverse effects are no longer anticipated at Culham STW catchment owing to the dropping of C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections – moderate adverse effects were predicted in this catchment against Objectives 3 and 7.

While it is important to note that the solutions promoted in the Final Plan will realise significant beneficial effects for some of these catchments, there are also now significant beneficial effects that will **no longer** be realised in respect of specific options. These include:

- Significant beneficial effects are no longer anticipated in 23 catchments in relation to B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas. These effects were predicted across a number of SEA objectives with significant beneficial effects being attributed to all catchments for Water and Climate Change;
- Moderate beneficial effects are no longer anticipated in Slough STW catchment in relation to C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows. These moderate beneficial effects were anticipated against Objectives 1, 4-6 and 9;
- Significant beneficial effects are no longer anticipated in Maple Lodge STW catchment in relation to C2.0 Proactive maintenance and C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections. Moderate beneficial effects were predicted in this catchment in relation to C2.0 against Objectives 1 and 3-6 and against Objectives 1-6 and 9 for option C6.0; and
- Moderate beneficial effects are no longer anticipated in Culham STW catchment in relation to C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections - moderate beneficial effects were predicted in this catchment against Objectives 1, 3-6 and 9 and included potentially permanent effects on soils.

Tables identifying all solutions proposed and all solutions no longer proposed in the Final Plan and their attributed likely significant effects (beneficial and adverse), are included as Appendix D.

11.2. London Catchment and LRZ Solutions

The options that have been promoted in the Final Plan are generally reflected in similar or slightly lower numbers of catchments or risk zones than that assessed in Chapter 10. The implications of this have been set out in Table 11-3 and Table 11-4, which identify the instances of significant beneficial and adverse effects that result.

The tables show that all 10 GSOs promoted within the Final Plan are expected to result in significant beneficial effects. This applies across all London catchments and risk zones.

Significant adverse effects have been identified, but this applies to fewer options (8 GSOs). No significant adverse effects are anticipated against B3.0 and C5.0. This is in keeping with findings previously identified in Section 10.2.10 and 10.2.14.

Table 11-3 – Options Selected in London Catchments and LRZ with LSE (Beneficial)

Option	Number of catchments in which it is selected	No. of Catchments with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	21	21	100%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	14	14	100%
B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	4	4	100%
B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	1	1	100%
B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	3	3	100%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	13	13	100%
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	30	30	100%
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	26	26	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	8	8	100%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	4	4	100%

Table 11-4 – Options Selected in London Catchments and LRZ with LSE (Adverse)

Option	Number of catchments in which it is selected	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
B1.1 Source control SUDS measures	21	21	100%
B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	14	14	100%
B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	4	4	100%
B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	1	1	100%
B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	3	3	100%
B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	13	13	0%
C3.1 Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	30	30	100%

Option	Number of catchments in which it is selected	No. of Catchments with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Catchments where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	26	26	100%
C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	8	0	0%
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	4	4	100%

The following options are no longer being considered for any of the London Catchments and LRZ:

- B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network);
- B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s);
- B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures;
- B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water;
- C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows;
- C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections;
- C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections; and
- D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs.

In respect of these specific solutions, the following likely significant adverse effects will therefore no longer be realised:

- Significant adverse effects (for the most part temporary to the construction phase) anticipated against Objectives 1, 3 – 6 and 8 for Beckton STW and Crossness STW catchments in relation B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network);
- Significant adverse effects anticipated against Objectives 1, 3-8 for Mogden STW (catchment) and Mogden STW North (London Risk Zone) and Objective 10 for Mogden STW in relation to B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s);
- Significant adverse effects (for the most part temporary to the construction phase) anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6 and 8 -10 for Deephams STW catchments in relation to B2.5 Combined sewer separation, convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures;
- Significant adverse effects (for the most part temporary to the construction phase) anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 8 and 10 for Beckton STW catchments in relation to B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water;
- Significant adverse effects (both temporary and permanent) anticipated against Objectives 1-6, 9 and 11 for Beddington STW catchments in relation to C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections; and
- Significant adverse effects anticipated against Objectives 1 - 3, 5, 6, 8 and 11 at Long Reach STW (catchment) and Long Reach STW RZ East (London Risk Zone) and Objective 4 at Long Reach STW in relation to D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs.

While it is important to note that the solutions promoted in the Final Plan will realise significant beneficial effects for some of these London catchments and LRZs (as summarised in Table 11-4), there are significant beneficial effects associated with the unselected solutions that will **no longer** be realised. These include:

- Significant beneficial effects anticipated against Objectives 1– 6 and 9 for Beckton STW and Crossness STW catchments in relation B2.1 Combined sewer separation (parallel foul sewer network);
- Significant beneficial effects anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6 and 9 for Mogden STW (catchment) and Mogden STW North (London Risk Zone) and Objective 10 for Mogden STW in relation to B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s);
- Significant beneficial effects anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 9 and 10 for Deephams STW catchments in relation to B2.5 Combined sewer separation, convert existing combined sewers to foul only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures;
- Significant beneficial anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6 and 8 - 10 for Beckton STW catchments in relation to B2.6 Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water;
- Significant beneficial effects anticipated against Objectives 1, 4 - 6 and 9 for three catchments in relation to C1.0 Intelligent sewer network to control flows;
- Significant beneficial anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6 and 9 for Deephams STW and Long Reach STW catchments in relation to C6.0 Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections;
- Significant beneficial effects across the majority of SEA objectives (1-6, 9 and 11) against Beddington STW catchment in relation to C7.0 Transfer flows between catchments via new connections; and
- Significant beneficial effects anticipated against Objectives 1 – 6, 9 and 11 for Long Reach STW (catchment) and Long Reach STW RZ East (London Risk Zone) in relation to D5.0 Construct new/additional STWs.

Tables identifying all solutions proposed and all solutions no longer considered in the Final Plan and their attributed likely significant effects (beneficial and adverse) are included as Appendix E.

11.3. Existing STW

Only two solutions were briefed for existing STWs and these continue to be promoted in the Final Plan. Table 11-5 and Table 11-6 display the percentage of catchments in which the two options are selected alongside likely significant beneficial and adverse effects. Three individual Wild Card (WC) Options are also proposed at three existing STW and these are identified in Table 11-7. These were not originally briefed and as a result, assessments for these Wild Card options have been included retrospectively in Chapter 10 as Sections 10.3.3, 10.3.4 and 10.3.5, with significance of effects further summarised in Tables 11-5 and 11-6.

The tables below show that GSO D3.0 is promoted at 152 existing STW sites in the Final Plan and each of these are expected to result in significant beneficial effects. 37 of the existing STW sites are attributed with likely significant adverse effects in respect of D3.0.

All of the six existing STW sites promoted against GSO D4.1, are anticipated to result in significant beneficial and significant adverse effects. See Appendix F for further details.

Table 11-5 – Options Selected in Existing STW Sites with LSE (Beneficial)

Option	Number of sites in which it is selected	No. of Sites with LSE (Beneficial)	Percentage of all Sites where solution proposed result in LSE (Beneficial)
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	152	152	100%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	6	6	100%
Wild Card Options	3	3	100%

Table 11-6 – Options Selected in Existing STW Sites with LSE (Adverse)

Option	Number of sites in which it is selected	No. of Sites with LSE (Adverse)	Percentage of all Sites where solution proposed result in LSE (Adverse)
D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	152	37	24%
D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	6	6	100%
Wild Card Options	3	3	100%

Table 11-7 – Wild Card Options

Existing STW Site	Wild Card Selected
Maple Lodge STW	WC01: Maple Lodge STW Catchment Grit removal and increased capacity at Maple Lodge and linked Blackbirds STWs
Hogsmill STW	WC02: Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW
Mogden STW	WC03: Iwer South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location (discharge to sewer for treatment at STW)

Tables identifying all solutions proposed and all solutions no longer considered in the Final Plan and their attributed likely significant effects (beneficial and adverse) are included as Appendix F.

12. Mitigation

12.1. Introduction

The term mitigation encompasses any approach that is aimed at preventing, reducing or offsetting any significant adverse environmental effects that have been identified. In practice, a range of measures applying one or more of these approaches is likely to be considered in mitigating any significant adverse effects predicted as a result of implementing the DWMP. In addition, it is also important to consider measures aimed at enhancing positive effects. All such measures are generally referred to as mitigation measures.

However, the emphasis should be in the first instance on proactive avoidance of adverse effects. Only once alternative options (in this case GSO's) or approaches to avoiding an effect have been examined, should mitigation then examine ways of reducing the scale / importance of the effect.

Mitigation can take a wide range of forms, including:

- Refining Solutions in order to improve the likelihood of positive effects and to minimise adverse effects;
- Technical measures (such as setting guidelines) to be applied during the implementation phase;
- Identifying issues to be addressed in individual scheme design;
- Environmental Impact Assessment and the development of Environmental Management Plans for certain projects or types of project; and
- Contingency arrangements for dealing with possible adverse effects. Note this may require bespoke monitoring to be put in place.

12.2. Mitigation approaches applied through the assessment

As indicated above, avoidance of adverse impacts should be promoted in the first instance. The identification of catchment issues will allow effort to be focussed where there is an identified risk or vulnerability which requires

further investigation to determine whether future system changes result in a negative impact which may require mitigation.

Where avoidance was not possible and where GSOs have been promoted that will likely result in adverse impact, typical mitigation was considered at the design, construction and operational stages. This mitigation has been applied to each of the GSOs. This typical 'embedded' mitigation, such as 'best-practice' construction methods, has helped to inform the impact magnitude scoring rationale against each of the SEA Objectives. Typical mitigation that has been applied has been presented in Table 12-1. Volume 2 Appendix C details the specific mitigation applied to each GSOs.

It is important to recognise that detailed specific mitigation cannot be developed at this stage in the first iteration DWMP process, in the absence of locational data, data pertinent to the solution size, design and its construction for example. Only once these are known can the full extent of the impacts be understood and mitigation appropriately identified.

It should be recognised that whilst adverse impacts, have been identified, these impacts are generally restricted to the construction stage and as such are temporary. Beneficial effects will be manifested during the operation stage and can be essentially considered permanent.

Table 12-1 – Typical Embedded Mitigation

Typical Mitigation		
Design	Construction	Operation
• Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure • Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land • Consideration of character, setting, level of protection and potential need for conservation during planning and design • Sustainable design measures • Community engagement throughout the process	• Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Appropriate management of invasive species • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the environment is maintained as far as practical during construction • Consideration of waste hierarchy and Use of recycled or re-used materials in a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) • Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction • Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures	• Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level • Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

13. Cumulative, Synergistic and Indirect Effects

13.1. Introduction

Through any SEA based approach, there is a requirement to consider cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects of implementation of the DWMP. Secondary and indirect effects are effects that are not a direct result of the DWMP, but which occur away from the original effect or as the result of a complex pathway. Cumulative effects arise where several proposals or elements individually may or may not have a significant effect, but in combination have a significant effect due to spatial crowding or temporal overlap. Synergistic effects are when two or more effects act together to create an effect greater than the simple sum of the effects when acting alone.

13.2. Likely cumulative effects

SEA Objectives which have the potential for significant cumulative effects have been identified from the analysis of plans and programmes, the baseline data and an examination of the identified key issues and cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects have also been considered during the assessment.

13.2.1. In-plan cumulative effects

The results of the effects of the DWMP proposals are discussed in Chapter 10, 11 and supported by Appendices Volumes 2-6. As noted, it is not possible at this stage to identify precisely where within a catchment a proposed GSO will be located, or the precise scale and nature of these GSO's. As such, it is only possible to identify generic anticipated cumulative effects at this stage. Precise cumulative effects will be identified when more detail of individual GSO's and their precise locations become known and will be explored in more detail in future iterations of the DWMP. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the proposals can interact cumulatively across environmental issues as shown in Table 13-1. These relate to flooding, water quality, biodiversity, soil and population and human health.

It is anticipated that the remaining SEA topics will not be impacted significantly, and any effects are likely to be felt in the short term / construction period only. As such, the potential neutral or slight beneficial or adverse cumulative effects have not been detailed for air quality, carbon emissions, landscape, soil, material assets or cultural heritage.

Table 13-1 - In Plan Cumulative Effects

Effects	Causes	Significance
Flooding	It is considered the DWMP could have an overall beneficial effect in terms of flooding, as across the Plan area are a range of GSO's to help alleviate known flooding problems. While the scale of such schemes is not yet known, it is anticipated that reduced capacity pressures and therefore reduced surface water flooding across a significant proportion of the catchments will provide a wider benefit for the entire Plan area. Whilst there are adverse effects associated with the construction of the individual schemes, construction is likely to take place at different times and within different catchments and will be most likely relatively small scale in discrete locations. The cumulative impact of	The effects are anticipated in the long term/operational stages and represent major beneficial effects. Slight adverse effects are considered most likely in the short term (during construction).

	construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.	
Water Quality	It is considered the DWMP is likely to have an overall positive impact on water quality. The beneficial effect will be derived from a clear focus on reducing the amount of Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharges from sewage treatment works to receiving waterbodies (particularly on sensitive receiving waters and/or bathing waters) and reduction in flooding. Whilst there is the potential for adverse effects on water quality during the construction of certain schemes, construction will take place at different times and within different catchments and will be most likely relatively small scale in discrete locations. Any adverse cumulative impact of construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.	The effects are anticipated in the long term/operational stages and represent major beneficial effects. Slight adverse effects are considered most likely in the short term (during construction).
Biodiversity	It is considered that the DWMP could have an overall beneficial effect in terms of biodiversity given the Plan aims to reduce capacity pressures within the wastewater network and thus flooding across a significant proportion of the catchment. Reduced flooding will have a positive effect on biodiversity and a wider benefit for the entire Plan area cumulatively. In addition, improving the performance of wastewater assets to treat and dispose of sewage in line with the discharge permit conditions imposed on sewage treatment works across the plan area will cumulatively improve water quality and therefore aquatic biodiversity within the water bodies to which they discharge (in particular sensitive receiving waters and/or shellfish waters) Whilst there are adverse effects associated with the construction of the individual schemes, construction will take place at different times and within different catchments and will be most likely relatively small scale in discrete locations. The cumulative impact of construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.	Adverse effects are considered most likely in the short term (during construction), with major beneficial effects more likely to be experienced in the long term/operational phase.
Population and human health	It is anticipated that the DWMP will likely act to improve human health (including wellbeing) through reducing the percentage of people within the plan area at risk of out of sewer flooding, the number of internal flooding incidents per year (hydraulic overload and other causes) and any impact from sewage treatment work Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharges to bathing waters. Whilst there are adverse effects associated with the construction of the individual schemes, construction will take place at different times and within different catchments and will be	The effects are anticipated in the long term/operational stages and represent moderate beneficial effects. Slight adverse effects are considered most likely in the short term (during construction).

	most likely relatively small scale in discrete locations. The cumulative impact of construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.	
Air Quality	Construction techniques have the potential to give rise to short term adverse effects on air quality. This includes dust emissions and tailpipe emissions from construction plant. Whilst there are adverse effects associated with the construction of the individual schemes, construction will take place at different times and within different catchments and will be most likely relatively small scale in discrete locations. The cumulative impact of construction activities will therefore be significantly reduced.	Slight adverse effects are considered most likely in the short term (during construction).

13.2.2. In-combination cumulative effects with other plans and projects

The SEA has also considered other plans and projects that might lead to cumulative effects when combined with the DWMP, as noted in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2 - Cumulative effects with other plans and projects

Plan	Overview	Potential for cumulative effects with DWMP
Range of other water related Plans and Policies within the Plan Area e.g. TW Water Resource Management Plan and Drought plan	The WRMP sets out how TW aims to continue to provide a secure and sustainable water supply for their customers and protect the environment. The TW Drought plan sets out the actions required in the event of a drought to maintain essential supplies of water while protecting the environment (leak reduction, reducing water pressure, temporary use bans etc)	It is anticipated that cumulative beneficial effects on water quality from, for example, demand management measures in Thames Water's Drought Plan and TW WRMP in terms of the reduction in the growth of water abstraction from the water environment, as well as lower energy use and carbon emissions from reduced water pumping and treatment will be experienced in the long term/operational phase.
Range of other water related Plans and Policies in neighbouring Areas e.g. WRMPs, DWMPs or Drought plans	As with such Plans within the Thames Water area, it is anticipated there is a potential for interaction with neighbouring areas.	It is anticipated that while there is the potential for adverse effects, particularly during the construction phase, ultimately such plans will result in cumulative beneficial effects to the water environment.
Local Authority Development Plans related to residential, commercial and industrial development.	Local Authorities within and adjacent to the DWMP area set out how development will be undertaken within their areas of responsibility and such development could interact with solutions proposed within the DWMP.	It is anticipated that cumulative effects are likely to be a mix of adverse and beneficial. It is to be noted though that the DWMP will form an important component of ensuring that such developments can take place with appropriate wastewater infrastructure.

There are a wide range of major developments or infrastructure projects underway or expected to commence within the Plan area, alongside more typical small scale 'day to day' developments. Noted specific examples include (but are not limited to) M25 RTMC Replacement, HS2, Crossrail, Lower Thames Crossing, as well as broader developments such as through the Affordable Homes Programme, wider transport infrastructure, energy and utilities sectors. As noted by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority⁵, over the next 10 years (from 2021), total infrastructure investment is expected to be nearly £650 billion.

Each of the noted schemes (along with other developments not noted) will require significant construction activities.

While locationally spread across the Region (and beyond) and likely to be constructed at varying periods, such schemes have the potential to interact with GSO's derived from the DWMP and have a cumulative effect on sustainability (beneficial or adverse). At this stage of DWMP development it is not possible to ascertain where such DWMP GSO solutions may be located, their nature or scale.

Nevertheless, it is anticipated that due to the approach set out in the DWMP for further ongoing assessment, as well as likely need for EIA and Environmental Management Plans as part of the general Planning process, mitigation measures can be taken to minimise adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.

It is anticipated that cumulative effects are likely to be a mix of adverse and beneficial.

⁵ Analysis of the National Infrastructure and Construction Pipeline 2021

14. Monitoring

The SEA Regulations state that *‘the responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action’ (Part 4 Post Adoption Procedures Regulation 17). In addition, the Environmental Report should provide information on a ‘description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring’ (Schedule 2 Information for Environmental Reports).*

In line with the SEA Regulations, Thames Water are considered the ‘responsible authority’ as they are the body by which the DWMP is prepared. Monitoring will cover significant social, environmental and economic effects and it will involve measuring indicators that will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the DWMP and the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) being monitored.

At this stage, it is not possible to determine a fully detailed monitoring programme or a full list of metrics, as this will be determined through further development of the DWMP and will be outlined in detail in future iterations. However, at this stage it is anticipated that likely monitoring metrics would include, as a minimum, those metrics currently utilised by Thames Water as part of their wastewater / drainage monitoring programme.

The SEA Regulations expect that monitoring should focus on the significant negative effects identified through the assessment. The UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR) guidance recommends that existing arrangements for monitoring should be used where possible to avoid duplication of effort. As such, note has been made of the proposed monitoring outlined in Thames Water’s draft Water Resource Management Plan 2024, in order to ensure that there is synergy with that water management plan and ensure that monitoring across environmental objectives is as effective as possible.

As well as utilising existing and proposed Thames Water monitoring, note that some elements of the monitoring proposed below (Table 14-1) will require liaison with bodies such as Historic England, Environment Agency, Natural England and Local Authorities and utilisation of data derived from their monitoring activities.

14.1.1. Proposed Monitoring

SEA Topic	Objective	Overview of typical effect	Requirement for monitoring
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Construction and operation of the wastewater drainage network can have implications for biodiversity, for example through loss of habitat or disturbance to species. There is a potential that invasive species can spread through activities associated with wastewater treatment or disposal, or through activities such as maintenance.	Area (Ha) of designated site (including geological sites) directly affected by DWMP Options Condition of statutory and non-statutory ecological sites Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) monitoring % of Invasive and Non-Native Species (INNS) risks mitigated Ecological status of water bodies
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity		Area of Blue and Green Infrastructure created, % of habitat creation or existing habitat enhancement
Population and Human Health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Construction activities could result in direct and indirect effects on health and wellbeing, as well as impact on access to community facilities or provision of services. Inadequate treatment and inappropriate disposal of wastewater can have direct implications for health.	Number of complaints and customer satisfaction through surveys and reporting through Thames Water's annual performance processes. Level of disruption due to construction and operational works (where relevant).
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial	Construction and operation of wastewater treatment and disposal infrastructure typically requires large amounts of material assets and resources and can result in large amounts of waste being generated.	% of A-Rated, recycled, reused material used in infrastructure options.

	consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill		Number of options that utilise existing infrastructure. Volume of waste generated. Waste disposal method by %
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Construction and operation of the wastewater drainage network can have a wider range of effects on the water environment, resulting in changes in water quantity and quality within the environment. Increased occurrence of extreme weather events due to a changing climate could increase flood risk, or increase the area at risk of flooding. Flood risk can also occur due to the increase in areas of hardstanding or loss of floodplain due to the construction of infrastructure, including that related to wastewater disposal infrastructure.	Chemical status of water bodies. Changes in WFD condition status (both positive and negative) of surface and groundwater bodies. No. of pollution incidents (both during construction and operation)
	To reduce and manage flood risk		% of flood risks noted in Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for projects mitigated
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils, and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Soil is a non-renewable resource and is vulnerable to erosion, degradation and contamination. Valuable soil resources can be lost or degraded due to construction of water drainage infrastructure. Pollution incidents during construction and operation can lead to contamination of the soil resource	Area of Best and Most Valuable soils (Grade 1 to 3a) lost to and restored by DWMP options Total area of soil reinstated for agricultural use No. of pollution / contamination incidents during construction or operation of the wastewater disposal infrastructure
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	As with air and noise, construction activities are likely to result in carbon emissions. Options would also result in embedded carbon,	Local air quality monitoring during construction phase % Energy supplied by renewable sources.

		but also potentially ongoing emissions through the requirement for energy for pumping / treating water The climate is changing. This is anticipated to result in more extreme weather events which could disrupt or destroy infrastructure, including that related to wastewater drainage, on a more frequent basis.	Reduction of wastewater operational emissions Number of projects that are able to utilise existing infrastructure Carbon emissions from company operations Company vehicle fleet fuel consumption
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change		% of climate risks mitigated No. of days / hours when wastewater infrastructure disrupted (loss of service) due to extreme weather events
Historic Environment	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Construction activities can lead to effects on historic assets, including unknown artefacts though reinstatement would remove these effects or provide opportunities to improve the setting of these assets. Dewatering of areas during construction could damage buried assets. Archaeological investigation may provide opportunities to understand the past history of the Thames Water area better	Condition of historic assets, including heritage at risk No. of historic assets damaged or enhanced by options in the DWMP
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to, designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Construction activities can have a detrimental, though typically temporary, impact on visual amenity, particularly if these are over large areas such as due to a pipeline. The requirement for new or enhanced infrastructure can result in new elements being added to the landscape.	No. of DWMP options that require additional landscaping

15. Summary and Conclusions

The environmental assessment process carried out throughout the development of the DWMP has been thorough and comprehensive. Iterations of solution (known as GSO's) development / proposals have been subject to review by the environmental assessment team and continuous dialogue took place with the DWMP development team. It is considered that this resulted in an enhanced incorporation of environmental considerations and aided a much greater understanding of environmental and social issues within individual catchments as the draft DWMP evolved.

A key limitation to the assessment is that specific locational detail is not yet known in respect of the proposed GSO's to the wastewater and drainage issues within the DWMP area. While the type of GSO's to be implemented within each catchment are known, there is no further detail on the precise location, scale and nature of each of the proposed GSO's. This has meant that the results of the assessment are necessarily high level and generic. Further, more detailed assessment of all the issues raised and identified within this assessment approach will be required as the DWMP is developed in future iterations, with this process continuing through the detailed design and solution implementation phases.

In order to ensure full consideration of environmental issues and in order to ensure alignment with other recognised assessment approaches within the water industry, the assessment approach taken was based on that undertaken for Strategic Environmental Assessment. This approach allows for early consideration of environmental and social topics and the integration of these into the plan development, and as such, helps demonstrate that the DWMP delivers the best, sustainable outcomes for customers, stakeholders and the environment. This SEA based approach allowed for the identification of a series of environmental objectives that could be applied across all catchments and all solution types within the Plan.

Due to the large number of catchments within the Plan area (with over 300 examined), as well as the large number of potential GSO's (in excess of 40 different types), the assessment process utilised a GIS based approach that allowed for consistency of assessment across the Plan and robustness of assessment findings. The foundation to this GIS exercise was a large number of environmental data layers to allow identification of environmental issues within each catchment, London risk zone and existing sewage treatment works catchments. Applying a series of rules to these data sets, based on the assessment framework identified through a review of baseline information as well as a review of relevant plans and policies, allowed for the environmental sensitivity of each catchment, in respect of each environmental topic, to be understood.

In terms of each GSO, utilising a technical understanding of each GSO type, it was possible to determine the likely magnitude of effect of implementing that GSO, in respect of each environmental topic. This understanding of GSO implementation magnitude, combined with the sensitivity of the catchment, meant that it was possible to identify anticipated likely significant effect (beneficial or adverse) for each environmental topic.

Utilising this approach, and based on the findings of the environmental assessment, it is possible to draw a number of key considerations in relation to the DWMP and the likely significant effects that can be anticipated from its implementation.

- Significant beneficial effects are likely across a majority of catchments
- Significant beneficial effects identified are likely to be long term
- Significant beneficial effects stem from GSO's that will reduce frequency and severity of spills from the wastewater network (including combined sewer overflow events); reduce and improve resilience to flooding; improve quality of effluent discharges and improve capacity and efficiency of wastewater networks and processes.
- Beneficial effects are anticipated across a range of environmental topics such as biodiversity, water quality, flood risk, material assets, climate change and human health.
- Adverse effects are considered most likely in the construction phase, due to the construction / implementation activities required. These adverse effects are focused on a small range of environmental topics such as biodiversity, soils and landscape.

These environmental assessment findings were communicated to the DWMP development team and were incorporated into the Programme Appraisal and ultimately helped inform identification of the Final Plan.

It is to be recognised that the GSO's proposed will, to a greater or lesser degree, require installation or construction works. Such activities have the potential to cause environmental issues, for example through loss of habitat, disturbance to species or people, increased potential for pollution incidents and so on. For these

reasons, it is anticipated that most of the adverse effects identified through the assessment process are likely to take place during the construction phase and to be temporary to that phase. In order to ensure that such adverse effects are minimised, a range of suitable mitigation has been identified and it is important that this is further developed as more details of the proposed GSO's and precisely where they are to be located become known. Avoidance is always better than applying mitigation and this, alongside taking opportunities to maximise beneficial effects, should be a key consideration in any further development or future iteration of the DWMP. It is the intention that the results of this assessment process, along with the key outputs such as the catchment maps that depict environmental constraints alongside the catchment proformas which provide more detail on these constraints within each catchment, should be used as a building block upon which further consideration of GSO implementation should be made.

The assessment undertaken recognises that the range of GSO's within the DWMP, when implemented across the catchments within the Plan area, have the potential for cumulative effects. However, it is to be recognised that not all of the GSO's will be implemented within the same timeframe and there will be a certain amount of spatial distancing as work takes place across catchments. Development of the GSO's will also take place within a planning framework that will require the implementation of a range of mitigation measures. These measures will act to reduce or nullify the potential for adverse cumulative effects during construction. Once GSO's are operational, it is anticipated that there is a potential for beneficial cumulative effects on the plan area across a range of environmental topics such as flooding, water quality, biodiversity and health.

The DWMP will also not operate in isolation. There are a number of known major infrastructure projects taking place across the region, alongside the wide range of typical, smaller 'day to day' developments. These projects also have the potential for cumulative effects with the DWMP, particularly during the construction stage. While it is not possible at this stage to determine where such developments are located in relation to DWMP GSO's, it is to be recognised that such schemes will also be developed within a wider planning context and with mitigation to reduce or nullify adverse effects applied – particularly for those larger scale infrastructure developments that are likely to have been subject to Environmental Impact Assessment. Further assessment will clarify the full potential for such cumulative effects.

Recognition of the potential for ongoing effects from implementation of the DWMP requires the monitoring of significant social, environmental and economic effects and as such, will involve measuring indicators that will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the DWMP and the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) being monitored. In short, this will allow steps to be taken to address issues immediately, should they arise. It will also allow for a body of evidence to be gathered that will be directly relevant to the DWMP and as such, will be of immense value to inform further iterations of the Plan.

Overall, it is considered that the GSO's proposed within the DWMP offer the potential for beneficial effects across a range of environmental topics. While there are likely to be adverse effects, particularly during construction, it is anticipated that these can be reduced or nullified through mitigation. Maximising the beneficial effects while minimising the adverse will be a key focus of further DWMP development. While limitations in the assessment are highlighted, it is hoped that this work will provide the foundation for further, more detailed assessment as, for example, location and scale of interventions become known. In highlighting areas of potential risk, opportunity and mitigation requirements, this work should act also as a key resource to inform the design process, including site selection and scaling, ultimately helping to steer the further development of the Plan to ensure environmental considerations continue to remain at the forefront.

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Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Programme Environmental Appraisal Report
Volume 2 Appendices A - F

Thames Water

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Appendix A. Baseline and Key Environmental Issues

Note all counts are approximate. For clarity, where there are instances of designated sites made up of multiple component areas, such as the Thames Basin Heaths SPA (which is made up of over 60 separate polygons) this is recorded as one site.

Table 1 - Biodiversity

	International / National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Special Protection Areas (SPA's)	As of November 2021, there were 86 Classified SPAs in England, covering an area of 1,097,850.40 ha¹. There is one site crossing the England / Scotland border (135,807 ha), two across the England / Wales border (38,810 ha), one classified as England / Wales / Offshore (252,311 ha) and two classified as England / offshore (745,722 ha). SPAs in England are predominantly located in coastal and estuarine areas, with various sites distributed inland².	As of November 2021, there are 25 classified SPAs within the South East region of England - Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay designated for its tern breeding colonies; - Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits designated as an area for breeding, wintering and migration of rare and vulnerable species of bird; - Thanet Coast & Sandwich Bay is designated for supporting populations of Turnstone; - Benfleet and Southend Marshes was designated for its internationally important populations of regularly occurring migratory species; - Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4) has been designated for wintering waterbirds. - New Forest designated for its breeding colonies; - Portsmouth Harbour due to internationally and nationally important numbers of birds and specifically protects the following features: dark-bellied Brent goose; red-breasted merganser; dunlin; and black-tailed godwit;	As of November 2021, within the Plan Area there are 9 classified SPAs. - Thames Basin Heath – is one of the South East's most important natural assets with the lowland heath supporting important populations of Dartford Warbler, Nightjar and Woodlark - vulnerable ground-nesting birds and is located to the south in the plan area. - Wealden Heaths Phase II – is designated for its support to breeding bird populations of European importance located to the south in the plan area. - South West London Waterbodies - is designated for internationally important numbers of wintering Gadwall and Shoveler and is located to the south in the plan area. - Salisbury Plain - is designated for breeding Stone Curlew populations and located to the south west in the plan area. - Arun Valley- is designated as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable

¹ Natural England (2021) *Designated Sites View*. Available <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportConditionSummary.aspx?SiteType=SPA>

² Joint Nature Conservation Committee JNCC (2020) *Special Protection Areas – overview*. Available <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-protection-areas-overview/>

- **Chichester and Langstone Harbours** designated as an area for breeding and wintering of species of bird;
- **Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5)** designated for its breeding and non breeding colonies;
- **Crouch & Roach Estuaries (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3)** designated for the dark-bellied brent goose (Non-breeding);
- **Medway Estuary & Marshes** designated for breeding and non-breeding populations and regularly occurring migratory bird species;
- **Thames Estuary & Marshes** is designated for its wetland that supports important numbers of wintering waterbirds and migrating birds;
- **The Swale** is designated for its non-breeding colonies;
- **South West London Waterbodies** - is designated for internationally important numbers of wintering Gadwall and Shoveler;
- **Salisbury Plain** - is designated for breeding Stone Curlew populations;
- **Arun Valley** - is designated as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds;
- **Pagham Harbour** - is designated for populations of Annex I and migratory

species of birds and located to the south in the plan area.

- **Pagham Harbour** - is designated for populations of Annex I and migratory bird species and supporting their survival and reproduction, located to the south.
- **Lee Valley** - is designated for its support to breeding bird populations and is located to the south east in the plan area.
- **Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons** - is designated for its population of breeding Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*, Woodlark *Lullula arborea* and Dartford warbler *Sylvia undata*.
- **Porton Down** – is designated for its important breeding populations of Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicephalus*, Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, Hobby *Falco subbuteo*, and over-wintering Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus* located in the south west of the plan area.

- bird species and supporting their survival and reproduction;
- **Lee Valley** - is designated for its support to breeding bird populations; and
- **Porton Down** – is designated for its important breeding populations of Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicephalus*, Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, Hobby *Falco subbuteo*, and over-wintering Hen harrier *Circus cyaneus*.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected areas for birds in the UK. SPAs are classified in accordance with European Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, known as the Birds Directive. SPAs protect rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Birds Directive), and regularly occurring migratory species. JNCC³ is responsible for advising the UK Government and Devolved Administrations on aspects of the classification and management of SPAs from a UK perspective, including reporting on the implementation of the UK SPA programme and the status and trends of protected bird species. New potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) for classification or updates to existing SPAs are submitted in tranches.

The UK's Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies (SNCBs) are responsible for assessing the condition of SPAs. Approximately 41% of all SPA's in England are classified as being in favourable condition, with 51% classed as unfavourable but recovering. Approximately 2.8% of SPAs are in a declining condition with 0.03% being partially destroyed.

Anticipated Future Trends⁴:

- The composition of flora and fauna on each Protected Area (PA) will change – high confidence (medium evidence, high agreement)
- Cold adapted species of high latitudes and altitudes will tend to decrease on PAs, whilst warm adapted species will tend to increase – medium confidence (medium evidence, medium agreement)
- PAs in the North of the UK will gain plant species overall, whilst PAs in the south may lose some native plant species. This pattern is reversed for UK breeding birds – low confidence (medium evidence, low agreement)
- Species with lower dispersal capacities and those for which urban and intensive agricultural areas are a barrier to dispersal will be unable to colonize PAs that become climatically suitable – low confidence (limited evidence, medium agreement)
- Increasing range mismatching of interacting species, such as butterflies and their host plants, might mean that more management is necessary on PAs to preserve species that interact with each other – low confidence (limited evidence, medium agreement).

³ Joint Nature Conservation Committee JNCC (2020) *Special Protection Areas – Overview*. Available: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-protection-areas-overview/>

⁴ Bournemouth University (2015) *Biodiversity Report Card*. Available: <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/partnerships/ride/lwec/report-cards/biodiversity-source04/>

Integrating consideration of climate change into management plans for the PA network is likely to result in more effective (and cost-effective) conservation solutions. In order to facilitate this integration, monitoring of climate change impacts and management actions should be carried out to enable adaptive decision making.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)	As of November 2021, there were 256 SACs in England, covering an area of 5,748,138 ha ⁵ . There are no SCI's. There are three SACs crossing the England / Scotland border (112,770 ha) and seven across the England / Wales border (95,182 ha). Additionally, there are three SACs which are classified as England / offshore (3,795,179 ha) and one England / Wales / Offshore (584,989 ha) ⁶ . SACs are widely distributed throughout England; however, the highest concentrations correspond with the more remote rural and upland locations.	There are 69 classified SACs in the South East Region of England.	Within the Plan Area there are 39 classified SACs. Some of the more prominent SAC's within the region are; • Salisbury Plain • Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham • Chilterns Beechwoods

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

SACs are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) are sites that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated by the government of each country. Candidate SACs (cSACs) are sites that have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted. JNCC is responsible for advising the UK Government and devolved administrations on aspects of the designation and management of SACs from a UK perspective.

SACs are of national and international conservation importance.

Approximately 35% of all SACs in England are classified as being in favourable condition, with 58% classed as unfavourable but recovering. Approximately 2% of SACs are in a declining condition with 0.03% being partially destroyed.

Anticipated Future Trends⁷:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.

⁵ Natural England (2021) Designated Sites View. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

⁶ Joint Nature Conservation Committee JNCC (2020) Special Areas of Conservation – overview. Available: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/special-areas-of-conservation-overview/>

⁷ <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/partnerships/ride/lwec/report-cards/biodiversity-source04/>

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs)	Marine Conservation Zones are areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species. There are 91 MCZs in waters around England. These are spread across the English coastline but there are concentrations along the English Channel and South West.	Marine Conservation Zones in waters off the South East of England include, but are not limited to: - Goodwin Sands - Foreland - Folkestone Pomerania - Inner Bank - Beachy Head East - Offshore Brighton - Offshore Overfalls - Kingmere - Bembridge - Thanet Coast	The Plan Area is partially intersected by the following MCZs: - Pagham Harbour – it protects features within the harbour area, Ferry Pool lagoon and Church Norton spit covering a total area of nearly 3 km² - Swanscombe - covers an area of approximately 3 km² and is located within the Thames estuary
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The government aims to have ‘clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas’. The government has made a commitment to completing a network of Marine Conservation Zones (a type of Marine Protected Area), to create a Blue Belt of protected sites around our coasts. <u>Anticipated Future Trends⁸:</u> Increasing marine development, pollution, fishing practices and climate change place pressure on MCZs and wider marine habitat and wildlife. Management measures may be required in order to restore or maintain the conservation status of the protected features of MCZs. See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.			
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) NB. The SSSI information shown includes sites designated for both biological	There are over 4,100 SSSIs in England, covering about 1,099,505 ha⁹. Some of these sites correspond with other designations, such as SACs, SPAs and NNRs. SSSIs are widespread throughout the whole of England and cover a wide variety of habitats and geological features.	There are 1,189 classified SSSIs in the South East Region of England.	There are 778 classified SSSI's within the Plan Area. These SSSIs are each associated with Impact Risk Zones for a broad range of development proposals including those relevant to the water sector (large infrastructure, waste treatment, proposals to discharge water or liquid waste to ground, landfilling, incineration, development that may lead to air and dust pollution, large non

⁸ <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/partnerships/ride/lwec/report-cards/biodiversity-source04/>

⁹ Natural England (2016) *Designated Sites View*. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>.

and geological reasons.			residential developments outside existing settlements).
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a formal conservation designation of national importance. Usually, it describes an area that's of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains - or even important geological or physiological features that may lie in its boundaries. SSSIs often contain important habitats such as grasslands, parkland and woodland. Some even contain ancient woodland and ancient trees. In other words, these areas have high conservation value, and need to be protected. Official authorities in each country determine which sites should have SSSI status, for England this is Natural England. Approximately 39% of all SSSIs in England are classified as being in favourable condition, with 53% classed as unfavourable but recovering. Approximately 3% of SSSIs are in a declining condition with 0.03% being partially destroyed. Natural England have also developed SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) which allow for a rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. IRZs for a broad range of development proposals have been identified within the Plan Area including those relevant to the water sector including large infrastructure projects, waste treatment, proposals to discharge water or liquid waste to ground, landfilling and incineration, development that may lead to air and dust pollution and large non residential developments outside existing settlements). <u>Anticipated Future Trends¹⁰:</u> See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.			
Ancient Woodland & Veteran trees etc.	The Ancient Woodland Inventory for England identifies over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in England¹¹, covering 340,000 Ha. Ancient Woodland sites are scattered throughout England, with the densest concentrations being in the south east¹². Throughout England there are several trees classed as Veteran trees, which are classes as ancient tree, veteran tree and notable tree status. Some of the Veteran trees have	Woodland natural capital stocks cover approximately 13.5% of the South East region and consist of several sub habitat types including Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland, Coniferous woodland, Individual trees/veteran trees and Woodland priority habitats¹⁴.	The Ancient Woodland Inventory for England identifies over 2,300 sites of Ancient Woodland, within the Plan area. Some areas have been continuously wooded since at least 1600AD are scattered across the plan area.

¹⁰ <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/partnerships/ride/lwec/report-cards/biodiversity-source04/>

¹¹ Natural England (2016) *Ancient Woodland Inventory (provisional for England – Digital Boundaries)*. Available: http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk/pubs/gis/tech_aw.htm

¹² Defra (2016) *MAGiC – Ancient Woodland (England)*. Available: <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

¹⁴ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

been removed over the years and these have been marked as lost trees¹³.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. They are relatively undisturbed by human development. As a result, they are unique and complex communities of plants, fungi, insects and other microorganisms. Ancient woodlands can be classified into different categories, including Ancient semi-natural woods (woods that have developed naturally) and plantations on ancient woodland sites (ancient woodlands that have been felled and replanted with non-native species). Ancient woodland is identified using presence or absence of woods from old maps, information about the wood's name, shape, internal boundaries, location relative to other features, ground survey, and aerial photography. The Forestry Commission is responsible for protecting, expanding and promoting the sustainable management of woodlands.

Approximately 1,225 ancient woodlands are under threat in the UK due to conifer plantations, overgrazing, infrastructure development and the spread of invasive species.

Anticipated Future Events:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA. In addition to the threat of climate change, ancient woodlands are at particular threat from major infrastructure projects, including road and rail schemes. Whilst many schemes take part in some form of habitat regeneration (such as replanting), the replacement habitat is not comparable to the ecological value of ancient woodlands that have been preserved since 1600. Once these habitats are removed, they cannot be replaced or regrown.

**Nature Reserves
(National and Local)**

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

As of November 2021, there are 225 NNRs in England, covering over 98,600 Ha of land¹⁵.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

As of November 2021, there are 1,680 LNRs in England¹⁶.

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

In the South East region of England, there are 52 NNR recorded:

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

In the South East region of England, there are 623 LNR recorded.

There are 31 NNR recorded within the Plan Area

There are 410 LNR recorded in the Plan Area, most of which are situated to the south east of the plan area.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. Natural England manages approximately two thirds of England's NNRs. The remaining reserves are managed by organisations approved by Natural England, such as the National Trust, Forestry Commission, RSPB, Wildlife Trusts and local authorities.

¹³ [Tree Search - Ancient Tree Inventory \(woodlandtrust.org.uk\)](https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search-ancient-tree-inventory/)

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-nature-reserves-in-england>

¹⁶ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteList.aspx?siteName=&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&DesignationType=LNR>

Approximately 53% of all NNRs in England are classified as being in favourable condition, with 39% classed as unfavourable but recovering. Approximately 4.5% of NNRs are in a declining condition with 0% being partially destroyed.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. Parish and Town Councils can also declare LNRs, but they must have the powers to do so delegated to them by a principal local authority. LNRs are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it. They range from windswept coastal headlands, ancient woodlands and flower-rich meadows to former inner-city railways, long abandoned landfill sites and industrial areas now re-colonised by wildlife. They are an impressive natural resource which makes an important contribution to England's biodiversity.

Anticipated Future Trends:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.

Ramsar Sites	As of November 2021, there are 73 Ramsar sites in England, covering an area of 404,248 Ha ¹⁷ .	There are 21 Ramsar sites in the South East region	There are 5 Ramsar sites in the Plan Area. These are; • Lee Valley - A series of embanked water supply reservoirs, sewage treatment lagoons, and former gravel pits extending along about 24km of the valley from near Ware southward to Finsbury Park in London • Arun Valley - Consists of three SSSIs in an area of wet meadows on the floodplain of the River Arun between Pulborough and Amberley, subject to occasional flooding, dissected by a network of ditches, several of which support rich aquatic flora and invertebrate fauna • Pagham Harbour - An estuarine harbour with shingle beaches, intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh, giving way to brackish marsh supporting reedbeds and damp pasture • South West London Waterbodies - Comprises a number of reservoirs and

¹⁷ Natural England (2021) Designated Sites View. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/ReportConditionSummary.aspx?SiteType=RAMSAR>

former gravel pits in the Thames Valley adjacent to Heathrow Airport between Windsor and Hampton Court which support internationally important numbers of Gadwall *Anas strepera* and Shoveler *Anas clypeata*

- Thursley and Oakley Bogs - The site is a valley mire complex which occurs within a matrix of heathland, where drainage is impeded, and a deep layer of peat has built up from the remains of bog-moss *Sphagnum* spp. which forms much of the vegetation.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention. The initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to water birds within the UK, and consequently many Ramsar sites are also Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. Sites proposed for selection are advised by the UK statutory nature conservation agencies, or the relevant administration in the case of Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, co-ordinated through JNCC.

Approximately 57% of all Ramsar Site in England are classified as being in favourable condition, with 34% classed as unfavourable but recovering. Approximately 5% of Ramsar Sites are in a declining condition with 0% being partially destroyed.

Anticipated Future Trends¹⁸:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.

RSPB Reserves

The RSPB's latest annual report states that there are 220 RSPB reserves in England, covering 158,725 Ha¹⁹.

There are approximately 37 RSPB Reserves located in the South East Region.

16 RSPB Reserve are located within the plan area:

- Hazeley Heath;
- The Lodge;
- Church Wood;
- Rye Meads;
- Pilsey Island;
- Barfold Copse;

¹⁸ <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/partnerships/ride/lwec/report-cards/biodiversity-source04/>

¹⁹ <https://www.rspb.org.uk/globalassets/downloads/annual-report-2020/rspb-annual-report-2020-interactive-pdf.pdf>

- Pulborough Brooks;
- Amberley Wildbrooks;
- Otmoor;
- Rainham Marshes;
- Farnham Heath;
- Normanton Down;
- Medmerry;
- Winterbourne Downs;
- Rowlands Wood; and
- Franchises Lodge.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

RSPB reserves are nature reserves run by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB); a non-statutory body incorporated by Royal Charter. RSPB reserves cover a broad range of habitat and landscapes, including heathland, estuaries, cliffs.

Anticipated Future Trends:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.

**Woodland
Priority Habitat**

As of October 2021, 39% of total priority habitats in England are classified as deciduous woodland²⁰. The majority of woodland priority habitats are located in the South East of England.

Priority habitats make up 16.6% of the South East region equating to a total of 39,5109ha. Deciduous woodland accounts for the highest percentage of priority habitat in the region²¹.

Priority habitat within the Plan Area is anticipated to be in keeping with that reported at the regional and national level.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Priority habitats can be designated as protected areas called Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). They can also be outside of these SSSI protected areas but be under Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) or Countryside Stewardship (CS) agreements or fall within Forestry Commission (FC) 'Managed woodland'. Some priority habitats, however, fall outside of the protection of all these schemes.

Anticipated Future Trends:

See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.

²⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/829194/2a_Priority_habitats_2019_rev.pdf

²¹ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

Table 2 - Population and Human Health

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Population and Locations of Major Settlements	In mid- 2020, England had an estimated population of 56,550,138²². By 2043, it is expected that the population of England will be approximately 61,744,100; an increase of 9.7%. The proportion of those aged 65 and over is due to increase by 42.2% by 2043, the largest increase for any age category. Meanwhile, the proportion of those aged between 0-29 and between 30-64 will increase by 2.9% and 1.9%, respectively over the same period²³. The number of households in England is projected to increase by 1.6 million (7.1%) over the next 10 years, from 23.2 million in 2018 to 24.8 million in 2028²⁴. Growth in the number of households is fastest where the household reference person (HRP) is of older age; 64% of the total growth in households is accounted for by households where the HRP is aged 75 years or over. The number of people aged 75 years and over living on their own is projected to	Approximately 19 million people, equating to around 30% of the UK's total population, live within the South East region. Settlements within the region are diverse and range from large population centres such as London to small rural hamlets and seaside towns. Long-term population growth in the region is anticipated to be around four million²⁵.	Key Urban areas: • Wiltshire population of 500,024 • Barnet population of 395,869 • Croydon population of 386,710 • Newham population of 353,134 • Ealing population of 341,806 • Enfield population of 333,794 • Bromley population of 332,336 • Brent population of 329,771 • Wandsworth population of 329,677 • Lambeth population of 326,034

²² ONS – *Estimates for the Population for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: Mid-2019 – April 2020 Local Authority District Codes Edition*. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandscotlandandnorthernireland>

²³ ONS – Population Projections for Local Authorities, Table 2: 2018 Based Edition of this Dataset. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

²⁴ ONS – Household projections for England: 2018-based. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/bulletins/householdprojectionsforengland/2018based#household-type-projections>

²⁵ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

	increase by 461,000 in the 10 years to 2028.		
	Latest ONS figures for household projections in England show an indication of the future number of households in England and its regions and local authorities²⁶. These are used for planning in areas such as housing and social care. The latest household projections show a continued rise in the number of households in England, at a level closely in line with what was previously projected. There continues to be much variation across age groups, regions and household types. ONS project the majority of household growth over the next 10 years will be because of an increase in older households without dependent children, particularly those where the household reference person is aged 75 years and over. This shows the potential impact of an ageing population on future household formation. The South East Region is expected to see substantial population growth in the coming years, with the proportion of residents of an older age increasing in line with the trend across much of England. Development across the plan area needs to be particular considerate of this group in relation to the design of development and neighbourhoods as well as the accessibility of services and facilities. There will be a need to promote development which ensures the issue of isolation does not become more prevalent given the expected increase in the proportion of single person households among older people. Without a strategic approach to development, it is less likely that these challenges will be comprehensively met. The English indices of deprivation measure relative deprivation in small areas in England called lower-layer super output areas. The index of multiple deprivation is the most widely used of these indices. There are seven distinct domains of deprivation; Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Education and Skill Training, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment. There are 32,844 Small Areas in England and deprivation is ranked relatively from 1st (most deprived SA) to 32844TH (least deprived). Deprivation is however dispersed across England and 61% of local authority districts contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England²⁷.		
General Health	The Health Survey for England notes that in England, between 1993 and 2019, the proportion of adults reporting very good and good general health has stayed at similar levels. In 2019, 43% of adults reported that they had at least one longstanding illness. Among adults 16 and over, 68% of men and 60% of women were overweight or obese and among children, 18% of boys and 13% of girls were obese. 18% of men	The percentage of the South East population describe their general health as the following³²; • General health very good – 47% • General health good – 35% • General health fairly good – 13% • General health bad – 4% • General health very bad – 1%	Clinical Commissioning Groups intersecting the Plan area are as follows: NHS Basildon and Brentwood CCG NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG NHS East and North Hertfordshire CCG NHS Gloucestershire CCG NHS Herts Valleys CCG NHS Oxfordshire CCG

²⁶ ONS – Household projections for England: 2018-based. Available: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/bulletins/householdprojectionsforengland/2018based#household-type-projections>

²⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/835115/loD2019_Statistical_Release.pdf

³² Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](https://www.wrsouth-east.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf)

and 15% of women currently smoke cigarettes²⁸. The suicide rate in England in 2020 was recorded at 10.8 per 100,000 people²⁹. Although healthy life expectancy at birth among females in the UK decreased from 63.7 years in 2014 to 2016 to 63.3 years in 2017 to 2019, they continue to report higher HLE than males. HLE at birth for males in the UK in 2017 to 2019 was 62.9 years³⁰. In 2017, an estimated 300,000 people in England are dependent on heroin and/or crack³¹.	Of note, of the ten local authorities with the highest rates of Good health in England, six were located in the South East region.	NHS West Essex CCG NHS Berkshire West CCG NHS Buckinghamshire CCG NHS Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire CCG NHS Kent and Medway CCG NHS North Central London CCG NHS Northamptonshire CCG NHS South East London CCG NHS South West London CCG NHS Surrey Heartlands CCG NHS West Sussex CCG NHS Bedfordshire, Luton and Milton Keynes CCG NHS Coventry and Warwickshire CCG NHS Frimley CCG NHS Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight CCG NHS North East London CCG NHS North West London CCG General health trends expected to be in keeping with that reported at the Regional level.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

²⁸ [Health Survey for England 2019 \[NS\] - NHS Digital](#)

²⁹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/deathscausedbysuicidebyquarterinengland>

³⁰ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/bulletins/healthstatelifeexpectanciesuk/2017to2019>

³¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alcohol-drugs-and-tobacco-commissioning-support-pack/drugs-commissioning-support-pack-2019-to-20-principles-and-indicators#:~:text=An%20estimated%20300%2C000%20people%20in,image%20and%20performance%2Denhancing%20drugs.>

The Health Survey for England monitors trends in the nations health and care, providing survey, interview and medical examination based findings on a range of topics including wight, eating disorders, behaviours (including smoking and alcohol consumption) and health issues (includes diabetes, hypertension and high cholesterol). As a society, people are living longer – life expectancy in England has reached 79.6 years for men and 83.2 for women. Inequalities however persist and the richest areas enjoy 19 more years in good health than those in poorest areas. The death rate for dementia and Alzheimer’s disease, already the leading cause of death in women is anticipated to become the leading cause of death in men and the number of people with diabetes is expected to increase by a million – from just under 4 million in 2017 to almost 5 million in 2035³³.

Community Features	Reported at Local level only	Reported at Local level only	Within the Plan Area the following areas of greenspace have been identified: • 2,840 no. Allotments; • 821 no. Bowling Greens; • 1,039 no. Cemeteries; • 89 no. Country Parks; • 592 no. Golf Courses; • 2 no. National Parks; and • 5 no. National Trails.
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: There is increasing evidence that provision of areas of greenspace contribute to mental and physical wellbeing however access varies greatly depending on where people live. The most economically deprived areas often have less available public greenspace, meaning people in those communities have fewer opportunities to benefit. The Committee on Climate Change found that the total proportion of urban greenspace in England declined by 8 percentage points between 2001 and 2018. The Governments 25 Year Environmental Plan however acknowledges the essential role the natural environment and greenspace play in peoples physical and mental health and aims to improve population health and wellbeing by improving access to greenspace and delivering more good quality green infrastructure.		

Table 3 - Material Assets

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Water Treatment Works and Sewage	Population growth and climate change mean that the water sector in England faces growing pressure to address challenges such as water scarcity and environmental quality	Issues at the regional level are anticipated to be in keeping with that reported at the national level. Population growth and climate change will continue to put pressure on	Issues within the Plan Area are anticipated to be in keeping with that reported at the regional and national level. The DWMP

³³ [Current and future state of nation’s health revealed - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/current-and-future-state-of-nations-health-revealed)

Treatment Works	while improving the resilience of systems and services to customers ³⁴ .	areas, such as the south-east of England, where water resources are already scarce.	aims to resolve many of the capacity issues highlighted.
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Supply and capacity issues within the existing Water Treatment Works and Sewage Treatment Works infrastructure across the region are anticipated to increase as growing population numbers and climate change place greater pressure on infrastructure and water supply. Development, in the Plan Area will need to respond to supply and capacity issues in terms of these types of infrastructure. In some instances, development may need to support the delivery of new infrastructure where supply and capacity issues emerge. Without a strategic approach to development, capacity issues in the region may prove more difficult to address in manner which benefits the highest number of residents in the plan area.			
Authorised and Historic Landfill Sites	Reported at Local level only	Reported at Local level only	There are approximately 3,700 historic landfill sites and approximately 330 authorised landfill sites within the Plan Area.
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The amount of waste sent to landfill across England has remained relatively stable since 2009 although peaks in 2019 for the South East and East of England demonstrate demand continues to be high. While the South East is a region of significant landfill capacity (c. 27 million m3 of inert waste and 24 million m3 of non-hazardous waste)³⁵ the number of non-hazardous landfill facilities is declining across the South East and a lack of new capacity being allocated in Local Plans is noted³⁶.			
Major Utilities (major gas mains, overhead lines etc.)	There are currently eight gas terminals operating across the UK, seven of these are located in England and Wales along the west and east coast. National Grid is responsible for the transmission of gas across England. Currently there are four gas distribution networks across the UK ³⁷ .	N/A	The gas distribution operators in the Plan Area are SGN, Cadent and Wales and West Utilities and the electricity distribution operators are the UK Power Networks, Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks and Western Power Distribution³⁸. According to the National Grid Network Map, the Plan Area is intersected by cables and overhead powerlines throughout³⁹.

³⁴ https://www.ofwat.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/pap_tec201507challenges.pdf

³⁵ <https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/waste-to-landfill-in-england-jumps-4-in-2019/>

³⁶ <https://info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=49719&p=0>

³⁷ Energy Network Association, Gas Transmission Map. Available: <https://www.energynetworks.org/operating-the-networks/whos-my-network-operator>

³⁸ <https://www.energynetworks.org/operating-the-networks/whos-my-network-operator>

³⁹ <https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/electricity-transmission/network-and-infrastructure/network-route-maps>

There are no gas terminals within the Plan Area. The Plan Area is intersected by gas pipes⁴⁰.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

There are currently no gas terminals in the South East Region. There are areas of the South East Region within which gas pipelines and overhead power lines are present to facilitate supply. Without a strategic approach to development, it is less likely that development and new infrastructure is provided to complement the existing distribution of this infrastructure.

Other Material assets

Reported at Local level only

Reported at Local level only

Within the Plan Area the following assets have been identified:

- 6,189 no. Open access areas
- 3,396 no. Other sports facilities
- 9,239 no. Play Space
- 3,938 no. Playing Field
- 2,735 no. Public Park or Garden
- 5,070 no. Registered Common Land
- 3,848 no. Religious Grounds
- 2,318 no. Tennis Courts
- 4,638 no. National designated cycle routes

There are a number of railway tracks within the plan area connecting areas such as Swindon and Reading, Oxford and Banbury and Farnborough and Basingstoke. There are also many Major Roads within the Plan area, including M3, M25, M4, M40, M1, M25 and M11.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

⁴⁰ <https://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/gas-transmission/land-and-assets/network-route-maps>

As expected given the size of the Plan Area, it contains a wide range of material assets including recreational amenities, services, facilities and major infrastructure including road, rail, airports and ports, many of which concentrate or interact with the urban centres across the Plan Area.

Open Green Space

The NPPF⁴¹ puts the onus on local planning authorities to prepare an authority-wide, evidence-based greenspace strategy that includes an assessment of current greenspace provision. It also suggests LPAs use Local Green Space (LGS) as a designation to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance.

There are over 20,000 Open Green spaces within the South East region, with the main typologies as follows:

- Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks and Gardens
- Amenity Greenspace
- Educational and Community Grounds

There are over 30,000 Open Green spaces within the Plan area with the main typologies reflecting the regional typologies:

- Natural and Semi-natural Greenspace
- Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Parks and Gardens
- Amenity Greenspace
- Educational and Community Grounds

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Open space, which includes all open space of public value, can take many forms, from formal sports pitches to open areas within a development, linear corridors and country parks. It can provide health and recreation benefits to people living and working nearby; have an ecological value and contribute to green infrastructure, as well as being an important part of the landscape and setting of built development, and an important component in the achievement of sustainable development⁴².

Local authorities play a vital role in⁴³:

- providing new, good quality greenspace that is inclusive and equitable
- improving, maintaining and protecting existing greenspace
- increasing green infrastructure within public spaces and promoting healthy streets
- improving transport links, pathways and other means of access to greenspace, and providing imaginative routes linking areas of greenspace for active travel

Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure, there is increased potential for planning decisions to result in inappropriate development, which could fragment existing networks of open space thereby reducing connectivity.

⁴¹ MHCLG (2014) *Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space>

⁴² MHCLG (2014) *Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space>

⁴³ Public Health England (2020) *Improving access to greenspace – A new review for 2020*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904439/Improving_access_to_greenspace_2020_review.pdf

Table 4 - Water Quality and Resources

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	In England, the quality status of water bodies assessed under the WFD in 2020 were⁴⁴: Lakes: • High – 10% • Good – 22% • Moderate – 55% • Poor – 11% • Bad – 1% Rivers and Canals: • High – 3% • Good – 30% • Moderate – 49% • Poor – 16% • Bad – 3% Estuaries and Coastal: • High – 21% • Good – 55% • Moderate – 23% • Poor – 1% • Bad – 1%	In line with the WFD, River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are relevant for the South East Region and the status of waterbodies. Local government is involved in regulating, operating, influencing and undertaking projects in the river basin district (RBD) of the associated RBMP. The river basin districts which make up the South East region are Thames and the South East⁴⁵. As of 2015, the status of surface and groundwater water bodies in the RBDs are as follows: <i>Surface Waters (including lakes, coastal, estuarine and rivers, canals and surface water transfers) ecological status,</i> • Thames Water RBD totalling 498: - High – 0 - Good – 29 - Moderate – 320 - Poor – 112 - Bad – 27 • South East RBD totalling 282: - High – 0 - Good – 43	The Plan Areas falls within the Thames, South East, South West, Anglian and Severn River Basin. The Thames River Basin covers the largest proportion of the Plan Area. In addition to the information provided at regional level, as of 2015, the status of surface and groundwater water bodies in the South West, Anglian and Severn RBDs are as follows⁴⁶: <i>Surface Waters (including lakes, coastal, estuarine and rivers, canals and surface water transfers) ecological status,</i> • South West RBD totalling 697: - High – 2 - Good – 160 - Moderate – 420 - Poor – 94 - Bad – 21 • Anglian RBD totalling 603: - High – 0 - Good – 65 - Moderate – 419 - Poor – 106 - Bad – 13

⁴⁴ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2021) *UK Biodiversity Indicators 2020 – B7. Surface water status*. Available: <https://hub.jncc.gov.uk/assets/b6dbbc22-235a-4664-8192-3a178d32ffde>

⁴⁵ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](https://www.wrsouth-east.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf)

⁴⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/severn-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
		- Moderate – 169 - Poor – 60 - Bad – 10 <i>Groundwaters (Chemical Status),</i> • Thames Water RBD totalling 47: - Good – 25 - Poor – 22 • South East RBD totalling 33: - Good – 17 - Poor – 16	• Severn RBD totalling 755: - High – 0 - Good – 151 - Moderate – 462 - Poor – 134 - Bad – 8 <i>Groundwaters (Chemical Status),</i> • South West RBD totalling 42: - Good – 20 - Poor – 22 • Anglian RBD totalling 31: - Good – 16 - Poor – 15 • Severn RBD totalling 42: - Good – 27 - Poor – 15 In respect of the DWMP, capacity issues for example will lead to increased risk of out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses with consequent impacts on waterbody quality.
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The EU WFD is transposed into UK law through the following regulations: The Water Environment (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 for England and Wales; the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act) and The Water Environment (WFD) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 for Northern Ireland. The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. Groundwater is an important natural resource that supports river flows as well as ecological diversity in rivers, lakes and wetlands. It is also available for use, across the United Kingdom, for water supply by abstraction from boreholes, wells and springs.		

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	The number of waterbodies assessed each year varies and has decreased from 10,761 in 2009 to 9,301 in 2019. There was a small decrease in the overall number of water bodies awarded high or good surface water status between 2009 and 2018. In 2019, 36% of surface water bodies assessed under the WFD in the UK were in high or good status. This is the same as the 36% of surface water bodies assessed in 2009 and one percent higher than the 35% in 2014⁴⁷. RBMPs are prepared in line with the WFD to protect and improve the quality of our water environment. The RBMPs support the government's framework for the 25-year environment plan and will allow local communities to find more cost-effective ways to take action to further improve our water environment⁴⁸. As with most water bodies in England, there are a range of significant water management issues manifested in the South East and Thames Water RBDs, with pollution from towns, cities and transport noted as being an issue for 9% and 17% of water bodies in the respective RBD's. This includes Rainwater draining from roofs, roads and pavements carries pollutants, including grit, bacteria, oils, metals, vehicle emissions, detergent and road salt drains to surface water, including estuaries and coastal waters. Many homes and workplaces have 'misconnected' drains, meaning that dirty water often enters surface waters and groundwater rather than foul sewer drains. New development may result in physical modifications to water bodies – an issue affecting 43% of water bodies in the South East RBD and 44% in the Thames Water RBD. Without a coordinated approach to development and infrastructure there is increased potential for pollution to result at water bodies in the South East Region.		
Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Source Protection Areas	Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (DWSZs) are designated in England for any raw water sources that are 'at risk' of deterioration which would result in the need for additional treatment. These zones are areas where the land use is causing pollution of the raw water. Similarly, parts of the country at which there is increased risk of contamination to groundwater supplied from activities which might cause pollution are covered by Source Protection Zones (SPZs). The EA split SPZs into 3 main zones: inner (SPZ1), outer (SPZ2) and total catchment (SPZ3). A fourth zone (special interest) can sometimes also	32 DWSZ falls entirely or partially within the South East Region. There are several SPZs within the South East Region, predominately located across the centre and towards the south: SPZ 1 – 774 SPZ 1c – 117 SPZ 2 – 462 SPZ 2c – 114 SPZ 3 – 158 SPZ 3c – 1 SPZ 4 – 11	24 DWSZ falls entirely or partially within the plan area. There are several SPZs within the plan area, predominately located across the centre and towards the south: 1 – 453 1c – 43 2 – 272 2c – 40 3 – 81 3c – 1 4 – 5

⁴⁷ Joint Nature Conservation Committee (2020) *Surface Water Status – Datasheet*. Available: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/docs/UKBI2015_DS_B7_Final2.xlsx

⁴⁸ DEFRA and Environment Agency (2019) *River basin management plans: 2015*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	be applied (further detail provided in the explanatory text below).		
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: DWSZs are designated by the Environment Agency for areas in which action is needed to address pollution so that extra treatment of raw water can be avoided. Furthermore, groundwater provides around a third of drinking water in England and maintains the flow in many of the waterbodies in the country. SPZs are also designated by the Environment Agency. These designations cover groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs which are used for public drinking water supply. Groundwater supplies a third of our drinking water. In some areas of southern England, up to 80% of the water you get from your taps is from groundwater⁴⁹. Inner Zone (SPZ1) - This zone is 50 day travel time of pollutant to source with a 50 metres default minimum radius. Outer zone (SPZ2) - This zone is 400 day travel time of pollutant to source. This has a 250 or 500 metres minimum radius around the source depending on the amount of water taken. Total catchment (SPZ3) - This is the area around a supply source within which all the groundwater ends up at the abstraction point. This is the point from where the water is taken. This could extend some distance from the source point. Extended zones beneath protective cover (1c, 2c and 3c) - Areas where there is protective geology cover, such as clay. This is because activities below the surface, such as deep drilling, could create pathways for pollutants to enter the groundwater. Zone of special interest (SPZ4) - This zone is where local conditions require additional protection. Without a coordinated approach to development and infrastructure there is increased potential for pollution to occur in areas where there is a risk of contamination of drinking water resulting.		
Bathing Water Quality	As of 2019, in England, the quality status of bathing water areas assessed under the Bathing Waters Directive were⁵⁰: • Poor – 8; • Sufficient – 21; • Good – 92; • Excellent – 300; and • Closed – 1.	Not reported at this level – see Plan Area for further detail	There are approximately 10 designated bathing waters within the Plan Area. Eight of these designated bathing waters scored excellent, one good and one sufficient ⁵¹ .

⁴⁹ [Groundwater source protection zones \(SPZs\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/groundwater-source-protection-zones)

⁵⁰ Environment Agency, Bathing Water Data. Available: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/data.html?country=England>

⁵¹ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	Classifications were not made for the 2020 season due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sampling programme.		
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Water quality at designated bathing water sites in England is assessed by the Environment Agency. From May to September, weekly assessments measure current water quality, and at a number of sites daily pollution risk forecasts are issued. Annual ratings classify each site as excellent, good, sufficient or poor based on measurements taken over a period of up to four years ⁵² .		

Table 5 - Flood Risk

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Location of Flood Zones	The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England identifies that approximately 5.2 million, or one in six residential properties are located in areas at risk of flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water ⁵³ . Flood Zones 2 and 3 are located across the whole of England associated with river and coastal areas. Lowland areas are of particular risk as a consequence of floodplains being associated with the lower reaches of rivers ⁵⁴ .	The Thames river basin district has over 227,000 people at high risk of surface water flooding and over 107,000 people are at high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. It contains two primary flood risk areas (FRAs), the London and Medway, which are areas with higher risk of surface water flooding. There is also one partial flood risk area, South Essex, which is partly within the Thames river basin district. The South East river basin district consists of one primary flood risk area, Brighton and Hove, and there are over 31,000 people at high risk of surface water flooding and over 36,000 people at high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. There has been notable and severe flooding occurring across the	Flood Zones 2 and 3 are located across the Plan Area. There are a number of areas with flood defences in the Plan Area. These are predominately at coastal locations, but with a smaller number located inland. Examples of locations where flood defences are located are Selsey, London, Crawley and Guildford ⁵⁶ .

⁵² Environment Agency, Bathing Water Data. Available: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/data.html?country=England>

⁵³ Environment Agency (2009) *Flooding in England: A National Assessment of Flood Risk*. Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/292928/geho0609bqds-e-e.pdf

⁵⁴ Environment Agency (2017) *Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)*. Available: <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx>

⁵⁶ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/confirm-location?easting=532473&northing=181219&placeOrPostcode=London>

basin in recent years which resulted in significant impacts on communities, businesses and the natural environment⁵⁵.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

In England, the flood risk (river and tidal) is categorised into three zones⁵⁷ for planning purposes (noting that the NPPF further subdivides flood zone 3 into 3a and Functional Floodplain 3b (land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood):

- Flood Zone 1 – Land unlikely to be affected by flooding, with a less than 0.1% (less than 1 in 1000) chance of flooding each year.
- Flood Zone 2 – Land likely to be affected by a major flood, with up to a 0.1% (1 in 1000) chance of occurring each year.
- Flood Zone 3 – Land likely to be affected by flooding from the sea by a flood that has a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater chance of happening each year, or from a river by a flood that has a 1 per cent (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year.

The risk of surface water flooding also needs to be considered:

- Very low risk area (less than 0.1% (1:1000)) chance of flooding.
- Low risk area (0.1% to 1% (1:1000 – 1:100)) chance of flooding.
- Medium risk area (1% to 3.3% (1:100 – 1:30)) chance of flooding.
- High risk area (3.3% (1:30)) or greater chance of flooding.

Estimates of flood risk from different sources across the UK vary, but it is known that the level of risk is substantial – England has approximately 5.2million properties at risk⁵⁸

While new development is expected to occur in the plan area making use of a sequential approach, without a strategic approach, there is increased potential for the inappropriate siting of new development which may aggravate existing flood risk.

Table 6 - Soils, Geology and Land-use

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Agricultural Land Classifications	The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into Sub-grades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile agricultural land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a of the	The Agricultural Land Classification of the region is predominately of Grade 2, Grade 3 and Grade 4 with pockets of urban and non-agricultural land. There are some areas with Grade 1, particularly around the south and south east coast. The number of	The Agricultural Land Classification of the region is predominately Grade 3 land. There are notable areas of Grade 2 land towards the north east, with smaller areas throughout the Plan Area. Surrounding London is a large area of Urban land class, with smaller

⁵⁵ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

⁵⁷ Environment Agency (2013) *Flood Map for Planning*. Available: <http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/37837.aspx>

⁵⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/292928/geho0609bqds-e-e.pdf

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system. As of 2012 it is estimated that of the farmland in England, ⁵⁹ Grades 1 and 2 together form about 21% of soils. The subgrade 3a also covers about 21% of farmland in England.	allocated areas within each of the classifications are as follows:	pockets of throughout the Plan Area. There are also areas of Grade 1, Grade 4, Grade 5 and Non-Agricultural.
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: ALC uses a grading system to assess and compare the quality of agricultural land at national, regional and local levels. It assesses the potential for land to support different agricultural uses, such as growing crops for food. It does not consider the land's current use and intensity of use. Natural England has a statutory role in advising local planning authorities about land quality issues. A combination of climate, site and soil characteristics and their unique interaction determines the limitation and grade of the land. These affect the: • range of crops that can be grown; • yield of crop; • consistency of yield; and • cost of producing the crop. When considering development proposals that affect agricultural land, developers and LPAs should aim to protect the best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land and soils in England from significant, inappropriate or unsustainable development proposals. BMV agricultural land is graded 1 to 3a. The highest grade goes to land that⁶⁰: • gives the highest yield or output; • has the widest range and versatility of use; • produces the most consistent yield from a narrower range of crops; and • requires less input. There is increased potential for development to occur in areas which would affect higher value agricultural land without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure in the region.		
Geological SSSIs and RIGS	There are over 4,100 SSSIs in England, covering about 1,099,505 ha ⁶¹ . Of the total	Around 1189 Sites of Special Scientific Interest can be found in the South East	There are 778 classified SSSI's within the Plan Area.

⁵⁹ Natural England (2012) *Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land (TIN049)*. Available: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

⁶⁰ Natural England (2018) *Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land>

⁶¹ Natural England (2016) *Designated Sites View*. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>.

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	area covered 90.4% are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition⁶². As of June 2011, there were more than 1,200 SSSIs notified for geological interest in England and 300 in Wales. At that time, 72% of geological features were judged to be in favourable condition⁶³.	region, this includes sites designated for both biological and geological reasons.	A number of these are designated as Geological SSSI's including Auclaye and Clock House Brickworks SSSI's⁶⁴.
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: SSSIs represent the principal national designation for places of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity in the UK. The designation of areas as SSSIs attaches certain legal requirements to the management of these sites. In addition to designating areas as SSSIs when the land's wildlife is of special interest, Natural England will select and notify an area as a new SSSI when it believes the geology or landform is of special interest⁶⁵. At a national level the majority of SSSIs are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. In the South East Region the majority of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. However, 9.3% of sites contain units that are in unfavourable condition which are reported to have not improved or are in decline from when previously reported on⁶⁶. Geology in the South East is likely to face threats from development; human activities such as pollution, roads, disturbance, farming practices; loss of habitat; loss of food sources and a changing climate. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure is likely to increase the potential for inappropriate greenfield development to occur which could increase pressures on SSSIs designated for their geological importance.		
Contaminated Land	As of 2020⁶⁷, there are 54 special sites of contaminated land in England. These are sites that due to specific land uses, past activities or water pollution are passed from the local council to the Environment Agency to regulate. The National Planning Policy Framework places the onus with the developer and/or	Reporting/mapping is not freely available at this level however EA Special Sites are present within the South East Region. There are also anticipated to be a large number of brownfield sites. Such sites are likely to present a potential risk in respect of contaminated land.	There are approximately 3,700 historic landfill sites and approximately 330 authorised landfill sites within the Plan Area.

⁶² Natural England (2016) Designated Sites View. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

⁶³ Defra (2011) Benefits of Sites of Special Scientific Interest

⁶⁴ <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/sitelist.aspx?SiteCode=S1002946&SiteName=&countyCode=41&responsiblePerson=&unitId=&SeaArea=&IFCAAraa=>

⁶⁵ Natural England (2020) Sites of special scientific interest. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-areas-sites-of-special-scientific-interest>

⁶⁶ Natural England (2016) Designated Sites View. Available: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/>

⁶⁷ Environment Agency (2020) *Contaminated Land Special Sites*. Available: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/e3770885-fc05-4813-9e60-42b03ec411cf/contaminated-land-special-sites>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	landowner for securing a safe land/development.		
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Land is legally defined as 'contaminated land' where substances are causing or could cause: • Significant harm to people, property or protected species; • Significant pollution of surface waters (for example lakes and rivers) or groundwater; and • Harm to people as a result of radioactivity. Land may be contaminated by various substances including: • Heavy metals such as arsenic, cadmium and lead; • Oils and tars; • Chemical substances and preparations, like solvents; • Gases; • Asbestos; and • Radioactive substances. Some types of contaminated land are classed as 'special sites', which are then regulated by the Environment Agency in England once a local council has decided that an area is a special site⁶⁸. The National Planning Policy Framework requires a risk assessment of land potentially affected by contamination and expects all investigations to be undertaken in accordance with established practices such as BS10175 (2002) 'Code of Practice for the Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites'.		

Table 7 - Air Quality

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Air Quality Management Areas	As of September 2020, there were 532 AQMAs in England ⁶⁹ . AQMAs are distributed throughout England, although they are principally located in areas of high	There is approximately 118 AQMAs declared within the South East Region. A high proportion of the local authorities which fall within the South East region	There is approximately 83 AQMAs declared within the plan area.

⁶⁸ Environment Agency (2020) *Contaminated land*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/contaminated-land>

⁶⁹ Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (2016) *AQMAs interactive map*. Available: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	population. The largest AQMAs are within major cities, including London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and Bristol. A significant amount of AQMAs are designated along major trunk roads and are generally associated with areas of high congestion.	contain at least one AQMA and are predominately designated for Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁷⁰ .	
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Since December 1997 each local authority in the UK must review and assess air quality in their area to determine performance against national air quality objectives. Where air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved an AQMA must be declared. AQMAs are typically associated with vehicle emissions, principally oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), oxides of sulphur (SO₂) and particulates (PM₁₀). As such, AQMAs are predominantly associated with urban areas and the road network⁷¹. The quality of our air in the UK has improved considerably over the last decade. Road transport is a key source of many air pollutants, particularly in urban areas. There are two main trends in the transport sector working in opposite directions: new vehicles are becoming individually cleaner in response to European emission standards legislation, but total vehicle kilometres are increasing. Overall emissions of key air pollutants from road transport have fallen by about 50% over the last decade, despite increases in traffic, and are expected to reduce by a further 25% over the next decade. This is mainly a result of progressively tighter vehicle emission and fuel standards agreed at European level and set in UK regulations⁷². 118 AQMAs have been declared in the South East region. Note that there is also increasing recognition of the role solid fuel use in domestic properties plays in poor air quality, with wood burning making a significant contribution toward wintertime PM₁₀ concentrations in many towns and cities. PM₁₀ attributable to wood burning tends to peak during wintertime evenings and weekends. This suggests that wood is used principally as a secondary or 'lifestyle' fuel, rather than a primary source of heating. It also suggests that the majority of current air quality impacts are linked to simpler appliances such as open fires and stoves, rather than more complex appliances such as biomass boilers and Combined Heat and Power systems. Local authorities have experienced a number of gross pollution and nuisance cases linked to solid fuel appliances, and the frequency of these cases may be increasing. In many cases these problems occur when appliances are poorly installed, misused and/or inappropriate fuels are used⁷³.			

⁷⁰ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](https://www.wrsouth-east.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf)

⁷¹ Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (2016) *Current AQMAs by Source*. Available: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/summary>

⁷² Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (2011) *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - Volume 1*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1>

⁷³ Solid Fuel and Air Quality: An update for Local Authorities, 2013 <https://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Solid-Fuel-and-Air-Quality-Update-for-LAs-final-060413.pdf>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Noise Action Important Areas	In England, it has been estimated that the number of people immediately associated with the Important Areas (noise 'hotspots') identified for the major roads outside agglomerations* is around 57,000⁷⁴. It has been estimated that the number of people immediately associated with the Important Areas (noise 'hotspots') identified for the major railways outside agglomerations is around 5,000⁷⁵. It has been estimated that the approximate number of people immediately associated with the Important Areas identified for the 65 agglomerations, with respect to road and rail noise, is around 130,000 and 13,000 respectively⁷⁶. Within the 65 agglomerations identified in DEFRA's Noise Action Plan 2019, DEFRA notes that, with respect to road and rail noise, there are around 130,000 and 13,000 people directly associated with Important Areas⁷⁷.	There are approximately 2,473 Noise Action Important Areas within the South East Region of England.	Approximately 3,126 Noise Action Important Areas have been identified within the plan area. The source of noise in these areas is predominately roads, with the exception a small number in which the source is rail.
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Noise Action Plans are required by the Environmental Noise Directive. Noise Important Areas identify 'hotspot' locations where the highest 1% of noise levels at residential locations can be found and therefore highlight where further investigation should be directed. *DEFRA defines an agglomeration as an area having a population in excess of 100,000 persons and a population density equal to or greater than 500 people per km2 and which is considered to be urbanised.			

⁷⁴ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813666/noise-action-plan-2019-roads.pdf

⁷⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813664/noise-action-plan-2019-railways.pdf

⁷⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813663/noise-action-plan-2019-agglomerations.pdf

⁷⁷ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/813663/noise-action-plan-2019-agglomerations.pdf

Table 8 - Climate Change

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Climate Change Distribution of GHG emissions	As of 2019⁷⁸, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the UK totalled 455 MtCO₂e, of this 365 MtCO₂e was CO₂ emissions. This was a reduction of 40% compared to the figures recorded for 1990. <i>Please note more recent datasets are not currently available.</i>	Based on the local authorities which fall within the South East region, the total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions for 2018 across all sectors is estimated at 95,371 kilo tonnes (ktCO₂) (not including Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF))⁷⁹.	Climate change trends within the Plan Area are anticipated to be in keeping with that in the wider South East and National level.
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The UK's yearly publication⁸⁰ on GHG emissions provides the latest estimates of 1990-2019 UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions, which are presented in carbon dioxide equivalent units (CO₂e). They show greenhouse gas emissions occurring within the UK's borders and cover the Kyoto "basket" of seven greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). The UK has domestic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions under the Climate Change Act 2008 (CCA). The CCA established a long-term legally binding framework to reduce emissions, initially committing the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% below 1990/95 baselines by 2050. In June 2019, following the IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C and advice from the independent Committee on Climate Change, the CCA was amended to commit the UK to achieving a 100% reduction in emissions (to net zero) by 2050. The CCA also introduced carbon budgets, which set legally binding limits on the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions the UK can emit for a given five-year period. The first carbon budget ran from 2008-12. In 2014, the UK confirmed that it had met the budget, with emissions 36 MtCO₂e below the cap of 3,018 MtCO₂e. The second carbon budget ran from 2013-17. In 2019, the UK confirmed that it had met the budget, with emissions 384 MtCO₂e below the cap of 2,782 MtCO₂e. <u>Anticipated Future Trends:</u> Recent trends illustrate that GHG emissions are primarily being reduced in the energy sector due to the change in fuel mix for electricity generation, in particular a reduction in the use of coal and gas. It is expected that this will continue over the next few years and decades in			

⁷⁸ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021) *2019 UK GHG Emissions, Final Figures*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/957887/2019_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf

⁷⁹ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrsr-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862887/2018_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf)

⁸⁰ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) *2018 UK GHG Emissions, Final Figures*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862887/2018_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	favour of more renewable and low-carbon sources. It can also be expected that GHG emissions in the transportation sector are likely to decrease with the increasing availability and feasibility of electric vehicles and business fleets.		
Climate Change Contribution of sectors to GHG emissions	As of 2019, Transport was the largest emitting sector of UK GHG emissions in 2019, with 27%, followed by the Energy Supply sector at 23%. The remaining sectors contributed to UK GHG emissions as follows: Business (17%), Residential (15%), Agriculture (10%), and Other (10%). The Energy supply sector delivered the largest reduction in emissions from 2018 to 2019, with an 8% reduction.	The transport sector contributed the highest proportion of emissions to the total in 2018 at 40% followed by the domestic and industrial sector at 31% and 29% respectively. The LULUCF sector is estimated to be responsible for the removal of 2,406ktCO₂ equating to a 3% reduction in the total CO₂ emissions⁸¹.	Climate change trends within the Plan Area are anticipated to be in keeping with that in the wider South East and National level.
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The UK's yearly publication⁸² on GHG emissions provides the latest estimates of 1990-2019 UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions, which are presented in carbon dioxide equivalent units (CO₂e). They show greenhouse gas emissions occurring within the UK's borders and cover the Kyoto "basket" of seven greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). The UK has domestic targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions under the Climate Change Act 2008 (CCA). The CCA established a long-term legally binding framework to reduce emissions, initially committing the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% below 1990/95 baselines by 2050. In June 2019, following the IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C and advice from the independent Committee on Climate Change, the CCA was amended to commit the UK to achieving a 100% reduction in emissions (to net zero) by 2050. The CCA also introduced carbon budgets, which set legally binding limits on the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions the UK can emit for a given five-year period. The first carbon budget ran from 2008-12. In 2014, the UK confirmed that it had met the budget, with emissions 36 MtCO₂e below the cap of 3,018 MtCO₂e. The second carbon budget ran from 2013-17. In 2019, the UK confirmed that it had met the budget, with emissions 384 MtCO₂e below the cap of 2,782 MtCO₂e. The UK has so far outperformed its budgets. But progress is slowing, and the country is not on track to meet its future budgets or the overall reduction target, according to the 2021 Progress Report to Parliament by the Committee on Climate Change. UK five-year carbon budgets			

⁸¹ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

⁸² Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) *2018 UK GHG Emissions, Final Figures*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862887/2018_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)														
	<table><tr><th>Budgetary Period</th><th>Carbon Budget (MtCO₂e)</th></tr><tr><td>1st carbon budget (2008 to 2012)</td><td>3,018</td></tr><tr><td>2nd carbon budget (2013 to 2017)</td><td>2,782</td></tr><tr><td>3rd carbon budget (2018 to 2022)</td><td>2,544</td></tr><tr><td>4th carbon budget (2023 to 2027)</td><td>1,950</td></tr><tr><td>5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032)</td><td>1,725</td></tr><tr><td>6th carbon budget (2033 to 2037)</td><td>965</td></tr></table> Source: Climate Change Committee <u>Anticipated Future Trends:</u> Recent trends illustrate that GHG emissions are primarily being reduced in the energy sector due to the change in fuel mix for electricity generation, in particular a reduction in the use of coal and gas. It is expected that this will continue over the next few years and decades in favour of more renewable and low-carbon sources. It can also be expected that GHG emissions in the transportation sector are likely to decrease with the increasing availability and feasibility of electric vehicles and business fleets. Action Plans produced by councils within the Plan Area in response to declarations of Climate Emergencies also target reducing transport emissions as a key objective.			Budgetary Period	Carbon Budget (MtCO ₂ e)	1st carbon budget (2008 to 2012)	3,018	2nd carbon budget (2013 to 2017)	2,782	3rd carbon budget (2018 to 2022)	2,544	4th carbon budget (2023 to 2027)	1,950	5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032)	1,725	6th carbon budget (2033 to 2037)	965
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5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032)	1,725																
6th carbon budget (2033 to 2037)	965																
Climate Change Predicted changes to temperature and weather patterns	As of November 2018⁸³, the following climate change impacts are predicted for England: - More frequent hotter, drier summers; - More frequent milder, wetter winters; - Rising sea levels; and - More extreme weather events, such as flooding and drought. In the last decade sea levels around the UK rose on average by over 3mm a year.	The projected changes in temperature and precipitation for the south east of England by the 2050s (2040-2069), under the RCP8.5 scenario (high emissions scenario) are as follows; • Annual mean temperatures are projected to increase by 2.0°C. Summer temperatures are projected to see the largest increase by 2.6°C and winter temperatures by 1.7°C	The projected changes in temperature and precipitation by the 2050s are anticipated to be in line with that reported at a Regional level.														

⁸³ Environment Agency (2018) *Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/758983/Climate_change_impacts_and_adaptation.pdf

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
		Annual mean precipitation is projected to decrease by 1.1%. Seasonal variability is projected with a 22.9% decrease in precipitation during summer months and an increase of 11.5% during winter months.	
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: In December 2015, climate change issues were highlighted during the UN Conference of the Parties (COP) 21. At COP21, 189 parties ratified The Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognising that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change globally. It also aims to increase the ability of parties to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make "finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development." Under the Paris Agreement, each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming. No mechanism forces a country to set a specific emissions target by a specific date, but each target should go beyond previously set targets.			

Table 9 - Historic Environment

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
World Heritage Sites	There are 17 World Heritage Sites in England⁸⁴ with 31 distributed across the entirety of the United Kingdom. The sites in England are: - Blenheim Palace - Canterbury Cathedral, St Augustine's Abbey, and St Martin's Church	There are 8 World Heritage Sites in the South East Region: - Blenheim Palace - Tower of London - Canterbury Cathedral, St. Augustine's Abbey and St. Martin's Church - Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church	There are 6 World Heritage Sites within the plan area: - Blenheim Palace - Tower of London - Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church - Maritime Greenwich

⁸⁴ UNESCO (2017) *World Heritage Convention - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Available: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/gb>

• City of Bath • Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape • Derwent Valley Mills • Dorset and East Devon Coast • Durham Castle and Cathedral • Frontiers of the Roman Empire • Ironbridge Gorge • Lake District • Maritime Greenwich • Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including Saint Margaret's Church • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew • Saltaire • Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites • Studley Royal Park including the Ruins of Fountains Abbey • Tower of London To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of "Outstanding Universal Value". This is demonstrated by meeting one of the ten selection criteria. These criteria are divided between those of cultural and natural importance. Within England the majority of sites (17) have been notified for their cultural value, with only one site (Dorset and East Devon Coast) notified for its natural value⁸⁵.	• Maritime Greenwich • Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew • City of Bath	• Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:		

⁸⁵ UNESCO (2020) *About World Heritage: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Available: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/gb>

World Heritage Sites are designated to meet the UK's commitments under the World Heritage Convention and the sites are designated for their globally important cultural or natural interest and require appropriate management and protection measures⁸⁶.

The first World Heritage Sites within the UK were designated in 1986. Sites can continue to be nominated, with the last site on the UK mainland being the Forth Rail Bridge, designated in 2015⁸⁷. Sites are inscribed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). In England the Department for (DCMS) acts as the UK 'State Party' which is responsible for nominating new sites. The DCMS receives advice from Historic England in this regard⁸⁸. The Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site indicates its importance as a heritage asset of the highest significance. This is to be taken into account by the relevant authorities in plan-making and determining planning applications⁸⁹.

Of the sites in England, none have been placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The list presently comprises 52 sites in total worldwide. These are sites at which conditions are present to threaten the characteristics for which a site was placed on the World Heritage List⁹⁰.

Development associated with the DWMP in the South East Region may be inappropriately located or designated to pose a risk to the World Heritage Sites and as well as their settings. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure there is an increased potential for this risk to result.

Scheduled Monuments	As of 2020, there are almost 20,000 Scheduled Monuments located throughout England⁹¹. The criteria for determining whether Scheduled Monuments are of national importance are guided by the Principles of Selection laid down by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, covering the basic characteristics of monuments⁹². They are: • Period	There are 5,207 Scheduled Monuments in the South East Region.	There are 3,445 scheduled monuments in the Plan Area.

⁸⁶ UNESCO (2017) *World Heritage Convention - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Available: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/gb>

⁸⁷ UNESCO (2017) *World Heritage Convention - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*. Available: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/gb>

⁸⁸ Historic England (2020) *World Heritage*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/international/world-heritage>

⁸⁹ MHCLG (2019) *Planning practice guidance. Further guidance on World Heritage Sites*. Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 18a-028-20190723. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment#World-Heritage-Sites>

⁹⁰ UNESCO (2020) *List of World Heritage in Danger*. Available at: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/danger>

⁹¹ Historic England (2020) *Scheduled Monuments*. Available: <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

⁹² Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2013)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2_.pdf

- Rarity
- Documentation/Finds
- Group value
- Survival/condition
- Fragility/vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Scheduling is the selection of nationally important archaeological sites which are legally protected. The monitoring and identification of sites is undertaken by Historic England. Scheduled Monuments cover the whole range of archaeological sites and are not always visible or above ground sites.

The condition of Scheduled Monuments is monitored as part of Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' programme. Local government archaeological services, plus independent national and local heritage organisations and community groups, can also play important roles in their curation, plus that of non-scheduled but nationally important monuments⁹³.

Additional housing development in the South East Region may be **inappropriately located or designated to pose a risk to scheduled monuments and their settings**. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure there is an increased potential for this risk to result.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	As noted by Historic England⁹⁴, the total number of listed buildings is unknown, but is estimated to be around 500,000 in England. Conservation Areas are designated for their special architectural and historic interest and were first designated in 1967 with over 10,000 in England as of 2021⁹⁵.	There are 118,344 listed buildings in the South East Region, these are graded as follows: - Grade I – 2,859 - Grade II – 108,709 - Grade II* – 6,776 There are approximately 3,330 Conservation Areas in the South East Region.	There are 79,205 listed buildings in the Plan Area, which are graded as follows: - Grade I – 1,956 - Grade II – 72,631 - Grade II* – 4,618 The Plan Area has approximately 2,430 Conservation Areas within or intersecting the boundary.

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

⁹³ Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2013)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2.pdf

⁹⁴ Historic England (2020) *Listed Buildings*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

⁹⁵ Historic England (2020) *Conservation Areas*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local/conservation-areas/>

Listing of buildings is concerned with recognising the buildings special architectural and historic interest, with a view to protecting the building, under the planning system for future generations to enjoy. All buildings built before 1700 which survive in anything like their original condition are listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945. Usually a building has to be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing⁹⁶.

Buildings are considered by the Secretary of State (for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport) and where they are deemed to be of special architectural or historic interest they can be included on the list. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the designation regime⁹⁷.

There are three categories of listed building:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, only 2.5% of listed buildings are Grade I
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.8% of listed buildings are Grade II*
- Grade II buildings are of special interest; 91.7% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing for a homeowner.

Local authorities have a positive legal duty to designate conservation areas where parts of their own area are of special architectural or historic interest. In exceptional circumstances, where the local authority has not done so, the Secretary of State (for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport) may designate a conservation area anywhere in England. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 also sets out the requirement for local authority's proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.

Additional development in the South East Region may be inappropriately located or designed to pose a risk to listed building and conservation areas and their settings. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure there is an increased potential for this risk to result.

Historic Battlefields	As of 2021, there are 47 Historic Battlefields in England⁹⁸. Of these, three battlefields are on the Heritage at Risk Register⁹⁹. The purpose of the Register of Historic Battlefields in England is to provide protection through the planning system and to promote a better understanding of the significance and public enjoyment of these sites. If the site of a battle is to merit	The South East region contains 17 Registered Battlefields: • Battle of Barnet 1471 • Battle of Chalgrove 1643 • Battle of Cheriton 1644 • Battle of Cropredy Bridge 1644 • Battle of Edgehill 1642 • Battle of Evesham 1265	There are 9 Historic Battlefields in the Plan Area: • Battle of Barnet 1471 • Battle of Chalgrove 1643 • Battle of Cropredy Bridge 1644 • Battle of Edgehill 1642 • Battle of Naseby 1645 • Battle of Newbury 1643

⁹⁶ Historic England (2020) *Listed Buildings*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

⁹⁷ Historic England (2020) *Listed Buildings Identification and Extent*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/listed-buildings/>

⁹⁸ Historic England (2020) *The List [Search criteria – Battlefields]*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/advanced-search-results>

⁹⁹ Historic England (2020) *Heritage at Risk Register [Search criteria – Battlefields]*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?advsearch=1&at=Battlefield&searchtype=harsearch>

registration it has to have been an engagement of national significance, and to be capable of close definition on the ground.

- Battle of Hastings 1066
- Battle of Lewes 1264
- Battle of Maldon 991
- Battle of Naseby 1645
- Battle of Newbury 1643
- Battle of Northampton 1460
- Battle of Roundway Down 1643
- Battle of Stow (-on-the-Wold) 1646
- Battle of Tewkesbury 1471
- Battle of Worcester 1651 with Powick Bridge 1642
- Battle of Edgcote 1469

- Battle of Roundway Down 1643
- Battle of Stow (-on-the-Wold) 1646
- Battle of Edgcote 1469

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

Historic battlefields are designated by Historic England as conferred under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1983 (as amended).

Parks and Gardens

As of 2020, there are 1,670 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens within England¹⁰⁰, which represents an increase of 64 since 2010 (see Historic England heritage indicators 2020).

There are 103 registered parks and gardens on the Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register, representing 6.2% of the total number of registered parks and gardens in England¹⁰¹

There are 786 Registered Parks and Gardens within the South East Region. These are graded as follows;

- Grade I – 84
- Grade II - 487
- Grade II* – 215

There are 582 registered Historic Parks and Gardens in the Plan Area:

- Grade I – 73
- Grade II - 362
- Grade II* – 147

Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends:

The purpose of Registers of Historic Parks and Gardens in England is to encourage the protection of gardens, grounds and other open spaces which are of historic importance. The majority of sites registered are, or started life as, the grounds of private houses, but public parks and cemeteries form important categories too.

¹⁰⁰ Historic England (2020) *Heritage Indicators 2020*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/heritage-counts/pub/2020/heritage-indicators-2020/>

¹⁰¹ Historic England (2021) *Registered Parks and Gardens at Risk*. Available: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/landscapes/registered-parks-and-gardens-at-risk/>

The emphasis of the Register is on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. The various types of designed landscape included on the Register are designated in the following four themes:

- Rural Landscapes
- Urban Landscapes
- Landscapes of Remembrance
- Institutional Landscapes

There are also numerous unregistered parks and gardens within the plan area. Whilst they are non-statutory designations, they remain relevant considerations for local planning and developments.

The plan area contains numerous heritage assets some of which are on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. This includes a small number of Registered Parks and Gardens. New development within the plan area may result in pressure on areas of importance for their cultural heritage and aesthetic quality and there is a requirement for them to be preserved and enhanced.

Protected Wrecks	There are 54 Protected Wrecks within England.	One Protected Wreck has been identified within the South East Region. It is called 'Grace Dieu and the possible site of the Holigost'.	No Protected Wrecks have been identified within the Plan Area.
	The Protection of Wrecks Act (1973) allows the Government to designate a wreck to prevent uncontrolled interference. Designated sites are identified as being likely to contain the remains of a vessel, or its contents, which are of historical, artistic, or archaeological importance ¹⁰² .		

Table 10 - Landscape

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
National Parks	There are 10 National Parks in England¹⁰³: • Broads • Dartmoor • Exmoor • Lake District • New Forest • Northumberland • North York Moors • Peak District	New Forest and South Downs National Parks are within the South East Region. New Forest became designated in 2005 and South Downs in 2010. New Forest National Park covers an area of 566km² and is made up of ancient woodland, open heathlands and coastline.	Similarly to the South East, the Plan Area is intersected by the New Forest and South Downs National Parks.

¹⁰² Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

¹⁰³ National Parks (2016) *National Parks – Britain's Breathing Space*. Available: <http://www.nationalparks.gov.uk/quick-guide-to-the-uks-national-parks>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	• South Downs • Yorkshire Dales	South Downs National Park is designated for its rolling hills, picturesque towns and villages, and dramatic cliffs ¹⁰⁴ .	
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: In England and Wales, the purpose of National Parks is to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic well-being of those living within them. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established the National Park designation in England and Wales. In addition, the Environment Act 1995 requires relevant authorities to have regard for nature conservation. The designation of National Parks is an ongoing process with two being added in England since 2008 (South Downs and Broads).		
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	There are 34 AONBs located within England¹⁰⁵: • Arnside & Silverdale • Blackdown Hills • Cannock Chase • Chichester Harbour • Chilterns • Cornwall • Cotswolds • Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs • Dedham Vale • Dorset • East Devon • Forest of Bowland • Howardian Hills • High Weald • Isle of Wight • Isles of Scilly • Kent Downs	There are nine AONB within the South East region: • Kent Downs • High Weald • Surrey Hills • Chichester Harbour • Isle of Wight • Chilterns • North Wessex Downs • Cotswolds • Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs	There are 8 AONB within the Plan Area as follows: • Chichester Harbour • Chilterns • Cotswolds • Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs • High Weald • Kent Downs • North Wessex Downs • Surrey Hills

¹⁰⁴ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

¹⁰⁵ The National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (2017) *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty*. Available: <http://www.landscapesforlife.org.uk/>

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	- Lincolnshire Wolds - Malvern Hills - Mendip Hills - Norfolk Coast - North Devon - North Pennines - North Wessex Downs - Nidderdale - Northumberland Coast - Quantock Hills - Shropshire Hills - Solway Coast - South Devon - Suffolk Coast and Heaths - Surrey Hills - Tamar Valley - Wye Valley (England and Wales)¹⁰⁶		
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: In England, the primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve natural beauty – which by statute includes wildlife, physiographic features and cultural heritage as well as the more conventional concepts of landscape and scenery. Account is taken of the need to safeguard agriculture, forestry and other rural industries and the economic and social needs of local communities. Particular regard should be paid to promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development, that in themselves conserve and enhance the environment. These areas have equivalent status to National Parks as far as conservation is concerned. AONBs are designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, amended in the Environment Act 1995. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 clarifies the procedure and purpose of designating AONBs. There is a need to protect landscape character (including that of the AONBs) from potential threats. This includes issues such as inappropriate development, lack of appropriate management and climate change. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure degradation of the special qualities of the AONBs within the region is more likely to result.			

¹⁰⁶ The Wye Valley takes in land within both England and Wales.

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
Landscape Character Areas	Natural England has produced National Character Area (NCAs) Profiles ¹⁰⁷ which divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. They can be used for planning and development.	There are 40 NCAs within the South East Region.	There are 34 NCAs within the plan area
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Landscape Character Areas or Landscape Character Assessments encompass various aspects of landscape, biodiversity, heritage, cultural and geological features. These are non-statutory and used as an aid in the planning process and for decision making. Each LCA profile produced by Natural England includes a description of the natural and cultural features that shape our landscapes, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) are suggested, which draw on this integrated information. The SEOs offer guidance on the critical issues, which could help to achieve sustainable growth and a more secure environmental future. There is a need to protect landscape character from potential threats. This includes issues such as inappropriate development, lack of appropriate management and climate change. Without a co-ordinated strategic approach to development and infrastructure degradation of the special qualities of the AONBs within the region is more likely to result.			
Green Belt	As of 2021 the extent of land designated as Green Belt in England was estimated at 1,614,000 hectares, around 12.4% of the land area of England ¹⁰⁸ . Land designated as Green Belt in England is distributed around the following 16 urban cores (listed by largest area to smallest area): London;	Within the South East Region there is over 80 areas designated as Green Belts. The Green Belt around London is an important aspect of the South East region landscape which exists to prevent urban sprawl ¹⁰⁹ .	There are 65 areas designated as Green Belts within the plan area.

¹⁰⁷ Natural England (2014) *National Character Area profiles: data for local decision making*. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

¹⁰⁸ MHCLG (2020) *Local Authority Green Belt: England 2020-21*. Available: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020886/Green_Belt_statistics_for_England_2020-21_-_Factsheet.pdf

¹⁰⁹ Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](https://www.wrsouth-east.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf)

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	- Merseyside and Greater Manchester; - South and West Yorkshire; - Birmingham; - Tyne and Wear; - Bath and Bristol; - Derby and Nottingham; - Stoke-on-Trent; - Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole; - Oxford; - York; - Cambridge; - Cheltenham and Gloucester; - Blackpool; - Camforth, Lancaster and Morecambe; and - Burton-upon-Trent and Swadlincote.		
Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: The National Planning Policy Framework attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence¹¹⁰. In 2021, 180 out of 314 local authorities have some land designated as Green Belt. Green Belt serves five purposes: - to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; - to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; - to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; - to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and - to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.			

¹¹⁰ MHCLG (2020) *Local Authority Green Belt: England 2019-20*. Available:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/916232/England_Green_Belt_Statistics_2019-20.pdf

	National (UK & England)	Regional (South East Region)	Local (Plan Area)
	Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. Across England between March 2020 and March 2021 there was a decrease of 3,220 hectares (0.1%) in the area of land designated as Green Belt. In spite of its strong protection through national planning policy Green Belt may come under pressure as areas are targeted for potential release and development in inappropriate locations as housing needs increase. There is increased potential for Green Belt land that has not been identified as suitable for strategic growth to be subject to development without a co-ordinated strategic planning approach.		
Woodland Priority Habitat	As of October 2021, 39% of total priority habitats in England are classified as deciduous woodland ¹¹¹ . The majority of woodland priority habitats are located in the South East of England.	Priority habitats make up 16.6% of the South East region equating to a total of 39,5109ha. Deciduous woodland accounts for the highest percentage of priority habitat in the region ¹¹² .	Priority habitat within the Plan Area is anticipated to be in keeping with that reported at the regional and national level.
	Explanatory Text and anticipated future trends: Priority habitats can be designated as protected areas called Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). They can also be outside of these SSSI protected areas but be under Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) or Countryside Stewardship (CS) agreements or fall within Forestry Commission (FC) 'Managed woodland'. Some priority habitats, however, fall outside of the protection of all these schemes. <u>Anticipated Future Trends:</u> See above details that are applicable to all forms of PA.		

¹¹¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/829194/2a_Priority_habitats_2019_rev.pdf

¹¹² Water Resources South East Scoping Report [wrse-regional-plan-strategic-environmental-assessment-scoping-report.pdf](#)

Appendix B. Legislation, Plans and Programmes

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
INTERNATIONAL		
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix 3. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1983)	Contracting Parties work together to conserve migratory species and their habitats by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species (listed in Appendix 1 of the Convention), concluding multilateral Agreements for the conservation and management of migratory species which require or would benefit from international cooperation (listed in Appendix 2), and by undertaking cooperative research activities.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework
Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	Sets out a conservation plan to protect global biodiversity, and an international treaty to establish a fair and equitable system to enable nations to co-operate in accessing and sharing the benefits of genetic resources. The new global vision is "By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential to all people".	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Ramsar Convention - The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	The Convention covers all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use. The Convention has three main 'pillars' of activity: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; the promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)	The ultimate objective of the Convention is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	Ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions objective within the SEA framework.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	The Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically.	Ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions objective within the SEA framework.
Commitments arising from the World Summit on	The Summit adopted a Political Declaration and Implementation Plan which included provisions covering a set of activities and measures to be taken in order to achieve development that takes into	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)	account respect for the environment. There were decisions made in relation to water, energy, health, agriculture, biological diversity and other areas of concern.	
Paris Agreement (2015)	The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to strengthen countries' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and support them in their efforts. To achieve this long-term temperature goal, countries aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate neutral world by mid-century.	Ensure reduction of greenhouse gas emissions objective within the SEA framework.
Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990)	The Charter attempts to establish principles and guidelines of archaeological heritage management that are globally valid and can be adapted to national policies and conditions. The Charter encourages legislation to protect the archaeological heritage, based on inventories and general surveys of the resources. It lays out general principles for investigation, maintenance, and conservation as well as reconstruction of architectural heritage.	Ensure protection of historic environment objective within SEA framework.
The World Heritage Convention (1972)	This convention noted that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage or destruction, and considered that deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world.	Ensure protection of historic environment objective within SEA framework.
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (1998)	The Aarhus Convention is a multilateral environmental agreement through which the opportunities for citizens to access environmental information are increased and transparent and reliable regulation procedure is secured. It encourages access to information, public participation and access to justice.	The SEA will be consulted upon and open to scrutiny as per the requirement of the relevant regulations.
EUROPEAN		
Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	This Directive includes the following key elements: • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives* • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target	Ensure protection of air quality objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	- The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values - The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.	
Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution (2005)	This thematic strategy on air pollution establishes interim objectives for air pollution in the EU and proposes appropriate measures for achieving them. It recommended that legislation be modernised, be better focused on the most serious pollutants and that more is done to integrate environmental concerns into other policies and programmes.	Ensure air quality objective within the SEA framework.
Clean Air Programme for Europe 2013	This programme contains measures to ensure that existing targets are met in the short term, and new air quality objectives for the period up to 2030. The package also includes support measures to help cut air pollution, with a focus on improving air quality in cities, supporting research and innovation, and promoting international cooperation. By 2030, and compared to business as usual, the clean air policy package is estimated to: - avoid 58 000 premature deaths across Europe, - save 123 000 km2 of ecosystems from nitrogen pollution (more than half the area of Romania), - save 56 000 km2 protected Natura 2000 areas (more than the entire area of Croatia) from nitrogen pollution, - save 19 000 km2 forest ecosystems from acidification.	Ensure protection of air quality objective within the SEA framework.
Establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel 2007 (1100/2007)	This Regulation establishes a framework for the protection and sustainable use of the stock of European eel of the species <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> in Community waters, in coastal lagoons, in estuaries, and in rivers and communicating inland waters of Member States that flow into the seas in ICES areas III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX or into the Mediterranean Sea. Member States must identify and define the individual river basins lying within their national territory that constitute natural habitats for the European eel (eel river basins) and prepare an Eel Management Plan.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (as amended)	The Directive provides wide ranging protection for Europe's wild birds. It identifies 194 species and sub-species of wild birds as endangered species requiring special conservation measures. Member states are required to create Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect endangered wild bird species.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	It also bans activities that threaten wild birds such as taking bird eggs, destroying bird nests, capturing or deliberate killing of birds or trading in live or dead birds. To halt loss of biodiversity, it also limits the number of bird species that can be hunted and prescribes how hunting can be carried out.	
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (2011)	2050 vision: By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides — its natural capital — are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. 2020 headline target: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius - The way ahead for 2020 and beyond (2007)	This proposes that the EU pursues in the context of international negotiations the objective of 30 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by developed countries by 2020 (compared to 1990 levels). This is necessary to ensure that the world stays within the 2°C limit. Until an international agreement is concluded, and without prejudice to its position in international negotiations, the EU should already now take on a firm independent commitment to achieve at least a 20 % reduction of GHG emissions by 2020. Other targets include: • Improve the EU's energy efficiency by 20 % by 2020. • Increase the share of renewable energy to 20 % by 2020	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.
Fresh Water Fish Directive (2006/44/EC)	The Directive concerns the quality of fresh waters and applies to those waters designated by the Member States as needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. The aim of the Directive is to protect or improve the quality of those running or standing fresh waters which support, or which, if pollution were reduced or eliminated, would become capable of supporting, fish belonging to: • indigenous species offering a natural diversity; • species the presence of which is judged desirable for water management purposes by the competent authorities of the Member States.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework
Directive on the Conservation of Natural	Aims to protect wild plants, animals and habitats. Directive created a network of protected areas called Natura 2000 sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) – supporting rare,	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)	endangered or vulnerable natural habitats, plants and animals (other than birds), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) – supporting significant numbers of wild birds and their habitats.	
Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	Europe is home to more than 500 wild bird species. But at least 32 % of the EU's bird species are currently not in a good conservation status. The Birds Directive aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union. Habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered and migratory species. It establishes a network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) including all the most suitable territories for these species. Since 1994, all SPAs are included in the Natura 2000 ecological network, set up under the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Directive on Animal health requirements for aquaculture animals and products thereof, and on the prevention and control of certain diseases in aquatic animals (2006/88/EC)	The Directive sets out animal health rules concerning aquaculture animals and related products. These rules shall apply to the marketing, importation and transit of such products. Additionally, the Directive establishes measures aimed at the prevention and control of diseases in aquaculture animals. Further provisions regard the issue of authorisations to aquaculture production businesses and processing establishments.	Ensure protection of animal health objective within SEA framework.
A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy (2018)	The aim of this long-term strategy is to confirm Europe's commitment to lead in global climate action and to present a vision that can lead to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 through a socially-fair transition in a cost-efficient manner. It underlines the opportunities that this transformation offers to European citizens and its economy, whilst identifying challenges ahead.	Ensure reduction of climate change objective within SEA framework.
Mainstreaming sustainable development into EU policies: 2009 Review of the European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development	It provides an overview of the progress made at EU level on the seven key challenges and cross-cutting themes since the last report in October 2007. These key challenges are: 1. Climate change and clean energy; 2. Sustainable transport; 3. Sustainable consumption and production; 4. Conservation and management of natural resources; 5. Public health; 6. Social inclusion, demography and migration; and 7. Global poverty and sustainable development challenges	Ensure reduction of climate change objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive) (2001/42/EC)	The SEA Directive applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc). An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are: - are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive. OR - have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.	Informative only.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention) (1992)	Updates the previous 1969 Convention and makes conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage a goal of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archaeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. Sets guidelines for funding excavation and research work and publication of findings. Also deals with public access and educational actions to develop public awareness of the value of archaeological heritage.	Ensure protection of historic environment objective within SEA framework.
Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan 2013-2020	This action plan will be guiding European environment policy until 2020. In order to give more long-term direction it sets out a vision beyond that, of where it wants the Union to be by 2050: "In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society." It identifies three key objectives: - to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital - to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy - to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing. Other key aspects include the need for full integration of environmental requirements and considerations into other policies and to make EU cities more sustainable.	Ensure that issues such as carbon minimisation, biodiversity, waste reduction and managing natural resources sustainably are addressed via the SEA.
Promotion of the use of energy and renewable sources Directive (2009/28/EC)	The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets.	Ensure an objective considering alternative / renewable technologies for energy production is

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.	included within the SEA framework.
Energy Act 2013	This Act will establish a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy and includes provisions on: • Decarbonisation • Electricity market Reform • Nuclear Regulation • Government pipe-line and storage system • Strategy and policy statement • Consumer protection	Ensure an objective relating to the prudent use of natural resources (including energy) is included within the SEA framework.
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	The 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive establishes a set of binding measures to help the EU reach its 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Under the Directive, all EU countries are required to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain from its production to its final consumption. On 30 November 2016 the Commission proposed an update to the Energy Efficiency Directive including a new 30% energy efficiency target for 2030, and measures to update the Directive to make sure the new target is met.	Ensure an objective relating to the prudent use of natural resources (including energy) is included within the SEA framework.
EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change	The EU strategy on adaptation to climate change aims at making Europe more climate-resilient. Taking a coherent approach by complementing the activities of Member States, it supports action by promoting greater coordination and information-sharing and by ensuring that adaptation considerations are addressed in all relevant EU policies.	Ensure an objective relating to extreme weather resilience is included within the SEA framework.
European Commission Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC)	The Directive related to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage (ELD) establishes a framework based on the polluter pays principle to prevent and remedy environmental damage. It defines "environmental damage" as damage to protected species and natural habitats, damage to water and damage to soil.	Ensure an objective relating to environmental damage is included within the SEA framework.
The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)	The Directive aims to improve water quality by protecting water against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. In particular, it is about promoting better management of animal manures, chemical nitrogen fertilisers and other nitrogen-containing materials spread onto land.	Ensure protection of water quality objective within the SEA framework.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It	Ensure protection of historic environment

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Europe (Granada Convention) (1985)	establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	objective within SEA framework.
The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	This Directive relates to the assessment and management of environmental noise and is the main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels and to trigger the necessary action both at Member State and at EU level. To pursue its stated aims, the Environmental Noise Directive focuses on three action areas: 1. the determination of exposure to environmental noise 2. ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public 3. preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good The Directive applies to noise to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas. It does not apply to noise that is caused by the exposed person himself, noise from domestic activities, noise created by neighbours, noise at work places or noise inside means of transport or due to military activities in military areas. The Directive requires Member States to prepare and publish, every 5 years, noise maps and noise management action plans for: • agglomerations with more than 100,000 inhabitants • major roads (more than 3 million vehicles a year) • major railways (more than 30.000 trains a year) • major airports (more than 50.000 movements a year, including small aircrafts and helicopters)	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the SEA framework and that noise issues are considered.
WHO Guidelines for Community Noise 1999	The World Health Organisation (WHO) publication entitled 'Guidelines for Community Noise' (1999), provides guidance with regard to recommended internal and external noise levels for various building uses, outlining the potential health impacts associated with noise. Specifically, the document recommends internal and external noise levels that would provide an acoustic environment that is conducive to uninterrupted speech and sleep.	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the SEA framework and that noise issues are considered.
WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe 2009	The World Health Organisation (WHO) Night Noise Guidelines for Europe (NNG) 2009 are health-based guidelines and are to be considered an extension and update to the WHO Guidelines for Community Noise 1999.	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the SEA

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	WHO NNG provides evidence based policy advice to member states in the development of future legislation and policy action in the area of control and surveillance of night noise exposure.	framework and that noise issues are considered.
The European Landscape Convention (2006)	Promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention recognizes that the landscape is shaped by natural and cultural influences. Highlights the importance of developing landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and establishing procedures for the general public and other stakeholders to participate in policy creation and implementation.	Ensure a landscape objective is included in the SEA framework.
Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources (2012)	It presents the policy response to the challenges presented in the State of Water Report and its long-term aim is to ensure sufficient availability of good quality water for sustainable and equitable water use. It is closely linked to EU 2020 Strategy and Resource Efficiency Roadmap.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	The Directive protects the water environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban waste water and from certain industrial discharges. It concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water.	Ensure protection of water quality objective within the SEA framework.
The Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)	Looks at the ecological health of surface water bodies as well as traditional chemical standards. In particular it will help deal with, amongst others diffuse pollution, habitat, ecology, hydromorphology, barriers to fish movement, water quality, flow and sediment. Successful implementation will help to protect all elements of the water cycle and enhance the quality of our groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuaries and seas.	Ensure protection of surface water quality forms part of SEA framework.
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (2006)	The overall objective of this strategy is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles: 1. Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions: 2. when soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns, and 3. when soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source. 4. Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil.	Ensure that protection of soil resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
European Soils Charter (2003)	The Charter recognises that: • Soil is a precious asset; • Soil is a limited resource which is easily destroyed;	Ensure that protection of soil resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	- Land has a wide variety of uses and a proper planning policy is needed by Governments for urban development and civil engineering projects; - Farmers and foresters must preserve the soils quality; - Soil must be protected from erosion and pollution; - Further research and collaboration is required to ensure the wise use and conservation of soil.	
Drinking Water Directive (1998/83/EC)	The Directive concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption. Its objective is to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. The Drinking Water Directive applies to: - all distribution systems serving more than 50 people or supplying more than 10 cubic meter per day, but also distribution systems serving less than 50 people/supplying less than 10 cubic meter per day if the water is supplied as part of an economic activity; - drinking water from tankers; - drinking water in bottles or containers; - water used in the food-processing industry, unless the competent national authorities are satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form.	Ensure protection of water quality objective within the SEA framework.
Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)	Establishes a regime which sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. Establishes quality criteria taking account of local characteristics. Member States have to establish standards at the most appropriate level and take into account local or regional conditions. It requires groundwater quality standards to be established by the end of 2008; pollution trend studies to be carried out by using existing data and mandatory WFD data; pollution trends to be reversed so that environmental objectives are achieved by 2015; measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater; reviews of technical provisions of the directive to be carried out in 2013 and every six years thereafter; compliance with good chemical status criteria. This directive was replaced by the WFD at the end of 2013.	Ensure protection of groundwater quality forms part of the SEA framework.
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EEC)	The Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. It is the first EU legislative instrument related to the protection of marine biodiversity, as it contains the explicit regulatory objective that "biodiversity is maintained by 2020", as the cornerstone for achieving GES.	Ensure protection of marine environment is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Directive on Bathing Water (76/160/EEC); and Directive 2006/7/EC repealing Directive 76/160/EEC (from 2014)	The Directive establishes provisions for the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality; the management of bathing water quality; and the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality. Member States are required to annually identify all bathing waters and define the length of the bathing season.	Ensure protection of bathing water quality is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)	Concerns the assessment and management of flood risk and requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. Also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.	Ensure an objective covering flooding is considered within the SEA framework.
Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC)	The original aim of the Waste Framework Directive was to lay the basis to turn the EU into a recycling society and contained 5 key steps in the waste hierarchy concept: • Prevention • Reuse • Recycle • Recovery • Disposal The revised Waste Directive introduces new provisions aimed at boosting waste prevention and recycling as part of the waste hierarchy and clarifies key concepts such as the definition of waste, recovery and disposal.	Ensure that the issue of the prudent use of natural resources and waste reduction are considered in the SEA framework through an Objective.
NATIONAL		
Environment Act 2021	The Act will deliver: • Long-term targets to improve air quality, biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency; • A target on ambient PM2.5 concentrations, the most harmful pollutant to human health; • A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030; • Environmental Improvement Plans, including interim targets; • A cycle of environmental monitoring and reporting; • Environmental Principles embedded in domestic policy making; and • Office for Environmental Protection to uphold environmental law.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
The Eels (England & Wales) Regulations 2009 (as amended)	The regulations establish measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel. They set out the following requirements; • The requirement to notify the Environment Agency of the construction, alteration or maintenance of any structure likely to affect the passage of eels • Where any such structure exists, the requirement to construct and operate an eel pass to allow the free passage of eels • The removal of any obstruction, if deemed necessary • The use of eel screens to exclude eels from water abstraction and discharge points • If necessary, the use of a by-wash to return excluded eels to the waters they came from.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012)	This is a Framework that covers the period from 2011 to 2020, and was developed in response to two main drivers: the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD's) Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 5 strategic goals and 20 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets', published in October 2010; and the EU Biodiversity Strategy (EUBS), released in May 2011. The Framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations. In total, 23 areas of work have been identified where all the countries have agreed that they want to contribute to, and benefit from, a continued UK focus, and an Implementation Plan was published in November 2013.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
25 Year Environment Plan, 2018	The Government's 25-Year Environment Plan sets out the Government's position on environmental improvements, focussed on delivering cleaner air and water across the country, protecting at-risk wildlife, and improving natural habitats. The Plan introduces and references a number of external targets. Importantly it notes that 40% of the UK's final energy consumption is the responsibility of the transport sector. The plan includes: • meeting legally binding targets to reduce emissions of five damaging air pollutants (intended to halve the effects of air pollution on health by 2030); • ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040; • continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases; and • making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century.	The SEA will need to consider implications for air and water quality, at risk wildlife and improving natural habitats.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	The plan emphasises the assumed benefits of the UK's departure from the EU in allowing for a reorganisation and reprioritisation of the UK's efforts related to the environment. Specific examples are not given, however the challenging targets listed, as summarised above, do offer strong opportunities to set high environmental standards.	
Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	The Act dictates which methods of fishing for salmon, trout and freshwater fish are an offence and also includes offences against the use and dealing with roe, spawning and unclean fish. The Act also deals with problems of pollution making it an offence to knowingly permit the flow of poisonous matter and polluting effluents into river courses. Part II of the Act deals with obstructions to the passage of fish, including fishing weirs, screens and sluices; dictating when and where they can be used. Part III explains the proper times of fishing, selling and exporting fish.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended)	This act consolidates all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	Potential effects on areas designated for nature conservation at the European level will need to be considered through the HRA process.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)	The Regulations ensure that the habitat and species protection and standards derived from EU law will continue to apply after Brexit.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	The Natural Environment White Paper has four ambitions: • Protecting and improving our natural environment; • Growing a green economy; • Reconnecting people and nature International; and • EU leadership. It looks at ecosystem services provided by natural systems and promotes a step-change in nature conservation which makes sustainable use of natural capital and natural networks by working at a	Ensure biodiversity and landscape form part of SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	landscape scale. It aims to ensure that by 2020 17% of England is managed effectively to safeguard biodiversity.	
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, Defra (2011)	This is a new biodiversity strategy for England which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how the government are implementing international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea. It builds on the successful work that has gone before, but also seeks to deliver a real step change	Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is included as an objective within the SEA.
UK Biodiversity Plan (1994)	This document represents the first United Kingdom biodiversity action plan. It contains three sections; • Section 1 – describes the UK's biological resources and their global importance as well as the range of biodiversity within the UK from a historical and geological importance • Section 2- describes the UK's strategy and programmes and examines threats, problems and opportunities of biodiversity. • Section 3- draws the components of the action plan together and provides a forward work programme.	Ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity is included as an objective within the SEA.
Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)	The guidance is intended to assist local authorities in meeting the Biodiversity Duty. The conservation of biodiversity is highly dependent on the extent to which it is addressed in infrastructure and development projects and how well the planning process integrates biodiversity into planning and development control policies. Core Strategies and Local Development Plan Strategies set out the overarching policy framework for the plan area. Strategic objectives and policies should be developed for biodiversity, including objectives for enhancement. Consideration should also be given to how biodiversity enhancement can be used to bring about more sustainable development, through integration with other policy objectives and other land uses, for example housing and economic development, health, education and social inclusion.	Ensure biodiversity objective within the SEA framework.
National Forest Inventory	This programme monitors woodland and trees within Great Britain. It includes the most in depth survey carried out on Britain's woodland and trees to date. The NFI provides an extensive and unique record of key information about our forests and woodlands. Woodland surveys and compiled forest inventories have been carried out at 10-15 year intervals since 1924.	Ensure flora and fauna is considered within the SEA framework
Ancient Woodland Inventory	The AWI is a provisional guide and map based tool to the location of Ancient and long established Woodland. Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded in England at least since 1600. This type of woodland has important biodiversity and cultural values by its virtue of its antiquity.	Ensure flora and fauna is considered within the SEA framework

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century 2007	The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement. The proposed system will be more open, accountable and transparent. It will offer all those with an interest in the historic environment a clearer record of what is protected and why; it will enable people who own or manage historic buildings and sites to have a better understanding of what features are important; it will streamline the consent procedures and create a more consultative and collaborative protection system. It is predominantly aimed for England and Wales with some UK wide elements.	Ensure historic environment objective within SEA framework.
Making Space for Nature - A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (2010)	The review looked at England's wildlife sites and whether they are capable of responding and adapting to the growing challenges of climate change. It makes 24 recommendations for practical action to Make Space for Nature and achieve a coherent and resilient ecological network. s. Five themes unite them: i. We need to continue the recent progress in improving the management and condition of wildlife sites, particularly our SSSIs. We also make recommendations for how these should be designated and managed in ways that enhance their resilience to climate change. ii. We need to properly plan ecological networks, including restoration areas. Restoration needs to take place throughout England. However, in some areas, both the scale of what can be delivered to enhance the network, and the ensuing iii. There are a large number of surviving patches of important wildlife habitat scattered across England outside of SSSIs, for example in Local Wildlife Sites. We need to take steps to improve the protection and management of these remaining wildlife habitats. 'Protection' will usually be best achieved through incentive-based mechanisms, but at times may require designation. iv. We need to become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways we use and interact with our environment. There are many things that society has to do that may seem to have rather little to do with nature conservation, but could have, or even should have if we embrace more radical thinking; flood management by creating wetlands is an obvious example. We need to exploit these 'win-win' opportunities to the full. Being better at valuing a wider range of ecosystem services would help this process. v. We will not achieve a step-change in nature conservation in England without society accepting it to be necessary, desirable, and achievable. This will require strong leadership from government and significant improvements in collaboration between local authorities, local communities, statutory agencies, the voluntary and private sectors, farmers, landowners and other land-managers and individual citizens.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Delivering a healthy natural environment. Ecosystem approach action plan, Defra (2010)	The plan has priority areas for action that will be fundamental to the success and to securing wider engagement at the national, regional and local levels: • Priority area 1: Promoting joined-up working within Defra and the Defra network to deliver environmental outcomes more effectively • Priority area 2: Identifying opportunities for mainstreaming an ecosystems approach • Priority area 3: Using case studies that demonstrate the benefits of taking an ecosystems approach • Priority area 4: Developing ways of valuing ecosystem services • Priority area 4: Developing ways of valuing ecosystem services	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The Great Britain Invasive Non-Native Species Strategy, Defra (2015)	This Strategy aims to address invasive non-native species (INNS) issues in Great Britain, maintaining the approach of the 2008 Strategy and the 2003 policy review. The vision is that if this Strategy is fully implemented, biodiversity, quality of life and economic interests in GB will be better protected against the adverse impacts of INNS because there will be: • widespread awareness and understanding of the risks and adverse impacts associated with INNS, and greater vigilance against these; • integration of INNS within the broader biosecurity agenda; • a strong sense of shared responsibility across government, key stakeholder organisations, land managers and the general public for action and behaviour that will reduce the threats posed by INNS; • a guiding framework for national, regional and local mitigation, control or eradication initiatives helping to reduce the detrimental impact of INNS; and • improved co-ordination and co-operation on INNS issues at a European and international level.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019	This Order allows for the enforcement of Regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species in England and Wales, including the relevant licences, permits and rules for keeping invasive alien species.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
Conservation 21 - Natural England's Conservation Strategy for the 21st	The strategy sets out Natural England's thinking about what needs to be done differently and how we need to work with others, to better deliver this shared ambition. The strategy's 3 guiding principles are to:	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Century, Natural England (2016)	• create resilient landscapes and seas • put people at the heart of the environment • grow natural capital	
State of Natural Capital Annual Report 2020, Natural Capital Committee (2020)	This report sets out the work done by the committee since March 2019. It sets out what should be included in the Environment Bill and the progress made to date on the goals of the 25 Year Environment Plan.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
A narrative for conserving freshwater and wetland habitats in England, Natural England (2016)	This narrative provides an overview of circumstances relating to the conservation of freshwater and wetland habitats in England, considering their ecological function, the natural and anthropogenic factors affecting them, the principles that should be applied to their management, and the respective roles of the main policy mechanisms involved in their conservation. It covers all running and standing water habitats, of whatever size, and terrestrial wetland habitats including bogs, fens, swamp and wet woodland.	Ensure protection of biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, Defra (2018)	This second National Adaptation Programme (NAP) sets out government's response to the second Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), showing the actions government is, and will be, taking to address the risks and opportunities posed by a changing climate. It forms part of the five-yearly cycle of requirements laid down in the Climate Change Act 2008 to drive a dynamic and adaptive approach to building our resilience to climate change. The NAP explains the range of climate risks which affect our natural environment, our critical infrastructure services, our communities and buildings, local government and businesses	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, Defra (2017)	The assessment identifies the top six areas of inter-related climate change risks for the UK as; • Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure; • Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures; • Risks of shortages in the public water supply for agriculture, energy generation and industry; • Risks to natural capital including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity; • Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and • New and emerging pests and diseases and invasive non-native species affecting people, plants and animals.	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Climate Change Act 2008 and its 2050 Target Amendment Order, 2019	The Act aims to improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK and to demonstrate UK leadership internationally. Key provisions of the Act include: • a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020 (both against 1990 baseline). Note the 2050 target has now been amended to Net Zero • a carbon budgeting system that caps emissions over five-year periods; • creation of the Committee on Climate Change; • further measures to reduce emissions, including measures on biofuels; • a requirement for the Government to report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and to publish a programme setting out how these will be addressed. The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective. Note also the amended Target of Net Zero by 2050.
Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future 2011	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. It outlines the progress so far in terms of emissions as well the future vision in order to cut emissions by 80% by 2050.	Ensure that reduction of Carbon is included as an Objective within the SEA. Ensure that the prudent use of natural resources (including energy) is included as an Objective within the SEA.
Planning Practice Guidance – Climate Change 2015	Advises how planning can identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in plan-making and the planning application process to address the potential impacts of climate	Ensure that climate change resilience is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.
Clean Growth Strategy 2017	The Clean Growth Strategy deals specifically with the challenge of trying to grow the UK's economy whilst reducing its emissions. This issue is dealt with across multiple strategies, and several sectors have a large role to play. This strategy details the approach of each sector and sets out key policies for each The guiding principles of the Clean Growth Strategy are to, through nurturing low carbon technologies, processes, and systems: • meeting the UK's domestic commitments at the lowest possible net cost to UK taxpayers, consumers, and businesses; and	SEA needs to recognise and set Objectives that will reduce emissions of Carbon and other GHG, as well as other air pollutants.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	• maximising the social and economic benefits for the UK from this transition. The key policies to achieve this are sorted into the following categories: • accelerating clean growth; • improving business and industry efficiency (25% of emissions); • improving our homes (13% of emissions); • accelerating the shift to low carbon transport (24% of emissions); • delivering clean, smart, flexible power (21% of emissions); • enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources (15% of emissions); • leading in the public sector (2% of emissions); and • government leadership in driving clean growth.	
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019)	Sets out Government planning policy for England. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, the three dimensions of which are: • economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure; • a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimize waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.	The SEA will need to consider full range of sustainability issues set out in the NPPF. This is a core document and area of consideration.
National Infrastructure Plan (2014)	The National Infrastructure Plan (NIP) 2014 presents an overview of the government's policies, investments and record on infrastructure delivery since 2010. The document identifies that over 2,500 different projects or schemes have been delivered in this Parliament. It also details the government's approach to ensuring that the Top 40 priority investments remain on track to deliver, as well as providing the latest detail on the timing, funding and status of each of them. The plan consolidates and builds on the progress already made by providing the clarity and visibility that industry, the supply chain and investors need going forwards. In addition to the pipeline, the document provides information on the government's ongoing work to improve the planning,	SEA needs to consider potential for cumulative effects with other developments.

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	performance and delivery of infrastructure and addresses longer term challenges, for example by incorporating analysis of the financing requirements for our infrastructure.	
Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 Strategy, both domestically and internationally; the changed structure of government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; greater emphasis on delivery at regional level and the new relationship between government and local authorities. It highlights the renewed international push for sustainable development from the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002.	Ensure inclusion of sustainable development objective within SEA framework.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, UK Government (2018)	This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It identifies six key areas around which action will be focused. These are: • Using and managing land sustainably • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing • Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste • Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans • Protecting and improving the global environment	Ensure protection of biodiversity and landscapes objective within SEA framework.
The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature, Defra (2011)	It sets out its ambition as ‘We want to improve the quality of our natural environment across England, moving to a net gain in the value of nature. We aim to arrest the decline in habitats and species and the degradation of landscapes. We will protect priority habitats and safeguard vulnerable non-renewable resources for future generations. We will support natural systems to function more effectively in town, in the country and at sea. We will achieve this through joined-up action at local and national levels to create an ecological network which is resilient to changing pressures.’	The SEA will need to consider need for improvements to nature and recovery of biodiversity.
Environment Bill Policy Statement 2020	The Government’s Environment Bill Policy Statement introduces new incentives, actions and planning tools to drive further improvements for nature. The Bill introduces a mandatory requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain in the planning system, to ensure that new developments contribute to the recovery of biodiversity and this requirement can also create new green spaces for local communities to enjoy. It also adds a new concept of Local Nature Recovery Strategies.	The SEA will need to consider need for improvements to nature and recovery of biodiversity.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Environmental Protection Act 1990	This act brings in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air. There are three parts of the Act. These are: - Part I- establishes integrated pollution control and gives Local Authorities new powers to control air pollution from a range of prescribed processes; - Part II- improves the rules on waste disposal; and - Part III- covers statutory nuisances and clean air.	Ensure protection of Natura 2000 sites
Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)	The Act introduced a revised system of marine management and licensing, including marine planning which makes provisions for general government marine environment policies, as well as those policies of the devolved administrations. It also made changes to the management of marine, migratory and freshwater fisheries, marine conservation, as well as recreational access to the English and Welsh coasts.	Ensure biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)	Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'biodiversity duty'. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	Ensure biodiversity objective within SEA framework.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Act prohibits certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; amends the law relating to protection of certain mammals; restricts the introduction of certain animals and plants; amends the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; amends the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks; and amends the law relating to public rights of way.	Ensure biodiversity and accesses to services are covered by objectives within SEA framework.
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000	This Act contains five Parts and 16 Schedules and provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	Ensure that the issue of access to the countryside and protection of landscapes is considered as part of the SEA.
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	This was an act that made provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission. It was also to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities' powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves, it made further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country and to amend laws relating to rights of way.	Ensure that an objective relating to protecting the character and quality of important landscapes is included within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 2006	The Act established powers to declare National Nature Reserves (NNRs); to notify sites of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) and for local authorities to establish Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). These provisions were strengthened by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. An NNR is an area which is among the best examples of a particular habitat. NNRs are of national importance. They are in many cases owned and managed by the statutory authority, (for example English Nature), but not always. An NNR, unlike an SSSI, has to be managed appropriately to retain its special status.	Ensure protection of sites designated for nature conservation at the national and local level are protected.
Creating a better place: Our ambition to 2020, Environment Agency (2018)	This outlines the Environment Agency's ambitions for how it planned to protect and improve natural resources, alongside Defra's proposed 25-year environment plan, leading up to the year 2020. Its principles are; • Put people and wildlife first: our goal is to create a better place for them. • 80/20: we will focus on the 20% that makes 80% of the difference. • Support local priorities: every place and community has its own needs.	Ensure that the issue of natural resources protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Health Impact Assessment in Strategic Environmental Assessment (2001)	This is a review of Health Impact Assessment concepts, methods and practices to support the development of a protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment which adequately covers health impacts. It discusses how decisions taken outside of the health sector can affect the health of individuals and populations by modifying their physical and social environment, and how this in turn affects social and economic development. It describes methods, procedures and practices to carry out health impact assessments of policies, plans and projects, highlighting the similarities with and opportunities for integrating health impact assessment within strategic environmental assessments, and other forms of impact assessment under use. It also draws attention to the opportunities for achieving health benefits and avoiding health costs by considering health impacts early in the planning process. It is aimed at inspiring policy makers to include health considerations early in their planning process by showing how different perspectives can feasibly be incorporated into everyday decisions.	SEA needs to consider health impacts and needs to note all elements of this document.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010)	This white paper sets out the government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. The plans set out put local communities at the heart of public health. It states that central control will end and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area. There will also be real financial incentives to reward	SEA needs to consider all vulnerable groups, as well as the wider population.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	their progress on improving health and reducing health inequalities, and greater transparency so people can see the results they achieve.	
Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation, HM Government (2015)	This document sets out a 15-point plan that the government will put into action to boost the UK's productivity growth, centred around two key pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. It sets out the government's long-term strategy for tackling the issues that matter most for productivity growth.	
Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006	Outlines the regulations on contaminated land in order to prevent new land becoming contaminated by polluting substances whilst also tackling historic contamination of sites as it poses risks to human health and the environment.	Ensure that the issue of contamination is addressed through an Objective in the SEA framework.
Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015	These regulations came into force on 19th July 2015. They impose obligations on operators of certain activities requiring them to prevent or remediate environmental damage. They apply to damage to protected species, natural habitats, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), water and land	Ensure that the issue of protection and enhancement of biodiversity and designated sites is addressed through an Objective in the SEA framework.
National Review of Waste Policy in England 2011	This document is a review of waste policy in England and is guided by a waste hierarchy which is a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement. Key objectives are the use of more sustainable approaches to the use of materials and to improve the service to householders and businesses in order to deliver environmental benefits and support economic growth. This review covers a range of topics including: • Sustainable use of materials and waste prevention • Regulations and enforcement • Food waste • Energy recovery • Infrastructure and planning • Next steps in waste policy.	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the SEA.
Waste Management Plan for England	This document provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD).	No implications. Informative only.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.	
Waste Prevention Programme for England 2013	This Programme sets out the government's view of the key roles and actions which should be taken to move towards a more resource efficient economy. As well as describing the actions the government is taking to support this move, it also highlights actions businesses, the wider public sector, the civil society and consumers can take to benefit from preventing waste.	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the SEA.
Resource Security Action Plan 2012	This document was developed in response to private sector concerns about the availability of some raw materials. It details how the government recognises these issues, provides a framework for business action to address resource risks, and sets out a high level actions to build on the developing partnership between government and businesses to address resource concerns.	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the SEA.
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	These regulations implement the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98 which sets requirements for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It outlines that it is a requirement for businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste and include a declaration to this effect on their waste transfer note or consignment note. The regulations apply to businesses that: • Produce waste • Import or export waste • Carry or transport waste • Keep or store waste • Treat waste • Dispose of waste • Operate as waste brokers or dealers	Ensure that waste minimisation and resource efficiency are included as an Objective within the SEA.
Environment Act 1995	The Environment Act 1995 updates much of the earlier legislation on the areas that it extends to. The Act comprises: • Part 1 the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, • Part II Contaminated Land and Abandoned Mines, • Part III National Parks • Part IV Air Quality, • Part V Miscellaneous, General and Supplemental Provisions (e.g. waste, mineral planning permissions, hedgerows, drainage, fisheries etc.).	Ensure that a range of environmental objectives such as air quality protection are considered in relation to the DWMP.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Noise Policy Statement for England 2010	The objectives of the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) sets out three noise levels to be defined by the noise assessor: These are as follows: • NOEL – No Observed Effect Level. This is the level below which no effect can be detected. Below this level there is no detectable effect on health and quality of life due to noise. • LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level. This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. • SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life can occur. The NPSE considers that the noise levels above the SOAEL would be seen to have, by definition, significant adverse effects and would be considered unacceptable. Where the assessed noise levels fall between the LOAEL and the SOAEL noise levels the policy statement requires that: “all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur but that efforts should be focused on minimising such effects” Where noise levels are below the LOAEL it is considered there will be no adverse effect. Once the noise levels are below the NOEL there will be no observable change. For the present guidance a numerical definition of LOAEL is given by the WHO Guidelines for Community Noise and BS8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings.	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the SEA framework and that noise issues are considered.
Environmental Noise Regulations 2006	The European Environmental Noise Directive (END) is implemented in England by The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and seeks to manage the impact of environmental noise through strategic noise mapping and the preparation and implementation of noise Action Plans. Under these regulations, the second round of strategic noise mapping has been undertaken and updated Noise Action Plans have been prepared.	Ensure that the health and well-being of people is addressed through an objective in the SEA framework and that noise issues are considered.
Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	These regulations sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems. It also incorporates the 4th air quality daughter directive that sets targets for levels in outdoor air of certain toxic heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the SEA framework.
Clean Air Strategy, 2019	The Clean Air Strategy explains how the UK Government will tackle all sources of air pollution, sets out policy direction, and outlines measures that will drive the move to zero emission transport modes. The strategy links into other national level policies, outlining the same targets and strategies across multiple documents. The strategy includes numerous aims and goals, many drawn from other policy documents, that are collated in brief in the executive summary. These are framed in the following topics: • protecting the nation's health; • protecting the environment; • securing clean growth and innovation; • action to reduce emissions from transport; • action to reduce emissions at home; • action to reduce emissions from farming; • action to reduce emissions from industry; and • leadership at all levels. The Clean Air Strategy effectively summarises government policy with an impact on air quality from multiple different areas. Multiple government initiatives are listed where action has been taken by central government. Of particular importance, and reinforced by the Clean Air Strategy, is the adoption of challenging and enforceable local Air Quality Strategies.	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the SEA framework.
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK, 2017	Jointly produced by the DfT and DEFRA, this national plan determines an approach for areas with the worst levels of traffic-related air pollution to mitigate the effects. It sets out the framework for Clean Air Zones, allowing for targeted action to improve air quality in the "shortest possible time" as required by legal obligations to meet NO2 concentration thresholds. The document also sets out plans for ending the sale of new, conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040. The plan argues that NO2 accumulation is a local issue, as the pollutants do not disperse widely like greenhouse gasses. In line with this local approach, the plan sets out support to local authorities, including: • setting up a £255 million Implementation Fund; • establishing a Clean Air Fund; and • providing £100m for retrofitting and new low emission buses.	Ensure the inclusion of an air quality objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	The plan outlines the introduction of several new funding streams that local authorities can utilise to finance measures to reduce NO2 emissions.	
UK National Ecosystem Assessment Follow-on (2014)	The UK NEA (2011) advanced a 'settings' or place-based approach to cultural ecosystem services (CES). This approach highlighted a range of cultural goods and benefits associated with peoples' interactions with the natural environment. The UK NEAFO refines and elaborates this approach. It understands CES as both the environmental spaces (e.g. parks and beaches) within which people interact with the natural environment and the cultural practices (e.g. exercising and playing) that define these interactions and spaces. More generally these environmental spaces and practices are understood to shape and reflect a wider set of cultural (collective or shared) values about ecosystems.	Ensure that the issue of protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystems is addressed through an Objective in the SEA framework.
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016–2021, Infrastructure and Projects Authority (HM Government) (2016)	The Plan brings together the government's plans for economic infrastructure over the next 5 years with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure. This is reflected by the government's commitment to invest over £100 billion by 2020-21, alongside significant ongoing private sector investment in infrastructure. This investment will drive wider economic benefits, including: • supporting growth and creating jobs in the short term as projects are built – especially where public investment is used to attract private investment • raising the productive capacity of the economy in the long term as the benefits of new infrastructure are felt; reduced transaction costs; larger and more integrated labour and product markets; and better opportunities to collaborate and innovate • driving efficiency – enabling greater specialisation and economies of scale • boosting international competitiveness – attracting inward investment and enabling trade with foreign partners	SEA needs to consider potential for cumulative effects with other developments.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Governs special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Any alteration, extension or demolition of a listed building in a way that affects its character as a building of special interest requires Listed Building Consent.	Ensure historic environment objective within SEA framework.
Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal, Historic Environment (2016)	The purpose of the advice note is to support all those involved in assessing the effects of certain plans on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process, and on implementing historic environment legislation, the relevant policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) as well as the Marine Policy Statement.	Ensure historic environment objective within SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	The Regulations transpose the Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive) into UK legislation.	Informative only.
Climate Change and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2008)	This statement, which updates and replaces the 2006 position paper, sets out English Heritage thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment. It is intended both for the heritage sector and also for those involved in the wider scientific and technical aspects of climate change; in the development of strategies and plans relating to climate change impacts; or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.	Ensure that climate change resilience and the historic environment is addressed within the SEA framework through the inclusion of an appropriate objective.
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Under the Act a monument which has been scheduled is protected against any disturbance including unlicensed metal detecting. Permission must be obtained for any work which might affect a monument above or below ground. English Heritage gives advice to the Government on each application. In assessing an application the Secretary of State will try to ensure any works on protected sites are beneficial to the site or are essential for its long term sustainability.	Ensure historic environment objective within SEA framework.
The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (2017)	The document sets out guidance, against the background of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide (PPG), on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes.	Ensure protection of historic environment objective within SEA framework.
Landscape Character Framework	This is a project that aims to map and describe the diverse landscape of England at a regional scale. It develops the idea of a landscape as a framework leading to better management of the environment. Key components are: - Regional landscape character and associated descriptions. The key characteristics of each landscape type are described under 'physical landscape', 'biodiversity', 'historic character' and 'perceptual landscape' headings. - Regional landscape character and associated descriptions. - Physical landscape UNITS and associated geology, landform, ground type and land cover information upon which the landscape types and areas mapping and descriptions are based.	Ensure protection and enhancement of landscapes is considered as an Objective within the SEA.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England, Defra (2009)	The purpose of this strategy is to highlight the areas in which soil will be prioritised and to focus attention on tackling degradation threats. The vision of this paper is to try and ensure that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and depredation threats tackled successfully and that this will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. Key topics include • Better protection for agricultural soils • Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon • Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate • Preventing soil pollution • Future research and monitoring	Ensure that protection of soil resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England, HM Government (2018)	The strategy sets out the plan to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds (including plastic waste) by 2050. It sets out how England will: • preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy • minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully • deal with waste crime	Ensure that the issue of the prudent use of natural resources and waste reduction are considered in the SEA framework through an Objective.
Water Resources Act 1991	This Act aims to prevent and minimise pollution of water. The policing of this act is the responsibility of the Environment Agency. Under the act it is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting material, or any solid waste to enter any controlled water. Silt and soil from eroded areas are included in the definition of polluting material. If eroded soil is found to be polluting a water body or watercourse, the Environment Agency may prevent or clear up the pollution, and recover the damages from the landowner or responsible person	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Water Act 2003 (as amended)	The four broad aims of the Act are: • the sustainable use of water resources; • strengthening the voice of consumers; • a measured increase in competition; and • the promotion of water conservation.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
Water Industry Act 1991	The Act sets out the main powers and duties of the water and sewerage companies, and replaces those set out in the Water Act 1989, and defined the powers of the Director General of Water Services (now the Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat)).	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Water for Life White Paper, Defra (2011)	The White Paper describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious resource it is. And it explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Preparing for a drier future: England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)	This document sets out the National Infrastructure Commission's advice on how to address England's water supply challenges and deliver the appropriate level of resilience for the long term. The Commission's central finding is that government should ensure increased drought resilience in England by enhancing the capacity of the water supply system. This will require a twin-track approach combining demand management (including leakage reduction) with long-term investment in supply infrastructure. To achieve this, the Commission recommends that government ensure plans are in place to deliver additional supply and demand reduction of at least 4,000 million litres per day (Ml/day).	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Draft National Policy Statement for Water Resources Infrastructure, Defra (2018)	The NPS sets out the need and government's policies for, development of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) for water resources in England. The objectives of this NPS are as follows: • To provide a clear national planning policy that facilitates the examination and determination of applications for NSIPs for water resources in England; • To set out the need for nationally significant water resources infrastructure and the role of WRMPs in identifying and satisfying the need. This will provide clarity and confidence on eligible NSIP schemes to inform water company's long term plans; • To provide the primary basis for examination by the Examining Authority and for decisions by the Secretary of State on development consent applications for water resources infrastructure; • To provide guidance to potential NSIP developers on the relevant infrastructure, generic impacts and general siting considerations that may need to be taken into account when planning for the development of water resources infrastructure; • To provide policy and guidance on generic impacts to support any relevant local planning authorities in preparing their local impact reports, which they will be invited to prepare under section 60 of the Planning Act;	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	To guide the development of NSIPs that support the government's sustainability goals and objective to enhance the environment	
The Water Environment (WFD) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (as amended)	The Regulations transpose the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) into UK legislation. The regulations impose duties on the Secretary of State, Welsh Ministers, the Environment Agency (EA) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to carry out certain functions so as to ensure compliance with the EU directives, in particular when deciding whether to grant, vary or revoke certain permits and licences which affect water quality. River basin management plans must be established for each river basin district	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	The Regulations identify and take action in areas with the most significant flood risks. The purpose of the Act is to: - Introduce the concept of flood risk management and the framework for the delivery of flood and coastal erosion risk management through national and local strategies - Provide new definitions, for example "flood", "surface runoff", "Risk Management Authorities", Lead Local Flood Authority" - Establish the roles and responsibilities of the different risk management authorities	Ensure that flood and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	This act provides for a better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The key concepts include: - Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management - Strategies for Natural flood and coastal erosion - The establishment of regional flood and coastal communities.	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
River Basin Management Plans	These plans set out how organizations, stakeholders and communities will work together to improve the water environment. A RBD covers an entire river system, including river, lake, groundwater, estuarine and coastal water bodies and are designed to protect and improve the quality of the water environment.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection, Environment Agency (2018)	It contains position statements which provide information about the Environment Agency's approach to managing and protecting groundwater. They detail how the Environment Agency delivers government policy for groundwater and adopts a risk-based approach where legislation allows.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	The primary aim of all of the position statements is the prevention of pollution of groundwater and protection of it as a resource. Groundwater protection is long term, so these principles and position statements aim to protect and enhance this valuable resource for future generations.	
The Water Resources Management Plan Regulations 2007	The Regulations prescribe how water resources management plans should be prepared and published in accordance with section 37 of the Water Industry Act.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment - Guidance for Water Resources Management Plans and Drought Plans	The guidance sets out methods designed to facilitate a consistent approach across the industry, while helping to ensure regulatory compliance. The guidance reviews SEAs and HRAs of plans produced during PR09 and clarifies emerging issues, including potential double counting of impacts, the role of SEA and how its outcomes should be integrated into plans; and the application of HRA at the plan as opposed to project level.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Defra and Environment Agency (2014)	This strategy builds on existing approaches to flood and coastal risk management and promotes the use of a wide range of measures to manage risk. Risk should be managed in a co-ordinated way within catchments and along the coast and balance the needs of communities, the economy and the environment. This strategy will form the framework within which communities have a greater role in local risk management decisions and sets out the Environment Agency's strategic overview role in flood and coastal erosion risk management. The overall aim of the strategy is to ensure the risk of flooding and coastal erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a co-ordinated way.	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Water Resources Long-Term Planning Framework (2015-2065) (2016)	The Framework is the first study to look at the picture for public water supply in England and Wales and consider the combined impacts of the challenges of climate change, population growth and the need to reduce abstractions to protect the environment. It takes a longer term (50 years) perspective than current water resource management plans and develops new modelling of droughts, climate change impacts, and the resilience of supplies. It assesses England and Wales' long-term water needs and the options available for meeting them.	Ensure that the issue of water quality protection and enhancement is included as an Objective within the SEA framework.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2020)	The Strategy describes what needs to be done by all risk management authorities involved in flood and coastal erosion risk management for the benefit of people and places. The Strategy seeks to better manage the risks and consequences of flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater, reservoirs, ordinary	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	watercourses, surface water and sewers and coastal erosion Its vision is 'A nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change – today, tomorrow and to the year 2100'.	
National Policy Statement for Wastewater (2012)	The NPS sets out Government policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure. It will be used as the primary basis for deciding development consent applications for waste water developments that fall within the definition of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016 (as amended)	The Regulations apply to water companies whose areas of supply are wholly or mainly in England including areas supplied by those companies that are in Wales. They are primarily concerned with the quality of water supplied in England by water undertakers and licensed water suppliers for domestic or food production purposes and with arrangements for the publication of information about water quality.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Climate change approaches in water resources planning – Overview of new methods, Environment Agency (2013)	The aim of the project was to examine how climate change has been built into water resource management plans (WRMPs) to date, and to recommend best and appropriate practice for the future. This report provides a synthesis of the research completed on the project, including the main research findings, case studies of the application of UKCP09 and new methods and high-level guidelines.	Ensure that climate change resilience and protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)	This Marine Policy Statement (MPS) is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The MPS will facilitate and support the formulation of Marine Plans, ensuring that marine resources are used in a sustainable way in line with the high level marine objectives and thereby: • Promote sustainable economic development; • Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes of climate change and ocean acidification and adapt to their effects; • Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets; and • Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues	Ensure that protection of marine environments is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Future Water: The Government's water strategy for England, Defra (2008)	The strategy sets out how Defra want the water sector to look by 2030, and some of the steps needed to get there. Defra's vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, they'll have:	Ensure that flood risk, coastal erosion risk, protection of water quality and reducing emissions of GHG's are included as an

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	- improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; - sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; - ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; - cut greenhouse gas emissions; and - embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users	objective within the SEA framework.
Marine Plans (Marine Management Organisation)	A marine plan: - sets out priorities and directions for future development within the plan area - informs sustainable use of marine resources - helps marine users understand the best locations for their activities, including where new developments may be appropriate. Each of the 11 marine plan areas will have a marine plan with a long-term (20 years) view of activities and will be reviewed every 3 years. There will be 10 marine plans as the North West will have a single plan following requests to have a single process and one plan for these areas.	Ensure that protection of marine environments is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Water Resources Planning Guideline, Environment Agency (2016)	This guideline is relevant to water companies in England and Wales and to those producing regional plans.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework
REGIONAL / LOCAL		
Local Development Plans	Local Development Plans are the main framework for planning in local authorities. The Plans include policies on key elements - transport, carbon reduction, employment and economic development, the natural environment and housing, etc. The following local authorities fall within the boundary and the Local Plans are relevant: Swindon, Luton, Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire, Reading, Slough, Windsor and Maidenhead, Wokingham, Wiltshire, Central Bedfordshire, Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks, Wycombe, Brentwood, Epping Forest, Harlow, Uttlesford, Cotswold, Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, Rushmoor, Broxbourne, Dacorum, Hertsmere, North Hertfordshire, Three Rivers, Watford, Dartford, Sevenoaks, Daventry, South Northamptonshire, Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale	Ensure that issues such as carbon reduction, biodiversity, waste reduction and managing natural resources sustainably are addressed via the SEA.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	of White Horse, West Oxfordshire, Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Tandridge, Waverley, Woking, Stratford-on-Avon, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, St Albans, Welwyn Hatfield, East Hertfordshire, Stevenage, City of London, Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth and Westminster.	
River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs), Defra and Environment Agency (2015)	RBMPs set out to provide a strategic framework for managing, protecting and improving the water environment. Due to the nature of water and land resources being so closely connected, RBMP's also informs decisions on land-use planning	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Catchment Flood Management Plans (CFMPs), Defra and Environment Agency (2016)	Catchment Flood Management Plans assess all types of inland flooding from rivers, surface water, groundwater and tidal flooding across England and Wales. They do not cover coastal flooding, directly from the sea, which are covered by Shoreline Management Plans. CFMPs are to establish flood risk management policies to assist and deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. CFMPs should be used to inform planning and decision making by key stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, regional planning bodies and local authorities, Internal Drainage Boards, water companies and other utilities; transportation planners; landowners, farmers and land managers; and the public and businesses. The CFMPs identify six policy options for flood risk management: • Policy 1- Areas of little or no flood risk where we will continue to monitor and advise. • Policy 2 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we can generally reduce existing flood risk management actions. • Policy 3 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we are generally managing existing flood risk effectively. • Policy 4 - Areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change. • Policy 5 - Areas of moderate to high flood risk where we can generally take further action to reduce flood risk. • Policy 6 - Areas of low to moderate flood risk where we will take action with others to store water or manage run-off in locations that provide overall flood risk reduction or environmental benefits.	Ensure that flood and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	To select the most appropriate policy, the Catchment Flood Management Plans consider how the social, economic and environmental objectives are affected by flood risk management activities under each policy option.	
Shoreline Management Plans (SMP's)	Shoreline Management Plans are developed by Coastal Groups with members mainly from local councils and the Environment Agency. SMP's cover the whole of the coastline and identify the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks to the coastline in the short-term (0 to 20 years), medium term (20 to 50 years) and long term (50 to 100 years).	Ensure that flood risk and coastal erosion risk is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)	The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy set out how the Environment Agency (EA) will manage water abstraction. The EA is required to ensure there is enough water for people including public, industry and agricultural water supplies. It controls the volume of water taken through a permitting system and grants new licences, where required, and regulated existence licenses. CAMS is a standard approach to assess the amount of water available for further abstraction licensing, taking into account what the environment needs. Each CAMS provides an overview of the catchment area and characteristics, including abstractions, geology, hydrology, hydrometry, water quality and discharges, ecology and conservation, recreation and navigation. The CAMS make information on water resources and licensing practice publicly available and allow the balance between the needs of abstractors, other water users and the aquatic environment to be considered in consultation with the local community and interested parties. CAMS are also the mechanism for managing time limited licences by determining whether they should be renewed and, if so, on what terms.	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	Landscape Character Assessments is the process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify the elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas.	Ensure that protection of landscape is included as an objective within the SEA framework
Site Improvement Plans for Natura 2000 sites: London & South East, Natural England	Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 (Special Protected Areas and Special Conservation Areas) site in England. The plans provide an overview of both the current and predicted issues affecting the condition of the site features and sets priority measures required to improve the condition. The SIPs are not legal documents, they are live documents that will be updated to reflect changes in our evidence/knowledge and as actions get underway. In the London and South East region there are 57 SIPs.	Ensure that protection of Natura 2000 sites is included as an objective within the SEA framework

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
National Character Areas (NCAs)	NCAs are subdivisions in England based on a combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and economic activity characteristics. They intend to inform local decision making for the natural environment	Ensure that protection of landscape is included as an objective within the SEA framework
AONB Management Plans	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are protected to conserve and enhance their natural beauty and distinctiveness. AONB Management Plans highlights the importance and significance of each AONBs special qualities, it presents an integrated vision for the future of each AONB, set policies to help secure the vision, states the condition of each AONB and identifies what needs to be done to achieve these outcomes.	Ensure that protection of landscape is included as an objective within the SEA framework
National Park Management Plans	All National Parks are expected to have a Management Plan for their area, to help guide the work of those with responsibilities or an interest in the Park. Government guidance emphasises that the plan should be for the National Park as a place, and not specifically for the National Park Authority or any other particular organisation. However, relevant authorities are required to take the two national park purposes into account in any work that may affect the area (Environment Act, 1995).	Ensure that protection of landscape is included as an objective within the SEA framework
WATER COMPANIES – Thames Water		
Thames Water's Sustainability Policy	There are nine key themes within the Sustainability Policy: • Protecting water, a precious resource. • Managing wastewater and sustainable drainage. • Mitigating climate change. • Adapting to climate change. • Delivering efficient operations. • Investing sustainably for the long-term. • Ensuring responsible operations. • Enhancing customer inclusion. • Maintaining a safe and sustainable workforce.	Ensure that protection of water resources and climate change resilience are included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Thames Water Environment Policy	The main approach set out by the Environment Policy is to strike the right balance between delivering services to customers and managing business responsibly, whilst maintaining the environmental impact. The policy has 10 core outcomes, which are to: • Comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations;	Ensure that protection of water resources, reduction of carbon emissions and biodiversity are included as

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	• Compliance with environmental permit requirements; • Complete all schemes necessary to meet new environmental regulations; • Work closely with external regulatory bodies to ensure emerging environmental obligations are addressed appropriately; • Protect and enhance biodiversity; • Continued maintenance of networks and treatment works; • Sustainably manage water resources; • Adopt a catchment based approach to planning and delivering our water and wastewater services; • Manage carbon emissions through optimisation and innovation of current and new processes; and • Aim to be a socially responsible business working in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders across the region.	an objective within the SEA framework
WRMP 2020 to 2100 (2019)	The Plan sets out the actions to be taken to provide a secure and sustainable supply of water for Thames Water customers in London and the Thames Valley over the next 80 years. This is essential for everyday life, the wellbeing of the environment and economic growth. It is designed to satisfy three main objectives: • To provide a secure supply of water for our customers addressing the supply demand deficits that we forecast in our region • To improve resilience to a severe drought • To look beyond the needs and opportunities of our supply area alone and take into account the growing needs of the wider south east of England. In developing our plan, we have worked with neighbouring companies in the south east of England to ensure an effective and efficient outcome for customers across the region	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework.
Drought Plan (2017)	This document has been produced in line with the Drought Plan Regulations 2005 and the guidelines provided by the Environment Agency (EA). Both the Drought Plan and WRMP are based on the following principles: • The need to maintain security of supply for our customers. • The level of restrictions imposed on customers is commensurate with the Company's Levels of Service (LoS).	Ensure that protection of water resources is included as an objective within the SEA framework.

Plan, Policy or Legislation	Key Objectives / Targets / Guidance	Implications for the PEAR
	A fundamental assumption in Thames Water's Drought Plan is that the risk to Levels of Service is minimal when all Water Resources Zones (WRZ) are in supply demand balance. The balance between supply and demand has been reviewed for all our WRZs within the Water Resources Management Plan, July 2014.	
Building a better future – Business Plan 2020 to 2025	The Plans strategic priorities are; • Deliver brilliant customer engagement to create lifelong advocacy; • Invest in resilient systems and assets; • Use data from customers, operations and the environment to make better decisions; • Build a collaborative and capable team, dedicated to serving our customers; and • Protect and enhance the environment.	Ensure that protection of water resources and biodiversity are included as an objective within the SEA framework.

Appendix C. Impact Magnitude Proformas

Table 2.1 – Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B1.1 Source control SuDS measures

GSO	B1.1 Source control SuDS measures This GSO is assumed to be the surface water component of solution C4.0			
Description	Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from buildings and surrounding impermeable areas such as driveways and car parks. This option includes residential properties, schools and other public buildings, commercial and industrial buildings. Installation of surface water management devices to collect, store and infiltrate surface water from roads, pavements and pedestrianised areas.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Most source control components will be located within the private properties or highway areas. Their purpose is to manage rainfall close to where it falls, not allowing it to become a problem elsewhere. Source control measures can include: • Green roofs • Rainwater harvesting • Permeable paving • Other permeable surfaces SuDS construction usually requires the use of fairly standard civil engineering construction and landscaping operations, such as excavation, filling, grading, topsoiling, seeding and planting. Pollution and sediment control is a key consideration during construction as construction runoff can be heavily laden with silt, which can clog infiltration systems, build up in storage systems and pollute receiving waters ¹¹³ .			
Typical Mitigation	Design • Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure	Construction • Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Appropriate management of invasive species	Operation • Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Minor improvement to, or addition of, one or more key characteristics, features or elements of biodiversity resource, its function, capacity and / or connectivity may be expected as a result of SuDS Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement in public understanding and engender connections with the natural environment Adverse Very minor adverse, limited to construction.	Medium	Low

¹¹³ <https://www.susdrain.org/delivering-suds/using-suds/delivery/construction.html>

Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in minor improvement to human health and well-being improvements where there is an increase in green infrastructure and reduced flood risk. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in minor improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvements to waterbodies including reducing sediment loading Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on drainage network and receiving waters during storm events. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Minor improvements may be anticipated where SuDS reduces risk of soil erosion Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where SuDS improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. SuDS may also act to improve amenity of townscapes through green roofs and other interventions. Adverse	Low	Low

		Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		

Table 11 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas

GSO	B1.2 Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas			
Description	Delivery of large-scale surface water management strategies across the catchment's opportunity areas to significantly reduce the total flow entering the sewer network at these locations.			
Typical Construction Impacts	It is anticipated that large scale surface water management may involve the development of tanks, ponds or other structures to store water on a temporary basis. Development of such infrastructure could result in large scale civil engineering activities.			
Typical Mitigation	Design • Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure • Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land • Sustainable design measures	Construction • Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Appropriate management of invasive species • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction • Consideration of waste hierarchy and Use of recycled or re-used materials in a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	Operation • Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level • Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Minor improvement to, or addition of, one or more key characteristics, features or elements of biodiversity resource, its function, capacity and / or connectivity may be expected as a result of SuDS Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement in public understanding and engender connections with the natural environment Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction.	Medium	Medium
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being improvements where there is an increase in green infrastructure and reduced flood risk. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low

Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Large scale creation of SuDS expected to result in moderate improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvements to waterbodies including reducing sediment loading Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Creation of large scale SuDS expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on drainage network and receiving waters during storm Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Minor improvements may be anticipated where SuDS reduces risk of soil erosion Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Significant improvements may be anticipated where large scale SuDS improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. SuDS may also act to improve amenity of townscapes through, for example, use of SuDS ponds and other interventions. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Medium

Table 12 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.1 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to surface water only and construct new foul water sewers.

GSO	B2.1 Combined sewer separation (1). Convert existing combined sewers to surface water only and construct new foul water sewers.			
Description	Progressively convert existing combined sewer networks into surface water networks by constructing a parallel foul sewer network (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).			
Typical Construction Impacts	Complete separation of a combined sewer would involve the disconnection of all storm water drainage structures, sump pumps, and roof and footer drains. This may require extensive construction works and result in construction related impacts including from noise, dust, erosion, disruption to residents and businesses as well as disruptions in sewer services ¹¹⁴ .			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP - Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant beneficial effect on biodiversity and ecological function. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to improve amenity value of watercourses, increasing connection between people and nature. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources through the separation of foul water and surface water. Adverse	High	Low

¹¹⁴ <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sepa.pdf>

		Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Separation of foul water and surface water will reduce pressure on waste water networks and reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of reduced pressure on waste water networks. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where resilience to flooding events is improved through reduced pressure on waste water networks Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 13 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers & discharge to watercourse

GSO	B2.3 Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers & discharge to watercourse
Description	Progressively disconnect surface water sewers from existing combined sewer networks and direct discharge to suitable receptors (gravity, vacuum or pressurised).
Typical Construction Impacts	Although there would be limited construction, as it involves existing sewers, works would still need to be carried out in order to disconnect the existing sewers, install vacuum or pressurised systems (e.g. pumping stations). Where works are carried out and water is discharged there is the potential for biodiversity to be impacted where there are existing

	species and habitats. Impacts may also be realised with respect to soil and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land - Sustainable design measures	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of water quality and pollution in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced potential for overflows from combined systems anticipated to result in significant benefits for receiving watercourses, biodiversity and ecological functions. Adverse Potential for existing species and habitats to be lost or damaged where works are carried out and water is discharged	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to improve amenity value of watercourses, increasing connection between people and nature. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources through the separation of foul water and surface water. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Separation of foul water and surface water will reduce pressure on waste water networks and reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Potential for existing watercourses to be negatively affected by the increased discharge of surface waters containing contaminants from urban runoff.	Medium	Medium
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial	Medium	Low

		Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of reduced pressure on waste water networks. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where resilience to flooding events is improved through reduced pressure on waste water networks Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 14 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)

GSO	B2.4 Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)		
Description	Deep tunnel network to capture SW flows from major strategic sink points across the city and convey it to a major reuse or discharge location. Assumed that this approach would only be used where natural surface level pathways are insufficient.		
Typical Construction Impacts	Deep tunnel systems are generally 10-foot (3-meter) or larger in diameter ¹¹⁵ . Therefore, the construction works would be likely to cause significant impacts across a range of environmental and population topics such as Biodiversity, population and human health, material assets and water, among others, are likely to be impacted.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

¹¹⁵ [wsec-2018-tr-002-lift-deep-tunnels-lessons-learned---final.pdf \(wef.org\)](https://www.wef.org/files/2018/02/wsec-2018-tr-002-lift-deep-tunnels-lessons-learned---final.pdf)

	possible and target previously used land Sustainable design measures	Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of waste hierarchy and Use of recycled or re-used materials in a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial The reduced potential for overflows from combined systems during storm events as a result of capture of surface water anticipated to result in significant benefits to biodiversity Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to improve amenity value of watercourses, increasing connection between people and nature. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Deep tunnels expected to result in significant improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent, may be expected through construction and operation	High	Medium
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Increased capacity for surface water will reduce contribution of surface water to combined systems and reduce out of sewer flooding Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent (e.g. groundwater systems) may be expected through construction and operation	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding expected as a result of surface water capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	High

Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Significant improvements may be anticipated where increased capacity of surface water network improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Detailed design and investigation may afford opportunity to identify previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 15 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to foul water only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures.

GSO	B2.5 Combined sewer separation. Convert existing combined sewers to foul water only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures.			
Description	Fully above ground system (highways, swales, channels etc.) collecting highway and building flows and conveying to local watercourse or re-use point.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Although there would be limited construction, as it involves existing sewers, works would still need to be carried out in order to convert the existing sewers. Where surface water is conveyed on the surface there is the potential for biodiversity to be impacted where there are existing species and habitats. Impacts may also be realised with respect to soil and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Improvement to, or addition of, one or more key characteristics, features or elements of biodiversity resource, its function, capacity and / or connectivity may be expected as a result of SuDS.	High	Medium

		The reduced potential for overflows from combined systems during storm events also anticipated to result in significant benefits to biodiversity Adverse Potential for existing species and habitats to be lost or damaged where water is conveyed on the surface using channels		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement in public understanding and engender connections with the natural environment Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent, may be expected through construction, reducing during operation as new habitats and species become established	Medium	Low
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Creation of SuDS expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being improvements where there is an increase in green infrastructure and reduced flood risk. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Removal of surface water flows from combined systems and creation of SuDS expected to result in significant improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent, may be expected through construction and operation	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Removal of surface water flows from combined systems reducing overflows and creation of SuDS are expected to result in significant improvements to waterbodies Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Removal of surface water flows from combined systems reduces potential for out of sewer flooding and SuDS anticipated to reduce pressure on networks during peak storm events. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Minor improvements may be anticipated where SuDS reduces risk of soil erosion Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low

	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where SuDS and combined sewer separation improves resilience to flooding events, particularly out of sewer flooding Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. SuDS may also act to improve amenity of townscapes. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 16 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.6 Re-create historical rivers to convey surface water

GSO	B2.6 Re-create historical rivers to convey surface water		
Description	As per description – this option would require activities to open up the lost watercourse and the conveyance infrastructure to get the surface water to the water course.		
Typical Construction Impacts	Depending on the condition of the historical watercourse, its banks and any matured habitats, re-creating a river to convey surface water has the potential to involve significant construction activities, including dredging, clearance of scrub and habitats, modifications to watercourses and habitats and will therefore impact on material assets, noise, biodiversity, water as well as issues of cultural heritage.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Consideration of character, setting, level of protection and potential need for conservation during planning and design - Consideration of opportunities for enhancement of known features of industrial & cultural heritage significance	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction - Consideration of water quality and pollution in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

		• Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction • Consideration of unexpected heritage discovery in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Recreation of historical watercourses would provide a potential habitat for wildlife Adverse Existing habitats are likely to be lost or damaged through construction, depending on the significance of the construction activities required. Effects would be anticipated to reduce as new habitat and species become established	Medium	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Recreation of historical watercourses would provide a potential habitat for wildlife and create an attractive open space for people to enjoy. Option also presents significant opportunity to demonstrate biodiversity value and value of natural systems to convey surface water Adverse Existing habitats are likely to be lost or damaged through construction, with potential consequences on connections between people and nature. Effects would be anticipated to reduce as new habitats become established and a 'sense of place' is restored/created.	High	Low
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Investment in historical rivers, providing new habitat and a recreational asset for the local population expected to result in significant benefits for human health and well-being. Adverse Existing habitats are likely to be lost or damaged through construction, with potential consequences on connections between people and nature. Effects would be anticipated to reduce as new habitats become established and a 'sense of place' is restored/created.	High	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Recreation of historical rivers expected to result in significant improvement through reuse. Capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources would also be anticipated to be reduced. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Recreation of historical rivers is expected to result in significant improvements in river water quality. Reduced pressure on sewers as a result of capture of surface flows has the potential to reduce instances of combined overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse	High	Medium

		Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Significant capacity improvements as a result of recreation of historic rivers. Reduced risk of out of sewer flooding expected as pressure on waste water systems is decreased. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Restoration of historic rivers promotes a catchment-wide approach to land management with the potential to alleviate need for designating flood areas upstream. Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size and condition of historic river.	Medium	Low
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Recreation of historic rivers may act to promote alternative travel, including the use of adjacent tow paths as cycleways/walkways encouraging a modal shift from traditional forms of transport. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where resilience to flooding events is improved Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. The historic river and associated features may themselves be heritage assets that would benefit from restoration Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Recreation of historic rivers may provide a recreational asset and provide the means to explore landscape and the countryside Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium

Table 17 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events

GSO	B2.7 Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events

Description	Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity with a well-defined flood plain to be used for exceedance events and/or allow surface water systems running through/under urban social spaces to flood (during extreme events) into a well-defined sacrificial storage area within the urban space. Could involve daylighting some or all of the surface water flow path but keep buried if more appropriate.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Where existing parks and urban spaces must be modified to capture and temporarily store excess surface waters, this has the potential to impact on the accessibility, function and capacity of the park or urban space to perform its original service. Impacts may therefore be realised with respect to Population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design • Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure • Ensure option is designed to latest H&S standards • Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction • Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) • Appropriate management of invasive species • Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction • Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP • Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation • Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level • Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Significant opportunity to improve existing or create additional riverine/wetland or other habitat within parks Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Significant opportunity to improve existing or create additional riverine habitat within parks with knock on benefits for public amenity and education Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible

Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Significant opportunity to create of water-based public amenity space and reduce instances of flooding Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage capacity will reduce instances of overflows from sewers into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Creation of dedicated flooding areas and reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases for surface water. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Creation of dedicated flooding areas for surface water promotes a catchment wide approach to land management Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Medium	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where dedicated storage of flood water improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 18 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding

GSO	B3.0 Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding			
Description	Provide vulnerable homes with passive flood protection measures such as flood proof doors and/or provide vulnerable homes with active property flood resilience measures such as self-sealing bath/shower systems (non-return valves). Active measures could also include the installation of FLIPs devices. Temporary raised barriers erected in response to flood predictors in order to create a flow retention storage volume to avoid damage to property. Increase thresholds of commercial properties to protect from more severe floods (future-proof). Develop and build partnerships with strategic asset owners and operators to provide resilient flood protection measures. Develop and build partnerships with property developers, product suppliers and the insurance industry to provide a framework for offering high quality affordable property flood protection measures.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Typical Mitigation	Design Community engagement throughout the process	Construction Community engagement throughout the process	Operation Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Minor benefits to human health associated with increased resilience to property flooding including out of sewer flooding. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Protection of properties will reduce the risk of loss and damage to property and possessions Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Whilst the intervention does not reduce flood risk, benefits may be	Medium	Negligible

		associated with the resilience afforded by the solution to flood prone areas Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Benefits associated with the resilience afforded by the solution to flood prone areas Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Benefits associated with the resilience afforded by the solution to flood prone areas which may contain heritage assets, for example, Listed Buildings. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 19 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C1.0 "Intelligent" sewer network to control flows

GSO	C1.0 "Intelligent" sewer network to control flows			
Description	Active System Management (ASM) at key points in the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. E.g. Automation of weir chambers on trunk sewers. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Active system management at key pumping stations across the network to optimise available network capacity by balancing network flows. Requires deployment of sewer monitors for live/predictive modelling. Ability to monitor and control flow at pipe/chamber level. Integrate energy and cost monitoring from operational sites into active system management decision-making process.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Typical Mitigation	Design N/A	Construction N/A	Operation Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Controlling flows to improve efficiency of wastewater networks has the potential to reduce to frequency of out	Medium	Negligible

		of sewer flooding / overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Controlling flows will act to increase efficiency of wastewater networks Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Controlling flows to improve efficiency of wastewater networks has the potential to reduce to frequency of out of sewer flooding / overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Controlling flows to improve efficiency of wastewater networks has the potential to reduce to frequency of out of sewer flooding / overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Controlling flows to improve efficiency of wastewater networks has the potential to reduce to frequency of out of sewer flooding / overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 20 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C2.0 Proactive maintenance

GSO	C2.0 Proactive maintenance			
Description	Condition based maintenance at all pumping stations; Use of intelligent autonomous vehicles to survey sewer network, highlight/prioritise repairs and carry out repair and maintenance work from within the sewer.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Typical Mitigation	Design N/A	Construction N/A	Operation Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failures driving out of sewer flooding Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Proactive maintenance will act to increase efficiency of wastewater networks Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure out of sewer flooding Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

		Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 21 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C3.1 Increase network capacity by installing larger sewers

GSO	C3.1 Increase network capacity by installing larger sewers			
Description	Replace existing sewers in most beneficial locations with larger sewers to increase network capacity.			
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be relatively extensive and intrusive. Impacts may therefore be realised with respect to biodiversity, population and human health, material assets and water among others. Increasing capacity may help to reduce flood risk.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land - Consideration of opportunities for enhancement of known features of industrial & cultural heritage significance	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction - Consideration of unexpected heritage discovery in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reducing or eliminating out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant benefits to biodiversity Adverse	High	Medium

		Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reducing or eliminating out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant benefits to biodiversity and strengthen connections between people and nature e.g. through making watercourses more attractive recreational and amenity spaces Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvements to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of increased capacity expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage to existing below ground infrastructure may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Increased capacity will help to reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of network capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage to soil resources, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	High
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where increased capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Medium

Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Medium

Table 22 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C3.2 Deep tunnel(s) to convey combined sewage

GSO	C3.2 Deep tunnel(s) to convey combined sewage			
Description	Deep tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.			
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be relatively extensive and intrusive with the removal of large volumes of soils, trenching, watercourse modifications etc and associated noise and air quality impacts. Impacts anticipated in respect of biodiversity, population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Increased capacity in network will reduce spills into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse	Negligible	High

		Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size		
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where storage improves resilience to flooding events within combined networks Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Ground investigation may afford opportunities to discover previously unknown heritage assets. Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Medium
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Medium

Table 23 – Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage

GSO	C4.0 Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage		
Description	Deep tanks and tunnels to convey combined sewage to treatment location. Creates conveyance capacity for storm water.		
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be relatively extensive and intrusive with the removal of large volumes of soils, trenching, watercourse modifications etc and associated noise and air quality impacts. Impacts anticipated in respect of biodiversity, population and human health, material assets and water among others.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land - Consideration of opportunities for enhancement of known features of industrial & cultural heritage significance	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

		- Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction - Consideration of unexpected heritage discovery in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Increased capacity in network will reduce spills into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	High
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where storage improves	Medium	Negligible

		resilience to flooding events within combined networks Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible		
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Medium
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Medium

Table 24– Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots

GSO	C5.0 Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots			
Description	Programme of sewer and manhole lining in areas of high infiltration and high potential benefit.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Although there would be limited construction, as it involves existing sewers, works would still need to be carried out in order to line the existing sewers. There is the potential for biodiversity and water, among others, to be impacted.			
Typical Mitigation	Design N/A	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Reducing infiltration will act to increase efficiency of wastewater networks and alleviate capacity constraints Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial	Medium	Negligible

		Potential to alleviate out of sewer flooding where capacity pressures from infiltration is reduced Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Reduced risk of flooding by alleviating infiltration related capacity pressures on drainage and wastewater networks Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 25 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C6.0 Transfer flow between catchments via existing connections

GSO	C6.0 Transfer flow between catchments via existing connections			
Description	Connections exist between the catchments and also between some of the STWs. These connections could be used to transfer flows between catchments without capacity to those with short term capacity.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Typical Mitigation	Design N/A	Construction N/A	Operation Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses therefore making	Low	Negligible

		watercourses more attractive places for recreation and amenity. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improved efficiency of wider infrastructure in making better use of resource availability. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Potential to alleviate risk of flooding where capacity pressures are reduced by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Reduced risk of flooding by alleviating capacity pressures on drainage and wastewater networks by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 26 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C7.0 Transfer flow between catchments via new connections

GSO	C7.0 Transfer flow between catchments via new connections
Description	This option is about creating new connections between the STW catchments to optimise capacities and to find the best balance of flow and load i.e. removing catchment boundaries. It would allow utilisation of the short term capacity in some STWs whilst other STWs are expanded or redeveloped.

	Similar to the London Water Ring Main this could be a large infrastructure project that would allow most/all catchments to discharge into a single infrastructure pipe/tunnel and then allow any or all of the STWs to extract from this ring main and treat the flows. Reliant on availability of suitable STWs - London may be the only possible location for such a strategic option			
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be extensive and intrusive. Impacts may therefore be realised with respect to biodiversity, population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design • Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure • Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land • Consideration of opportunities for enhancement of known features of industrial & cultural heritage significance	Construction • Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) • Appropriate management of invasive species • Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscape are maintained as far as practical during construction • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) • Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction • Consideration of unexpected heritage discovery in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation • Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level • Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses therefore making watercourses more attractive places for recreation and amenity. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse	Medium	Low

		Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improved efficiency of wider infrastructure in making better use of resource availability. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Managing pressures on capacity through transfers would reduce potential for overflows into receiving watercourses. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Potential to alleviate risk of flooding where capacity pressures are reduced by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage to soil resources as a result of new connections between catchments.	Negligible	High
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Reduced risk of flooding by alleviating capacity pressures on drainage and wastewater networks by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Ground investigation presents opportunity for discovery of previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Reduced potential for flooding has the potential to protect and enhance townscapes and countryside Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium

Table 27 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO C9.0 Intercompany wastewater transfers

GSO	C9.0 Intercompany wastewater transfers
Description	This option would be about transferring sewage effluent from catchments within the TW operating area to STWs in neighbouring water and waste companies that may have spare capacity.
Typical Construction Impacts	It is assumed that intercompany wastewater transfers are achieved via lorry movements/tankers and therefore no construction impacts anticipated.

Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Potential to alleviate risk of flooding where capacity pressures are reduced by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Where conventional lorry/tanker movements required to undertake transfers this has the potential to increase pressure on air quality.	Negligible	Medium
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Reduced risk of flooding by alleviating capacity pressures on drainage and wastewater networks by transfer flows between catchments Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 28 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D1.2 Remove Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) in the network

GSO	D1.2 Remove Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) in the network			
Description	Removing FOG in the network would result in less blockages and optimal use of sewer capacity. For removal in the catchment then technology such as Dissolved Air Flotation (DAFs) could be used to remove grease. This would require additional storage tanks in the network.			
Typical Construction Impacts	In relation to the construction impacts from a maintenance team there is nothing of note, but greater impacts may be associated with the potential use of Dissolved Air Flotation and the associated land take from storage tanks. Impacts may therefore be realised with respect to biodiversity, material assets and water among others.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Less blockages would likely reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding due to a reduction in blockages, expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Reduced blockages ensure most efficient use of sewer capacity Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage and optimal use of sewer capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases and optimal use of sewer capacity. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where storage and optimal use of sewer capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact negligible		
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible

Table 29 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D2.2 Real Time Control Implementation (including SCADA upgrades)

GSO	D2.2 Real Time Control Implementation (including SCADA upgrades)			
Description	Real Time Control (RTC) is about managing and controlling the works based on the actual flows and loads arriving at the site rather than on a set profile. This could be on secondary treatment plant, sludge thickening or even in reaction to rainfall radar and smart sewer sensors that allow the works to prepare for high flows by dropping the sludge blankets, desludging primary settlement tanks or changing DO targets.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of overflows with consequent benefits to receiving watercourses/biodiversity Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failures driving out of sewer flooding benefiting human health and well-being Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Real time and better management controls will act to increase efficiency of wastewater networks Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Better understanding of network capacity through RTC should improve capacity to react to flood events. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Better understanding of network capacities and resources through RTC should afford greater resilience to threats of climate change, specifically flooding events. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 30 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes with more intensive processes

GSO	D3.0 Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes with more intensive processes		
Description	Chemically Assisted Primary Sedimentation (CAPS), Dissolved Air Flotation, Lamellas, and sand ballasted primary treatment are some of the 5+ methods of getting more intensive Primary treatment from a smaller area of land than traditional processes. There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing the intensity of secondary treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.		
Typical Construction Impacts	The replacement or expansion of existing primary/secondary treatment processes is likely to require significant construction works however, with the exception of expansions, these will largely be confined to the existing treatment works footprint. Less significant impacts are anticipated from retrofitting existing primary/secondary due to the level of construction involved.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Improved water quality and reduced instances of overflows likely to improve biodiversity in receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent (where land take is required), may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of overflows at treatment works and/or improved quality of discharges into receiving watercourses expected to result in improved biodiversity and consequent value for local people Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of overflows at treatment works and/or improved quality of discharges expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improvement/expansion of treatment works expected to result in significant efficiency benefits. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Improvement/expansion of treatment works expected to reduce instances of spills into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding expected as a result of expanded treatment works/capacity improvements Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where improved resilience to flooding events occurs due to expanded treatment works Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse	Negligible	Low

		Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction		
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent (where land take is required), may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low

Table 31 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)

GSO	D4.1 Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)			
Description	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)			
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact of expanding STW is likely to be extensive. Impacts may be realised with respect to biodiversity, air, soil, population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land - Consideration of potential opportunities for landscape enhancement	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP - Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Expansion of treatment works will reduce instances of overspills into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity	High	High
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Expansion of treatment works will reduce instances of overspills into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity	Low	Low

		and strengthen connections between people and nature Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity. Where this is on land that was previously used by the public this may adversely impact upon connections between people and nature		
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding as result of greater capacity expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Expansion on to new land may adversely impact on local amenities such as open space and loss or damage would be irreversible	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of greater treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of treatment capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Improvements may be anticipated where greater treatment capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Ground investigations during design may afford opportunities for discovery of previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford	Low	Medium

	undesigned landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Permanent loss or damage to landscape where expansion is undertaken		

Table 32 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D4.2 Buy land and move sludge treatment to new location. Expand effluent stream on remaining land.

GSO	D4.2 Buy land and move sludge treatment to new location. Expand effluent stream on remaining land.			
Description	Buy land and move sludge treatment to new location. Expand effluent stream on remaining land.			
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be extensive. Impacts may be realised with respect to biodiversity, air, soil, landscape, population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Expansion of network/treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity	High	High
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Expansion of treatment/network capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity and strengthen connections between people and nature Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity. Where this is on land that was previously used by the public this may adversely impact upon connections between people and nature	Low	Low
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding as result of greater capacity expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Expansion on to new land may affect amenities and loss or damage would be irreversible	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of greater treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low

	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of treatment capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Improvements may be anticipated where greater treatment capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Ground investigations during design may afford opportunities for discovery of previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Permanent loss or damage to landscape in a new location	Low	High

Table 33 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D5.0 Construct new/additional STW

GSO	D5.0 Construct new/additional STW		
Description	Option involves construction of new treatment works within the catchment (meeting either single or multiple catchment needs) - effective decentralisation of treatment. Increased centralisation of STWs with decommissioning of those considered as surplus to requirement.		
Typical Construction Impacts	Wide range of construction impacts in order to deliver new/addition STW. Impacts may be realised across a range of environmental and societal issues such as biodiversity, air, soil, landscape, population and human health and water among others.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

	possible and target previously used land	Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) • Appropriate management of invasive species • Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP • Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures • Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Expansion of network/treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity	High	High
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Expansion of treatment/network capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity and strengthen connections between people and nature Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result in permanent loss or damage to biodiversity. Where this is on land that was previously used by the public this may adversely impact upon connections between people and nature	Low	Medium
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding as result of greater capacity expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Expansion on to new land may affect amenities and loss or damage would be irreversible	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial	High	Low

		Creation of greater treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of treatment capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Improvements may be anticipated where greater treatment capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Ground investigations during design may afford opportunities for discovery of previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Permanent loss or damage to landscape in a new location	Low	High

Table 34 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D8.1 Real-time quality monitoring and dynamic consenting

GSO	D8.1 Real-time quality monitoring and dynamic consenting			
Description	Real-time effluent and receiving water quality monitoring to improve statistical confidence, reduce uncertainty and allow for dynamic consenting.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced potential for breaches in water quality anticipated to result in improvement in biodiversity for receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible

	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduced potential for breaches in water quality anticipated to result in improvement in quality of watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 35 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers.

GSO	B2.2 Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers.
Description	Fully below/above ground surface water sewer network collecting different types of run off and conveying to receptor which could be a local watercourse, a major watercourse or a water reuse point.

Typical Construction Impacts	Complete separation of a combined sewer would involve the disconnection of all storm water drainage structures, sump pumps, and roof and footer drains. This may require extensive construction works and result in construction related impacts including from noise, dust, erosion, disruption to residents and businesses as well as disruptions in sewer services ¹¹⁶ .			
Typical Mitigation	Design • Locate at distance from sensitive receptors • Consider potential for ecological enhancement • Consider compensatory green infrastructure • Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction • Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan • Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations • Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) • Appropriate management of invasive species • Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP • Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures • Care of topsoil for future reuse • Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation • Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level • Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant beneficial effect on biodiversity and ecological function. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding and sewer overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to improve amenity value of watercourses, increasing connection between people and nature. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste,	Beneficial Alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources through the separation of foul water and surface water.	High	Low

¹¹⁶ <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sepa.pdf>

	encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Separation of foul water and surface water will reduce pressure on waste water networks and reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of reduced pressure on waste water networks. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where resilience to flooding events is improved through reduced pressure on waste water networks Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 36 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO B2.8 Use highways to store and convey surface water during rainfall events

GSO	B2.8 Use highways to store and convey surface water during rainfall events
Description	Highways designed to retain water when gullies and/or the sewer network are unable to accept any more flow and/or highways to convey exceedance flows as a secondary function when sewer network capacity is reached with further protective receptor measures to be taken at topographical low points.
Typical Construction Impacts	Where highways must be modified to capture and temporarily store excess surface waters, this has the potential to impact on the accessibility, function and capacity of the highway to perform its original service. Impacts may therefore be

	realised with respect to Population and human health, material assets and water among others.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Potential to reduce out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses through increased surface water storage Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding through increased surface water storage expected to result in improvements to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, including disruptions to highways network, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage capacity will reduce instances of overflows from sewers into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where dedicated storage of flood water improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse	Low	Low

		Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction		
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 37 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D8.2 Real-time quality monitoring with automated process response

GSO	D8.2 Real-time quality monitoring with automated process response			
Description	Real-time / continuous effluent and receiving water quality monitoring (improves confidence / reduces uncertainty) in conjunction with automated re-treatment / selective recirculation (or diversion to emergency tertiary treatment process) of low quality effluent to maximise discharge of quality effluent. Permit criteria considers ecological sensitivity of receiving water (seasonality, specific species requirements etc.).			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced potential for breaches in water quality anticipated to result in improvement in biodiversity for receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Automating responses will act to make more efficient the treatment process Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduced potential for breaches in water quality anticipated to result in improvement in quality of watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 38 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D12.1 Sludge Transfers (cross-company, internal, from centralised STW)

GSO	D12.1 Sludge Transfers (cross-company, internal, from centralised STW)			
Description	Sludge transfers as described.			
Typical Construction Impacts	It is assumed that intercompany wastewater transfers are achieved via lorry movements/tankers and therefore no construction impacts anticipated.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Making use of available capacity between catchments anticipated to result in benefits in respect of efficiency and reduced wastes Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Where conventional lorry/tanker movements required to undertake transfers this has the potential contribute to deterioration in air quality	Negligible	Medium
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 39 - Impact Magnitude Proforma:GSO D1.1 Screening in the network

GSO	D1.1 Screening in the network			
Description	Removing screenings in the network would result in less blockages and optimal use of sewer capacity. Less screenings arriving at STW would reduce the risk of screens being overwhelmed on the site resulting in out of service plant thus increasing the sites resilience. Technology such as coarse or fine screens could be used. Skips and odour control would be required.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Less blockages would likely reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding due to a reduction in blockages, expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible

Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Reduced blockages ensure most efficient use of sewer capacity Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Optimal use of sewer capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of optimal use of sewer capacity. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where optimal use of sewer capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible

Table 40 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D1.3 Primary settlement in the network

GSO	D1.3 Primary settlement in the network			
Description	Primary treatment in the network would reduce the requirement for similar capacity at STW. This would only be possible where the volume of settled flow can subsequently be diverted directly to secondary treatment. Compact technology with associated sludge holding tanks could be located near major pumping stations.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Requirement for new infrastructure such as sludge holding tanks and pipe network to transfer directly to secondary treatment is likely to require intrusive construction with associated impacts on biodiversity, material assets, soils and water among others.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Increased capacity in the network would reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and overspills into receiving watercourses Adverse Construction of sludge tanks has the potential to result in short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible.	Medium	Medium

	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Increased capacity in the network would reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses, increasing value of rivers as places for recreation Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Increased capacity in the network would reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and therefore improve human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Increased capacity in the network and reduction in pressures on existing primary treatment within treatment works. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of storage will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of storage capacity increases and optimal use of sewer capacity. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse While localised, permanent loss and/or damage to soil resources where sludge tanks are constructed	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where storage capacity increased results in an improved resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Ground investigations present opportunity for discovery of previously unknown heritage features that can then be recovered/protected. Adverse Potential for permanent loss or damage to heritage features during construction works	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible

Table 41 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D1.4 Chemical Treatment within the network (Ferric)

GSO	D1.4 Chemical Treatment within the network (Ferric)

Description	Adding Fe to the network reduces septicity and enhances primary treatment at the site. This improves the treatability of the sewage and also improves the performance of existing processes.			
Typical Construction Impacts	In relation to the construction impacts from a maintenance team there is nothing of note.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improved treatability of the sewage and performance of treatment processes will result in better efficiency Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 42 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D1.5 Biological treatment within the network

GSO	D1.5 Biological treatment within the network
Description	Adding return activated sludge (RAS) to a sewer system would provide additional biological treatment within the network allowing for reduced secondary treatment on site. Periodically oxygen would have to be added to continue the biological treatment. Typically, this would involve blowing air into the flow. Multiple aeration points within the network would be required.

Typical Construction Impacts	Creation of aeration points through the network not anticipated to result in significant construction impacts.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improved efficiency of treatment plants anticipated as a result of adding RAS to sewer system Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 43 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D1.6 Other within-sewer treatment

GSO	D1.6 Other within-sewer treatment			
Description	Within-sewer treatment options (e.g. fatberg dissolving enzymes, peroxide) to begin treatment processes in advance of sewage treatment works. Eliminates or reduces risk of blockages and corrosive by-products).			
Typical Construction Impacts	In relation to the construction impacts from a maintenance team there is nothing of note.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Less blockages would likely reduce potential for out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse	Low	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact negligible		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding due to a reduction in blockages, expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Reduced blockages ensure most efficient use of sewer capacity Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Optimal use of sewer capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of optimal use of sewer capacity and reduced blockages. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Improvements may be anticipated where optimal use of sewer capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 44 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D2.1 Optimising maintenance performance

GSO	D2.1 Optimising maintenance performance
Description	Opportunities presented by digitization are being used to offset the issues of ageing infrastructure and capacity shortfalls to meet increasing demand. Digitization can provide a better understanding of both networks and treatment processes thereby extending asset life and increasing treatment capacity. In addition, digitisation can generate “Smart Data” to make informed decisions to increase plant capacity and performance. Capital maintenance regimes can vary from a ‘fix on fail’ approach for less critical assets to a more proactive rolling replacement programme for some key assets such as aeration domes. Enhanced capital maintenance is about a strict planned rolling programme of proactive maintenance that not only ensures that the assets

	are fixed quickly when failed but likely they are maintained (e.g. oiled and greased or strengthened) to prevent failure or premature failure. Operations teams are under increasing pressure to maintain availability, throughput and consent. The increasingly tight process and control envelope, the bolstering options being considered, and the potential new process solutions mean that a successful 'in consent' works requires the operations team to be 'on board' and fully conversant with all solutions & installations. An aim from this initiative would be to facilitate a greater understanding of the impact of operational changes. The management of these STWs can involve complex biological and chemical interactions and flow management. A better understanding of the elements of the system and the use of the data available may allow the sites to be run with less headroom.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure overflows with consequent benefits to receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failures driving out of sewer flooding benefiting human health and well-being Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Proactive maintenance, digitisation and better management tools will act to increase efficiency of wastewater networks Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Potential to reduce frequency of equipment related failure out of sewer flooding. Also better understanding of network capacity through digitisation should improve capacity to react to flood events. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Medium	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Better understanding of network capacities and resources through digitisation should afford greater resilience to threats of climate change, specifically flooding events. Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Low	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 45 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D7.1 River catchment-based discharge permitting

GSO D7.1 River catchment-based discharge permitting				
Description	Catchment-based discharge permitting (optimising operational and environmental headroom). Some deterioration or less stringent discharge permit criteria allowed in certain locations with conditions improved elsewhere (potentially more stringent permit criteria at certain sites). Net overall benefit.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Option implies an improvement in some locations with more stringent permit criteria which would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses and subsequent biodiversity Adverse While catchment based, less stringent discharge permitting criteria may increase pressures on receiving watercourses and subsequent biodiversity	Low	Low
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Option implies an improvement in some locations with more stringent permit criteria which would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses and increase their attractiveness as recreational spaces for local population Adverse While catchment based, less stringent discharge permitting criteria may	Low	Low

		increase pressures on receiving watercourses and reduce attractiveness as recreational spaces for local population.		
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Option implies an improvement in some locations with more stringent permit criteria which would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses Adverse While catchment based, less stringent discharge permitting criteria may increase pressures on receiving watercourses	Low	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 46 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D7.2 Environmental effects based permitting

GSO	D7.2 Environmental effects based permitting			
Description	Discharge permitting based on bioavailability or ecological impact rather than water quality. Reflects the fact that the relationship between water quality and ecological quality is often non-linear and difficult to predict.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and	Beneficial Greater consideration of ecological impact specifically in permitting	Medium	Low

	habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	anticipated to result in improvements to biodiversity Adverse While understanding of bioavailability may act to improve biodiversity in receiving watercourses for some, those that are 'available' may be subject to increased pressure and deterioration in quality.		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Greater consideration of ecological impact specifically in permitting anticipated to result in improvements to water quality owing to the interrelationship between ecological quality and water quality Adverse While understanding of bioavailability may act to improve biodiversity in receiving watercourses for some, those that are 'available' may be subject to increased pressure and deterioration in quality owing to the same interrelationship	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 47 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D7.3 Treatment process-based permitting

GSO D7.3 Treatment process-based permitting				
Description	Treatment process-based permitting where the permit requires specific treatment processes and conditions to be deployed at a site (rather than the discharge quality that should be achieved) - permit compliance determined through provision of evidence that influents have been subject to the agreed treatment processes (follows example of sludge treatment principles).			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Dependant on the capacity of treatment process to reliably equal or better the quality derived permitting Adverse Potential for adverse effects on biodiversity where focus is taken away from the quality of discharge	Low	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Dependant on the capacity of treatment process to reliably equal or better the quality derived permitting. This will have implications on receiving watercourses, biodiversity and the enjoyment of local populations Adverse Potential for adverse effects on biodiversity where focus is taken away from the quality of discharge. This will have implications on receiving watercourses, biodiversity and the enjoyment of local populations	Low	Low
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Dependant on the capacity of treatment process to reliably equal or better the quality derived permitting. This will have implications on receiving watercourses, biodiversity and the health and well-being of local populations who enjoy these assets Adverse Potential for adverse effects on biodiversity where focus is taken away from the quality of discharge. This will have implications on receiving watercourses, biodiversity and the health and well-being of local populations who enjoy these assets	Low	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Dependant on the capacity of treatment process to reliably equal or better the quality derived permitting Adverse Potential for adverse effects on biodiversity where focus is taken away from the quality of discharge	Low	Medium
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 48 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D9.1 Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to river)

GSO	D9.1 Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to river)			
Description	Treat the chemical inputs to the river from sources other than STWs (e.g. from agriculture, road and trading estate run-off) in lieu of STW-based treatment options to achieve the equivalent environmental outcome.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Dependant on the method used to treat agricultural, road and trading estate run off noting however that impacts would be dispersed across many more locations up and downstream within catchments than a STW based solution. Treating slurry run off for example may require interventions across many locations.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduced instances of pollution into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant beneficial effect on biodiversity and ecological function. Adverse Dependant on method used to treat chemical inputs to river there could be some adverse impacts resulting from construction	High	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of pollution into receiving watercourses has the potential to improve amenity value of watercourses, increasing connection between people and nature. Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced pressures from pollution expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium term loss or damage during construction may be anticipated	Medium	Low

Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Reduced pressures on treatment works expected where pressures on receiving watercourses is alleviated through upstream measures Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduce pollution pressures on receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium term loss or damage during construction may be anticipated	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Potential benefits where measures to reduce runoff also reduce sediment washing from soils Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 49 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D9.2 Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to sewer)

GSO	D9.2 Treatment of diffuse pollution sources (inputs to sewer)			
Description	Treat chemical inputs from non-water sector sources to reduce ultimate wastewater process treatment requirement.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Dependant on the measures used to treat chemical inputs however in general expected to be negligible.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Significant efficiencies where treatment works are subject to less pressures Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse	Medium	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact negligible		
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 50 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D9.3 Treatment of point pollution sources (inputs to sewer)

GSO	D9.3 Treatment of point pollution sources (inputs to sewer)			
Description	Pre-treat trade/industrial effluent. In combination with active/continuous trade-effluent monitoring (to check and verify compliance). This would be treatment at source before it is input to the sewers.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Dependant on the measures used to treat chemical inputs however in general expected to be negligible.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Significant efficiencies where treatment works are subject to less pressures Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 51 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: GSO D9.4 Control of chemicals at source

GSO	D9.4 Control of chemicals at source			
Description	Source control / supply chain management and engagement - setting procurement standards that preclude the use of (or limit) certain chemicals.			
Typical Construction Impacts	Negligible impacts anticipated due to the level of construction involved.			
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company’s operating area	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Significant efficiencies where treatment works are subject to less pressures Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Reduce instances/severity of pollution into receiving watercourses Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact negligible		
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 52 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: Wild Card - New STW at Luxborough Lane Barking town centre surface water disconnection

GSO	New STW at Luxborough Lane Barking town centre surface water disconnection			
Description	New STW at Luxborough Lane location to treat a small proportion of flow from within the catchment. Discounted due to feasibility and lack of benefit. Barking town centre – a focused areas of removal of surface water from the combined sewer system and discharge elsewhere, thereby creating additional capacity in the existing system			
Typical Construction Impacts	Wide range of construction impacts in order to deliver new STW. Impacts may be realised across a range of environmental and societal issues such as biodiversity, air, soil, landscape, population and human health and water among others.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Use of best practice construction techniques to minimise annoyance and nuisance during construction, e.g. in relation to noise. This should be addressed in a CEMP - Adherence to all relevant health and safety measures - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Expansion of network/treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity Adverse	High	High

		Construction on new land is likely to result is permanent loss or damage to biodiversity		
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Expansion of treatment/network capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses during storm events therefore improving biodiversity and strengthen connections between people and nature Adverse Construction on new land is likely to result is permanent loss or damage to biodiversity. Where this is on land that was previously used by the public this may adversely impact upon connections between people and nature	Low	Medium
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding as result of greater capacity expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Expansion on to new land may affect amenities and loss or damage would be irreversible	Medium	Medium
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of storage expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Creation of greater treatment capacity will reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of treatment capacity increases. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low

	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Improvements may be anticipated where greater treatment capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	High	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets. Ground investigations during design may afford opportunities for discovery of previously unknown heritage features Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Permanent loss or damage to landscape in a new location	Low	High

Table 53 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: Wild Card - Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW

GSO	Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW		
Description	On existing STW site, improvement/new pumping station to pass more flows forward to treatment from the catchment		
Typical Construction Impacts	The construction impact is likely to be relatively extensive however confined to the existing STW. Improved pumping is anticipated to result in an increased treatment capacity at Hogsmill STW.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land - Consideration of opportunities for enhancement of known features of industrial & cultural heritage significance	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Use of best practice construction techniques and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure that the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes are maintained as far as practical during construction - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

		• Precautions for unexpected heritage discovery during construction • Consideration of unexpected heritage discovery in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Upgrades to pumping may result in treatment capacity increases subsequently reducing or eliminating out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant benefits to biodiversity Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Capacity increases and subsequently reducing or eliminating out of sewer flooding and overflows into receiving watercourses has the potential to have significant benefits to biodiversity and strengthen connections between people and nature e.g. through making watercourses more attractive recreational and amenity spaces Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Capacity increases and subsequently reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected to result in improvements to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Creation of increased capacity expected to result in improvement through alleviating capacity pressures on waste water networks and resources. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage to existing below ground infrastructure may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Increased capacity will help to reduce instances of overflows into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of out of sewer flooding expected as a result of	Medium	Low

		network capacity increases/upgrades to pumping. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage to soil resources, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Low
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where increased capacity improves resilience to flooding events Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to cultural heritage assets Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Low	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Where reduced flood risk is anticipated, this may indirectly afford greater protection to townscapes, landscape and the countryside. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Low	Low

Table 54 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: Wild Card - Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location

GSO	Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location		
Description	Discharge effluent into sewer for further treatment.		
Typical Construction Impacts	Although there would be limited construction, works may be anticipated to connect/divert discharges to existing sewers.		
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection – avoid areas of better quality soils if	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary

	possible and target previously used land Sustainable design measures	- Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of water quality and pollution in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs).		
Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial An improvement in discharge quality would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses and subsequent biodiversity Adverse Potential for existing species and habitats to be lost or damaged where works are carried out and water is discharged	Low	Low
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial An improvement in discharge quality would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses and increase their attractiveness as recreational spaces for local population Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial An improvement in discharge quality would act to reduce pressures on receiving watercourses Adverse Potential for existing watercourses to be negatively affected by the increased discharge potentially containing contaminants.	Low	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse	Negligible	Negligible

		Magnitude of impact considered negligible		
Air and Climate	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact considered negligible Adverse Magnitude of impact considered negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 55 - Impact Magnitude Proforma: Wild Card - Maple Lodge STW Catchment Grit removal and increased capacity at Maple Lodge and linked Blackbirds STWs

GSO	Maple Lodge STW Catchment Grit removal and increased capacity at Maple Lodge and linked Blackbirds STWs			
Description	There are a range of different technologies that have been identified for increasing capacity of treatment processes at the STW either with retrofitting or new build e.g. modular stacked treatment processes.			
Typical Construction Impacts	The replacement or expansion of existing primary/secondary treatment processes is likely to require significant construction works however, with the exception of expansions, these will largely be confined to the existing treatment works footprint. Less significant impacts are anticipated from retrofitting existing primary/secondary due to the level of construction involved.			
Typical Mitigation	Design - Locate at distance from sensitive receptors - Consider potential for ecological enhancement - Consider compensatory green infrastructure - Careful site selection - avoid areas of better quality soils if possible and target previously used land	Construction - Integration of Construction Environmental Management Plan - Consideration of the timing of construction works in relation to ecological windows, health and wellbeing and traffic considerations - Consideration of biodiversity and designated sites and habitats in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) - Appropriate management of invasive species - Care of topsoil for future reuse - Consideration of contaminated spoil in Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)	Operation - Regular programme of maintenance and monitoring to ensure operation at most efficient level - Scheduled control of invasive species where necessary	

Topic	Objective	Scoring Rationale	Impact Magnitude	
			Beneficial	Adverse
Biodiversity	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	Beneficial Improved water quality and reduced instances of overflows likely to improve biodiversity in receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent (where land take is required), may be expected through construction	Medium	Medium
	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	Beneficial Reduced instances of overflows at treatment works and/or improved quality of discharges into receiving watercourses expected to result in improvement biodiversity and consequent value for local people Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Low	Negligible
Population and Human health	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	Beneficial Reduced instances of overflows at treatment works and/or improved quality of discharges expected to result in improvement to human health and well-being. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Material Assets	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	Beneficial Improvement/expansion of treatment works expected to result in significant efficiency benefits. Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	High	Low
Water	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	Beneficial Improvement/expansion of treatment works expected to reduce instances of spills into receiving watercourses Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
	To reduce and manage flood risk	Beneficial Reduced instances of flooding expected as a result of expanded treatment works/capacity improvements Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction	Medium	Low
Soil	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	Beneficial Magnitude of impact negligible Adverse Permanent loss or damage, may be expected through construction though magnitude dependant on size	Negligible	Medium
	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible	Negligible	Low

Air and Climate		Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, though reversible, may be expected through construction		
	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	Beneficial Medium improvements may be anticipated where improved resilience to flooding events occurs due to expanded treatment works Adverse Magnitude of impact negligible	Medium	Negligible
Cultural heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low
Landscape	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside	Beneficial Magnitude of impact is negligible Adverse Short to medium-term loss or damage, with the potential to be permanent (where land take is required), may be expected through construction	Negligible	Low

Appendix D. GSO Significance of Effect – All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZs and existing STWs)

GSOs coloured **red** in the table below identifies those that are not being taken forward in the Final Plan for the associated catchment but had previously been briefed. Remaining solutions have been taken forward into the Final Plan. Those GSOs coloured **green** identify GSOs that were not previously briefed in the associated catchment but have now been proposed in the Final Plan.

	DWMP Generic Sub-Option List		Score Category	Biodiversity		Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water		Soil	Air and Climate		Cultural heritage	Landscape
Catchment	DWMP Generic Sub-Option ID	DWMP Generic Sub Option Title	Positive / Adverse	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	To reduce and manage flood risk	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
ABBESS RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ABBESS RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
ABBESS RODING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ABINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
ABINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
ABINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
ABINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ABINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ABINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
ABINGDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
ABINGDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALDERMASTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
ALDERMASTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
ALDERMASTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
ALDERMASTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ALDERMASTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
ALDERMASTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
ALDERMASTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
ALDERMASTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALDERMASTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ALDERMASTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0

ALDERSHOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
ALDERSHOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
ALDERSHOT STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
ALDERSHOT STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
ALDERSHOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
ALDERSHOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
ALDERSHOT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
ALDERSHOT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
ALDERSHOT STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
ALDERSHOT STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
ALTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
ALTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
ALTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
ALTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
ALTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
ALTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	2
ALTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ANDOVERSFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
ANDOVERSFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
ANDOVERSFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
ANDOVERSFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
ANDOVERSFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ANDOVERSFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
ANDOVERSFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
ANDOVERSFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APPLETON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
APPLETON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0

APPLETON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
APPLETON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
APPLETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
APPLETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0
APPLETON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
APPLETON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARBORFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ARBORFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ARBORFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARBORFIELD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
ARBORFIELD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ASCOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
ASCOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
ASCOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
ASCOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ASCOT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASCOT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
ASCOT STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
ASCOT STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASH VALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
ASH VALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
ASH VALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
ASH VALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ASH VALE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
ASH VALE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASH VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASH VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ASHAMPSTEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ASHAMPSTEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASHAMPSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASHAMPSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1

ASHAMPSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
ASHAMPSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
ASTON LE WALLS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
ASTON LE WALLS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
AVON DASSETT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
AVON DASSETT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1
AVON DASSETT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
AVON DASSETT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
AVON DASSETT STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	1
AVON DASSETT STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1
AVON DASSETT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
AVON DASSETT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1
AYLESBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
AYLESBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
AYLESBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
AYLESBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
AYLESBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
AYLESBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AYLESBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
AYLESBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
BAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BANBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
BANBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
BANBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
BANBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BANBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BANBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BARFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
BARFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BARFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BARKWAY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BARKWAY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0

BARKWAY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BARKWAY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BARKWAY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BARKWAY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
Basingstoke STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
Basingstoke STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Basingstoke STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
Basingstoke STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Basingstoke STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Basingstoke STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Basingstoke STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
BAYDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BAYDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BAYDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BAYDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BECKLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BECKLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BEENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BEENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BEENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BEENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BEENHAM STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
BEENHAM STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BEENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BEENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BENSON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
BENSON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
BENSON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
BENSON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BENSON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BENSON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BENSON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BENSON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
BENSON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BENSON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BENTLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BENTLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
BENTLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BENTLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

BENTLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BENTLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BENTLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BENTLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKHAMSTED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
BERKHAMSTED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
BERKHAMSTED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
BERKHAMSTED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BERKHAMSTED STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
BERKHAMSTED STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKHAMSTED STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
BERKHAMSTED STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKHAMSTED STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	2
BERKHAMSTED STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BIBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BIBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
BIBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BIBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BIBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BIBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BIBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
BIBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
Bicester STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Bicester STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
Bicester STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Bicester STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
Bicester STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bicester STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bicester STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Bicester STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BICESTER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
BICESTER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BLEDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BLEDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2

BLEDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BLEDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BLEDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLEDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BLEDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BLEDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLEDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLEDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BLETCHINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
BLOXHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
BLOXHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
BLOXHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BLOXHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BLOXHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
BLUNSDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BLUNSDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BLUNSDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLUNSDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BODDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BODDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
BORDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
BORDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
BORDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

BORDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
BORDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
BORDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
BORDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	2
BORDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BOXFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BOXFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
BOXFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BOXFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BOXFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BOXFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRACKNELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
BRACKNELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
BRACKNELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
BRACKNELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BRACKNELL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BRACKNELL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAMFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BRAMFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BRAMFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BRAMFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BRAUGHING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
BRAUGHING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	0
BRAUGHING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
BRAUGHING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BRAUGHING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BRAUGHING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BRICKENDON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1

BRICKENDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRICKENDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BROADWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
BROADWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
BROADWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
BROADWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BROADWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BROADWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
BROADWELL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BROADWELL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROADWELL STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
BROADWELL STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BROUGHTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
BROUGHTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
BROUGHTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
BROUGHTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BROUGHTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
BROUGHTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BUNTINGFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BURFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
BURFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
BURFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
BURFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
BURFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BURFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BURFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BURFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BURGHFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
BURGHFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
BURSTOW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BURSTOW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
BURSTOW STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BYFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
BYFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
BYFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
BYFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
BYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CADDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
CADDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
CADDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
CADDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
Camberley STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Camberley STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	0
Camberley STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Camberley STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
Camberley STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Camberley STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camberley STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Camberley STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0

CARTERTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CARTERTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CARTERTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CARTERTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CARTERTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CARTERTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARTERTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CARTERTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARTERTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
CARTERTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CASSINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
CASSINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
CASSINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CASSINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CASSINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CASSINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CHACOMBE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CHACOMBE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CHACOMBE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHACOMBE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHACOMBE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHACOMBE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHADLINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
CHADLINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
CHADLINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
CHADLINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHADLINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
CHADLINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
CHADLINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHADLINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHADLINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHADLINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
CHALGROVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
CHALGROVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
CHALGROVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CHALGROVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHALGROVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CHALGROVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHALGROVE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CHALTON (AW) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
CHALTON (AW) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
CHALTON (AW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
CHALTON (AW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHALTON (AW) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CHALTON (AW) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAPEL ROW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
CHAPEL ROW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
CHAPEL ROW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
CHAPEL ROW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	-2
CHAPEL ROW STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
CHAPEL ROW STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
CHAPEL ROW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
CHAPEL ROW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAPEL ROW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHAPEL ROW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
CHAPMORE END STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
CHAPMORE END STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHAPMORE END STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHAPMORE END STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHAPMORE END STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
CHAPMORE END STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
CHARLBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
CHARLBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
CHARLBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
CHARLBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
CHERTSEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
CHERTSEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0

CHERTSEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
CHERTSEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
CHERTSEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
CHERTSEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
CHESHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
CHESHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
CHESHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
CHESHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHESHAM STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
CHESHAM STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHESHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CHESHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIEVELEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
CHIEVELEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
CHIEVELEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
CHIEVELEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHIEVELEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CHIEVELEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
CHILTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINNOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
CHINNOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
CHINNOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
CHINNOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHINNOR STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHINNOR STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINNOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHINNOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
CHINNOR STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
CHINNOR STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHIPPING NORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
CHIPPING NORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2

CHIPPING NORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
CHIPPING NORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CHIPPING NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHIPPING NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CHOBHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CHOBHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOLSEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	2
CHOLSEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	-2
CHOLSEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
CHOLSEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
CHOLSEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHOLSEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHOLSEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CHOLSEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	2
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-2	-2
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
CIRENCESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
CIRENCESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
CIRENCESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
CIRENCESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CIRENCESTER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
CIRENCESTER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIRENCESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CIRENCESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CIRENCESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
CIRENCESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
CIRENCESTER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
CIRENCESTER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CLANFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CLANFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
CLAVERING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CLAVERING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CLAVERING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CLAVERING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CLIFTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
CLIFTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
CLIFTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLIFTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CLIFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLIFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
COLGATE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
COLGATE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-2
COLGATE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
COLGATE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
COLGATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COLGATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
COMBE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
COMBE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
COMBE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
COMBE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
COMBE STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
COMBE STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
COMBE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
COMBE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
COMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
COMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
COMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

COMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
COMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
COTTERED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
COTTERED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
COTTERED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
COTTERED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
COTTERED STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
COTTERED STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COTTERED STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COTTERED STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CRANLEIGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
CRANLEIGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
CRANLEIGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
CRANLEIGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CRANLEIGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
CRANLEIGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
CRANLEIGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
CRANLEIGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
CRAWLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
CRAWLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
CRAWLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
CRAWLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
CRAWLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CRAWLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
CRAWLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CRAWLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRAWLEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	2
CRAWLEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
CRICKLADE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
CRICKLADE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
CRICKLADE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CRICKLADE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CRICKLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CRICKLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CRONDALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
CRONDALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0

CRONDALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
CRONDALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CRONDALL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CRONDALL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRONDALL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
CRONDALL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROPREDY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
CROPREDY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
CROPREDY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CROPREDY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CROPREDY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
CROPREDY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROPREDY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CROPREDY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CROUGHTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
CROUGHTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
CROUGHTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
CROUGHTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CUDDESDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
CUDDESDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
CUDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
CUDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
CUDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CUDDINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
CUDDINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
CUDDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CUDDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CUDDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
CUDDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CULHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
CULHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
CULHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CULHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CULHAM STW	C7.0	Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	Positive	2	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	1
CULHAM STW	C7.0	Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CULHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CULHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CULWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
CULWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CULWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
CULWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1

CULWORTH STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
CULWORTH STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
DAGNALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
DAGNALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
DAGNALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
DAGNALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
DAGNALL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
DAGNALL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
DAGNALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DAGNALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
DIDCOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
DIDCOT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
DIDCOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
DIDCOT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
DIDCOT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
DIDCOT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIDCOT STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2
DIDCOT STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
DORCHESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
DORCHESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1
DORCHESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1
DORCHESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
DORCHESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
DORCHESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
DORCHESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
DORCHESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DORKING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
DORKING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
DORKING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
DORKING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
DORKING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
DORKING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DORKING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
DORKING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
DORKING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
DORKING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0	0
DORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-1	-1
DORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

DRAYTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
DRAYTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
DRAYTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
DRAYTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
DRAYTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
DRAYTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
EARLSWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
EARLSWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
EARLSWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
EARLSWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
EARLSWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
EARLSWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
EARLSWOOD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
EARLSWOOD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EARLSWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
EARLSWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
EAST GRAFTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2
EAST GRAFTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	-1	0	-2
EAST GRAFTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
EAST GRAFTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
EAST GRAFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST GRAFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	0	-2
EAST GRAFTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST GRAFTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST HYDE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
EAST HYDE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
EAST HYDE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
EAST HYDE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
EAST HYDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
EAST HYDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
EAST HYDE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
EAST HYDE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST HYDE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
EAST HYDE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
EAST ILSLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
EAST ILSLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
EAST ILSLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
EAST ILSLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
EAST ILSLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST ILSLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SHEFFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2

EAST SHEFFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
EAST SHEFFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST SHEFFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	3	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-3	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	0	0
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0
ELSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
ELSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
ELSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
ELSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
ESHER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
ESHER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
ESHER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
ESHER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
ESHER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
ESHER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	0
ESHER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
ESHER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESHER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
ESHER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
EYDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
EYDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
EYDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
EYDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
FAIRFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
FAIRFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
FAIRFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
FAIRFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
FAIRFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAIRFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
FAIRFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
FAIRFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
FAIRFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FAIRFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2
FAIRFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
FARINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
FARINGDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
FARINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
FARINGDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
FARINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FARINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
FARINGDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
FARINGDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
FARNHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
FARNHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
FARNHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
FARNHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
FARNHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
FARNHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
FARNHAM STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
FARNHAM STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FIDDLERS HAMLET STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
FINSTOCK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
FINSTOCK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
FINSTOCK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
FINSTOCK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
FINSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FINSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
FINSTOCK STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
FINSTOCK STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLEET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
FLEET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0

FLEET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
FLEET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
FLEET STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
FLEET STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
FOREST HILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
FOREST HILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
FROXFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
FROXFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
FROXFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
FROXFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
FROXFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
FROXFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FURNEUX PELHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
FURNEUX PELHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
FURNEUX PELHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
FURNEUX PELHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
FYFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
FYFIELD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FYFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
FYFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
FYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
FYFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
FYFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
FYFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
FYFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
GERRARDS CROSS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
GERRARDS CROSS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
GERRARDS CROSS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
GERRARDS CROSS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
GERRARDS CROSS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
GERRARDS CROSS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GODALMING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
GODALMING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
GODALMING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
GODALMING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
GODALMING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
GODALMING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GODALMING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
GODALMING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
GODALMING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
GODALMING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
GORING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
GORING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2
GORING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
GORING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
GORING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
GORING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
GORING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
GORING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREAT BEDWYN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREAT BEDWYN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREAT BEDWYN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
GREATWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
GREATWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
GREATWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREATWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
GREATWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREATWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
GREENHAM COMMON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0
GREENHAM COMMON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	0
GREENHAM COMMON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
GREENHAM COMMON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
GREENHAM COMMON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
GREENHAM COMMON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1

GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUILDFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
GUILDFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
GUILDFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
GUILDFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
GUILDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
GUILDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
GUILDFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
GUILDFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUILDFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
GUILDFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
GUITING POWER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
GUITING POWER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HADDENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
HADDENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
HADDENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
HADDENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HADDENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HADDENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
HADDENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
HADDENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAM HILL (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
HAM HILL (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
HAMBLEDEN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMBLEDEN STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	0	2	1	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
HAMBLEDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2

HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HANWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
HANWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HANWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HANWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HANWELL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HANWELL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HANWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HANWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HARPENDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
HARPENDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
HARPENDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
HARPENDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HARPENDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
HARPENDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARPENDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
HARPENDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0

HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HASLEMERE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
HASLEMERE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
HASLEMERE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
HASLEMERE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HASLEMERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
HASLEMERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HASLEMERE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
HASLEMERE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATFIELD HEATH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
HATFIELD HEATH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
HATFIELD HEATH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
HATFIELD HEATH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HATFIELD HEATH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HATFIELD HEATH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEADLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
HEADLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
HEADLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
HEADLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HEADLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
HEADLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
Henley STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
Henley STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
Henley STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
Henley STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Henley STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Henley STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIGHWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
HIGHWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
HIGHWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
HIGHWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HIGHWORTH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
HIGHWORTH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIGHWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HIGHWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
HOCKFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
HOCKFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2

HOCKFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
HOCKFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HOCKFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOCKFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HOLMWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
HOLMWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
HOLMWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
HOLMWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HOLMWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOLMWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOLMWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOLMWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
HOLMWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
HOLMWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HOOK NORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
HOOK NORTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
HOOK NORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOOK NORTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HOOK NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOOK NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HORLEY (OXON) STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
HORLEY (OXON) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORLEY (OXON) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HORNTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
HORNTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0

HORNTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORNTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HORNTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
HORNTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
HORNTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HORNTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUNGERFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	2
HUNGERFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
HUNGERFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	2
HUNGERFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
HUNGERFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
HUNGERFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
HUNGERFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
HUNGERFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HURLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	1
HURLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1
HURLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	1
HURLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HURLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
HURLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
IRONSBOTTOM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	0
ISLIP STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
ISLIP STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
ISLIP STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
ISLIP STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1

ISLIP STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
ISLIP STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
IVER (NORTH) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	0
KEMPSFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
KEMPSFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
KEMPSFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
KEMPSFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
KEMPSFORD STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	0
KEMPSFORD STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
KIMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
KIMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
KIMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
KIMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
KINGS SUTTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
KINGS SUTTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	2
KINGSCLERE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
KINGSCLERE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	2
KINGSCLERE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
KINGSCLERE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
KINGSCLERE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
KINGSCLERE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	2
KINGSCLERE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINTBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
KINTBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
KINTBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
KINTBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
KINTBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
KINTBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
KINTBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
KINTBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINTBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
KINTBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LEADEN RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
LEADEN RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LEATHERHEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
LEATHERHEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
LEATHERHEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
LEATHERHEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LEATHERHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
LEATHERHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
LEATHERHEAD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
LEATHERHEAD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LECHLADE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
LECHLADE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
LECHLADE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
LECHLADE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
LECHLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
LECHLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
LEWK NOR STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
LEWK NOR STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIGHTWATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LIGHTWATER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
LIGHTWATER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIGHTWATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
LIGHTWATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LITTLE COMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
LITTLE COMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
LITTLE COMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
LITTLE COMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
LITTLE COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
LITTLE COMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE COMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
LITTLE MARLOW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
LITTLE MARLOW STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LITTLE MARLOW STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
LITTLE MARLOW STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
LITTLE MARLOW STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LITTLE MILTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
LITTLE MILTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0	0

LONG CRENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LONG CRENDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
LONG CRENDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG WITTENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2
LONG WITTENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
LONG WITTENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
LONG WITTENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
LONG WITTENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
LONG WITTENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONGBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
LONGBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
LONGBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
LONGBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
LONGBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LONGBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
LONGBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
LONGBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONGWATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
LONGWATER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
LONGWATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
LONGWATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LONGWATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
LONGWATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONGWATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONGWATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LOWER BASILDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
LOWER BASILDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOXWOOD (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
LOXWOOD (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LOXWOOD (SW) STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
LOXWOOD (SW) STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LUDGERSHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
LUDGERSHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
LUDGERSHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
LUDGERSHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
LUDGERSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LUDGERSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0

MAIDENHEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MAIDENHEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MANUDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
MANUDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
MANUDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MANUDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANUDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MANUDEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MAPLE LODGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2
MAPLE LODGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2
MAPLE LODGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
MAPLE LODGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
MAPLE LODGE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	C2.0	Proactive maintenance	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	C2.0	Proactive maintenance	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
MAPLE LODGE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
MAPLE LODGE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
MARKYATE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
MARKYATE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
MARKYATE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
MARKYATE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
MARKYATE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MARKYATE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARKYATE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARKYATE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MARKYATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARKYATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
MARLBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
MARLBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
MARLBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
MARLBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
MARLBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
MARLBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
MARLBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARLBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
MARLBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
MARSH GIBBON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MARSH GIBBON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MERSTHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
MERSTHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
MERSTHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
MERSTHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
MERSTHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MERSTHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MIDDLE BARTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MIDDLETON STONEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
MIDDLETON STONEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
MIDDLETON STONEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
MIDDLETON STONEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MIDDLETON STONEY STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
MIDDLETON STONEY STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
MIDGHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
MIDGHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MIDGHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDGHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MIDGHAM STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
MIDGHAM STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
MIDGHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDGHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MILL GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
MILL GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
MILL GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
MILL GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MILL GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
MILL GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
MILL GREEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
MILL GREEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
MOLLINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MOLLINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MORETON PINKNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON PINKNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MORETON PINKNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON PINKNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MORTIMER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
MORTIMER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
MORTIMER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
MORTIMER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
MORTIMER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
MORTIMER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
NAUNTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
NAUNTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
NAUNTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
NAUNTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAUNTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
NAUNTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
NAUNTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
NAUNTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NETTLEBED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
NETTLEBED STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
NETTLEBED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
NETTLEBED STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
NEW MILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
NEW MILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
NEW MILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
NEW MILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
NEW MILL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
NEW MILL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
NEW MILL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
NEW MILL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NEW MILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
NEWBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	2
NEWBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2

NEWBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	2	2
NEWBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
NEWBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0
NEWBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEWBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
NEWBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEWBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
NEWBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-2	-2
NEWBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	2	2
NEWBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2
NORTH WEALD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
NORTH WEALD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
NORTH WEALD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
NORTH WEALD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
NORTHLEACH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
NORTHLEACH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
NORTHLEACH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
NORTHLEACH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
NORTHLEACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NORTHLEACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
NORTHLEACH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
NORTHLEACH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHLEACH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
NORTHLEACH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
OXFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
OXFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
OXFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
OXFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
OXFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
OXFORD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OXFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
OXFORD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OXFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
OXFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
OXFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
OXFORD STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1

PANGBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	2
PANGBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	0	-2
PANGBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	2
PANGBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
PANGBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
PANGBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
PANGBOURNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
PANGBOURNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
PURTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
PURTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
PURTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
PURTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
PURTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PURTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
RAMSBURY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
RAMSBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
RAMSBURY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
RAMSBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
RAMSBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
RAMSBURY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
RAMSBURY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
RATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
RATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RATLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
RATLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2

READING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2
READING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2
READING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
READING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
READING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
READING STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
READING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
READING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
READING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
READING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
READING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
READING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
RIPLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
RIPLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
RIPLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
RIPLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
RIPLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
RIPLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIPLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
RIPLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
ROWSHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ROWSHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
RUDGEWICK (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
RUDGEWICK (SW) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RUSPER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
RUSPER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RYE MEADS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
RYE MEADS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
RYE MEADS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
RYE MEADS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
RYE MEADS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
RYE MEADS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RYE MEADS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
RYE MEADS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
RYE MEADS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	1	1	0
RYE MEADS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandhurst STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sandhurst STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
Sandhurst STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Sandhurst STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1

SANDHURST STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
SANDHURST STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
SELBORNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
SELBORNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
SELBORNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
SELBORNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SELBORNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SELBORNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELBORNE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
SELBORNE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SELBORNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SELBORNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
SEVENHAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SEVENHAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
SHABBINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SHABBINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SHABBINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHALBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SHALBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
SHALBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SHALBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SHALBOURNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SHALBOURNE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	2
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SHOTTESWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SHOTTESWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHRIVENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SHRIVENHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
SHRIVENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SHRIVENHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SHRIVENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHRIVENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
SHRIVENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SHRIVENHAM STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
SHUTFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
SHUTFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
SHUTFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SHUTFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
SHUTFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	2
SHUTFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
SILCHESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
SILCHESTER STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
SILCHESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
SILCHESTER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SILCHESTER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
SILCHESTER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SILCHESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SILCHESTER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
SLOUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0

SLOUGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
SLOUGH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
SLOUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
SLOUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
SLOUGH STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Positive	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
SLOUGH STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
SLOUGH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SLOUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
SLOUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
SONNING COMMON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SONNING COMMON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
SONNING COMMON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SONNING COMMON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SONNING COMMON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SONNING COMMON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
SONNING COMMON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SONNING COMMON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
SOUTH LEIGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH MORETON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
SOUTH MORETON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
SOUTH MORETON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
SOUTH MORETON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
SOUTH MORETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH MORETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
STADHAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
STADHAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	0
STADHAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STADHAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
STANDLAKE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
STANDLAKE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STANDLAKE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANDLAKE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANDLAKE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANDLAKE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STANDLAKE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANDLAKE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
STANDLAKE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANDLAKE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STANDLAKE STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
STANDLAKE STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
STANDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
STANDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STANDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
STANDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
STANDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANFORD RIVERS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANTON HARCOURT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANTON HARCOURT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STANTON ST JOHN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0

STANTON ST JOHN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
STEWKLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
STEWKLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STEWKLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STEWKLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STEWKLEY STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
STEWKLEY STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
STEWKLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
STEWKLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
STONE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
STONE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
STONE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STONE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
STONE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
STONE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
STONE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
STONE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STREATLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
STREATLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
STREATLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	2
STREATLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
STREATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
STREATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-1	-1
SULHAMSTEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	0
SWINDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
SWINDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2
SWINDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
SWINDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
SWINDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
SWINDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWINDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SWINDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
SWINDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
SWINDON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SWINDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
SWINDON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-2
TACKLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
TACKLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
TACKLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
TACKLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TACKLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
TACKLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAKELEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TAKELEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
TAKELEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TETSWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
THAME STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
THAME STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
THAME STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
THAME STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
THERFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
THERFIELD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
THERFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
THERFIELD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
THERFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THERFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
THERFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
THERFIELD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
THEYDON BOIS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

THEYDON BOIS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
THORNWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
THORNWOOD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
THORNWOOD STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TIDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
TIDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
TIDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
TIDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TIDDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
TIDDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIDDINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
TIDDINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
TOWERSEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
TOWERSEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
TRING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
TRING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
TRING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
TRING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TRING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-2
TRING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
TRING STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
UFFINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0

UFFINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
UFFINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
UPPER HEYFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
WADDESDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WADDESDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
WADDESDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WADDESDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WADDESDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WADDESDON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WANBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
WANBOROUGH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
WANBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
WANBOROUGH STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
WANTAGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
WANTAGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
WANTAGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
WANTAGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WANTAGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
WANTAGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	-2
WANTAGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
WANTAGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WANTAGE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
WANTAGE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WARGRAVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2
WARGRAVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-2
WARGRAVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
WARGRAVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
WARGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
WARGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WARGRAVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
WARGRAVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WARGRAVE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
WARGRAVE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-1	0	-1	-2
WARMINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
WARMINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
WARMINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
WARMINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WARMINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	2
WARMINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
WARMINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WARMINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
WASH WATER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
WASH WATER STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASH WATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
WASH WATER STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASH WATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
WASH WATER STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WASH WATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
WASH WATER STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WATLINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
WATLINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
WATLINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
WATLINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WATLINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
WATLINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATLINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
WATLINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WATLINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2
WATLINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WESTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WESTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
WESTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WESTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WESTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0

WEYBRIDGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
WEYBRIDGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHEATLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WHEATLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
WHEATLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WHEATLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WHEATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WHEATLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHEATLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHEATLEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WHITE RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
WHITE RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WHITE WALTHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WHITWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WHITWELL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
WHITWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITWELL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WHITWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WHITWELL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITWELL STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WIDFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0
WIDFORD STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0

WIDFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
WIDFORD STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WIDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
WIDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
WILLINGALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WILLINGALE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WILLINGALE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
WILLINGALE STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WILTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2
WILTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0	-2
WILTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WILTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WILTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
WILTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-3	0	0	-1	-2
WINDSOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WINDSOR STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
WINDSOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WINDSOR STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
WINDSOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINDSOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
WINDSOR STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WINDSOR STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WINGRAVE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
WINGRAVE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINTERBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
WINTERBOURNE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	-2
WINTERBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
WINTERBOURNE STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-1	-2

WINTERBOURNE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINTERBOURNE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINTERBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINTERBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
WISLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WISLEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
WISLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WISLEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
WISLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WISLEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WISLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
WISLEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
WISLEY STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
WITNEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
WITNEY STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
WITNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
WITNEY STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
WITNEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WITNEY STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WITNEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WITNEY STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOKING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WOKING STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0
WOKING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WOKING STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
WOKING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
WOKING STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
WOODSTOCK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WOODSTOCK STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
WOODSTOCK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0
WOODSTOCK STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-2	-1
WOODSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WOODSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
WOOLHAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
WOOLHAMPTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2
WOOLHAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2
WOOLHAMPTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WOOLHAMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
WOOLHAMPTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WOOLHAMPTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
WOOLHAMPTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WOOLHAMPTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
WOOLHAMPTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2
WORMINGHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
WORMINGHALL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0
WORMINGHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
WORMINGHALL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
YATTENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
YATTENDON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
YATTENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
YATTENDON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-2

Appendix E. GSO Significance of Effect – London Catchments and LRZs

GSOs coloured **red** in the table below identifies those that are not being taken forward Final Plan for the associated catchment but had previously been briefed. Remaining solutions have been taken forward into the Final Plan. Those GSOs coloured **green** identify GSOs that were not previously briefed in the associated catchment but have now been proposed in the Final Plan.

	DWMP Generic Sub-Option List		Score Category	Biodiversity		Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water		Soil	Air and Climate		Cultural heritage	Landscape
London Catchment / London Risk Zone	DWMP Generic Sub-Option ID	DWMP Generic Sub Option Title	Positive / Adverse	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	To reduce and manage flood risk	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
BECKTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
BECKTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
BECKTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
BECKTON STW	B2.1	Combined sewer separation 1 (parallel foul sewer network)	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.1	Combined sewer separation 1 (parallel foul sewer network)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	Positive	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BECKTON STW	B2.6	Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water	Positive	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1
BECKTON STW	B2.6	Recreate historical rivers to convey surface water	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-2	-1
BECKTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1

BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	Positive	3	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B2.3	Disconnect existing surface water systems from combined sewers and discharge to watercourse	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	3	1	0

BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Positive	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	C7.0	Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW	C7.0	Transfer flows between catchments via new connections	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0

BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSSNESS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW	B2.1	Combined sewer separation 1 (parallel foul sewer network)	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B2.1	Combined sewer separation 1 (parallel foul sewer network)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	0
CROSSNESS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-1
CROSSNESS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
CROSSNESS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0

CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	2	1	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-2	-1
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	2	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0

CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	3	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B2.2	Combined sewer separation. Construct new surface water sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	0	3	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
DEEPHAMS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1
DEEPHAMS STW	B2.5	Combined sewer separation 3 Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures	Positive	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	0	3	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B2.5	Combined sewer separation 3 Convert existing combined sewers to fowl only and convey surface water on the surface using SuDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEEPHAMS STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
DEEPHAMS STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DEEPHAMS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-1
DEEPHAMS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	2	0
DEEPHAMS STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-1
HOGSMILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	2
HOGSMILL STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
HOGSMILL STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOGSMILL STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Positive	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOGSMILL STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Positive	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ01	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ02	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW RZ03	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2

HOGSMILL STW RZ04	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
HOGSMILL STW RZ04	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
LONG REACH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	2
LONG REACH STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
LONG REACH STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW	C6.0	Transfer flows between catchments via existing connections	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW	D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	3	1	2
LONG REACH STW	D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Adverse	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-3
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2

LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Positive	3	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	3	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ EAST	D5.0	Construct new/additional STWs	Adverse	-3	-2	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-3
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
LONG REACH STW RZ WEST	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW	B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	Positive	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	3	2	0
MOGDEN STW	B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-2	0
MOGDEN STW	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Positive	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MOGDEN STW	C1.0	Intelligent sewer network to control flows	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	2	0
MOGDEN STW	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-2	-1
MOGDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MOGDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-1	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW NORTH	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	Positive	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	B2.4	Deep tunnel(s) to connect surface water networks to major reuse or discharge location(s)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW NORTH	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW NORTH	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-Weald	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-Weald	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-Weald	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-Weald	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	1	0

MOGDEN STW-Weald	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-NE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-NE	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-NE	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-NE	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-NE	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW-South	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-South	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-South	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-South	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-South	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	1	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-South	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-South	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-South	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-South	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MOGDEN STW-South	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Positive	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	0	3	1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	B2.7	Use parks and urban spaces to store excess surface water during rainfall events (Daylight surface water systems through parks to create a water-based public amenity)	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
MOGDEN STW-WEST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	3	0	2	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
MOGDEN STW-WEST	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA01	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0

RIVERSIDE - RA01	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Positive	2	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA01	C4.0	Deep tank(s) and tunnel(s) to store combined sewage	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA02	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	3	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	0	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA02	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA02	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-1	-1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA03	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA04	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	0	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA05	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Positive	3	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	C3.1	Increased network capacity by installing larger sewers	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE - RA05	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE - RA05	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	0	0

RIVERSIDE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	0
RIVERSIDE STW	B1.1	Source control SUDS measures	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0
RIVERSIDE STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Positive	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	0
RIVERSIDE STW	B1.2	Targeted source control SuDS measures at major opportunity areas	Adverse	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1
RIVERSIDE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Positive	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
RIVERSIDE STW	B3.0	Property-level protection measures to prevent buildings from flooding	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Positive	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW	C5.0	Sewer lining to target infiltration hotspots	Adverse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	-2	0	-1	0

Appendix F. GSO Significance of Effect – Existing Sewage Treatment Works

GSOs coloured **red** in the table below identifies those that are not being taken forward Final Plan for the associated catchment but had previously been briefed. Remaining solutions have been taken forward into the Final Plan. Those GSOs coloured **green** identify GSOs that were not previously briefed in the associated catchment but have now been proposed in the Final Plan.

	DWMP Generic Sub-Option List		Score Category	Biodiversity		Population and Human health	Material Assets	Water		Soil	Air and Climate		Cultural heritage	Landscap e
Catchment	DWMP Generic Sub-Option ID	DWMP Generic Sub Option Title	Positive / Adverse	To protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological functions, capacity, and habitat connectivity within water company's operating area	To strengthen the connections between people and nature and realise the value of biodiversity	To improve human health and well-being of the area, improve access to recreation and the environment, and reduce inequalities	To reduce, and make more efficient, the domestic, industrial and commercial consumption of resources, minimise the generation of waste, encourage its re-use and eliminate waste sent to landfill	To maintain or improve the quality of rivers, lakes, groundwater, estuarine and coastal waterbodies	To reduce and manage flood risk	To protect and enhance geology, the quality and quantity of soils and promote a catchment-wide approach to land management	To reduce air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions	To adapt and improve resilience to the threats of climate change	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, the heritage assets therein and their setting	To protect, enhance the quality of, and improve access to designated and undesignated landscapes, townscapes and the countryside
ABBESS RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ABBESS RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
ABINGDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ABINGDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ALDERSHOT STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ALDERSHOT STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
AMPNEY ST PETER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
ANDOVERSFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ANDOVERSFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
APPLETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
APPLETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
ARBORFIELD STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ARBORFIELD STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Ascot STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ascot STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
ASH VALE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASH VALE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ASTON LE WALLS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
AYLESBURY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
AYLESBURY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BAMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BASINGSTOKE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

BASINGSTOKE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BECKLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BECKLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BECKTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
BECKTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	0
BEDDINGTON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
BEDDINGTON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BISHOPS STORTFORD STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BLEDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLEDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
BLETCHINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLETCHINGDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLOXHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BLUNSDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BLUNSDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BODDINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BORDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BORDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BRACKNELL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BRACKNELL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
BROADWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BROADWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
BUNTINGFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BUNTINGFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
BURFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
BURGHFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
BURGHFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
BURSTOW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
BURSTOW STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Byfield	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Byfield	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CADDINGTON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CADDINGTON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CAMBERLEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CAMBERLEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CASSINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

CHACOMBE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHACOMBE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHALGROVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
Charwelton STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Charwelton STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHERTSEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHIEVELEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHIEVELEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHILTON FOLIAT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
CHINNOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHINNOR STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CHIPPING NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHIPPING NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHIPPING WARDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHOBHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Cholsey STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cholsey STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CIRENCESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CIRENCESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CLANFIELD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
CLIFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CLIFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
COLGATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COLGATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2

COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
COTTERED STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
COTTERED STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CRANLEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
Crawley STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Crawley STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CRICKLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CRICKLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
CROPREDY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CROPREDY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CROSSNESS STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
CROSSNESS STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
Culham STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Culham STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
CULHAM STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
CULHAM STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
DORCHESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORCHESTER STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0	-1
DORKING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORKING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
DORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
DRAYTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
DRAYTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
EARLSWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EARLSWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
EAST GRAFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST GRAFTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	-2
EAST HYDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EAST HYDE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
EAST SHEFFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
EAST SHEFFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-2
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FARNBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
FARNHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FARNHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
FINSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

FINSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
FLEET STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FLEET STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FOREST HILL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
FYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
FYFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
GORING STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GORING STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
GREAT BEDWYN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREAT BEDWYN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
GREATWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GREATWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
GUILDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GUILDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HADDENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HADDENHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
HAMBLEDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HAMBLEDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
HAMBLEDEN STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	2
HAMBLEDEN STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
HANWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HANWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HARPENDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HARPENDEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HARTLEY WINTNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HIGHWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HIGHWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HOGSMILL STW	WC Hogsmill Pump	Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW	Positive	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	1	2
HOGSMILL STW	WC Hogsmill Pump	Major upgrade to inlet pumping station at Hogsmill STW	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
HOGSMILL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOGSMILL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HOLMWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOLMWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
HOOK NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HOOK NORTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

HORLEY (SURREY) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORLEY (SURREY) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
HUNGERFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
HUNGERFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
IRONSBOTTOM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
IRONSBOTTOM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
ISLIP STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ISLIP STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
IVER (NORTH) STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
KINGS SUTTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
KINGSCLERE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Kingston Bagpuize STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kingston Bagpuize STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
KINTBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
KINTBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
LEADEN RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LEADEN RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
LEATHERHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LEATHERHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LECHLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LECHLADE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
LITTLE COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE COMPTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
Little Hallingbury STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Little Hallingbury STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LITTLE MILTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0	0
Littleworth STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Littleworth STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LONG CRENDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
LONG REACH STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	3	2	2	3	3	2	0	0	3	1	2
LONG REACH STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
LONG REACH STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LONG REACH STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Longborough STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Longborough STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2

LUDGERSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
LUDGERSHALL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MAIDENHEAD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	WC - Grit removal and increased capacity at STW	Grit removal and increased capacity at STW	Positive	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW	WC - Grit removal and increased capacity at STW	Grit removal and increased capacity at STW	Adverse	-2	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-2	0	-1	-2
MAPLE LODGE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MAPLE LODGE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-2	0	0	0	0
MARKYATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARKYATE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
Marlborough STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Marlborough STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
MARSH GIBBON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MARSH GIBBON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLE BARTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MIDDLETON CHENEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Midgham STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Midgham STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
Mill Green STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mill Green STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
MOGDEN STW	WC Iver South	Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location	Positive	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW	WC Iver South	Iver South STW mixed liquors alternative discharge location	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOGDEN STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MOGDEN STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
Mollington STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
Mollington STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON PINKNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON PINKNEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
MORETON-IN-MARSH STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

NAGS HEAD LANE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
NAGS HEAD LANE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
NEWBURY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NEWBURY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
NORTHLEACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
NORTHLEACH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
OXFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
OXFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
PANGBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PANGBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
PANGBOURNE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PANGBOURNE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
PURTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
PURTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
RAMSBURY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
READING STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
READING STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
RIPLEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
RIPLEY STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
ROWSHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
ROWSHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
RYE MEADS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
RYE MEADS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	0
SELBORNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SELBORNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
Sevenhampton STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sevenhampton STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHABBINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHAMLEY GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
Shellingford STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Shellingford STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHOTTESWELL STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0

SHRIVENHAM STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHRIVENHAM STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
SHUTFORD STW	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
SILCHESTER STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SILCHESTER STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
SLOUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SLOUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	0	0	0
SONNING COMMON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SONNING COMMON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2
SOUTH LEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH LEIGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
SOUTH MORETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SOUTH MORETON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
STANDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANDON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANFORD IN THE VALE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANFORD RIVERS STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON HARCOURT STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STANTON ST JOHN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
STONE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
STONE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Sulhamstead STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sulhamstead STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
SULHAMSTEAD STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
SWINDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
SWINDON STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
TAKELEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TAKELEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TETSWORTH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
Thame STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

Thame STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
THAME STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
THAME STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1
THERFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THERFIELD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THEYDON BOIS STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORNWOOD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
THORPE MANDEVILLE STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
TRING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
TRING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-2
Tylers Lane (Bucklebury)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tylers Lane (Bucklebury)	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
UFFINGTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
UPPER HEYFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
WANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WANBOROUGH STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
Wantage STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wantage STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
WANTAGE STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Positive	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
WANTAGE STW WWNI	D4.1	Buy land and expand STW (Effluent and sludge treatment)	Adverse	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1
WESTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WEYBRIDGE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE RODING STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITE WALTHAM STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
WHITWELL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WHITWELL STW WWNI	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
WIDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WIDFORD STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINGRAVE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

WINTERBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WINTERBOURNE STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
WISLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WISLEY STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
WOODSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Positive	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
WOODSTOCK STW	D3.0	Replace/retrofit/expand existing primary/secondary treatment processes	Adverse	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0

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Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Programme Environmental Appraisal Report
Volume 3 Appendix G - All Catchment Proformas

Thames Water

April 2023



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This document has 719 pages including the cover.

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Appendix G. All Catchments (excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs)

This document presents all proformas for the All Catchments section i.e. excluding London Catchments, LRZ and existing STWs. These are environmental baseline proformas that cover the nine SEA topics. Also reported is the sensitivity assigned to the SEA topic based on the rules presented in Table 4-2 of the Main Report.

GSOs listed in the Catchment Proformas are those briefed for the catchment. Significance of effect for each GSO indicated has therefore been generated and are presented in Appendix E. Where no entry is made against the 'GSO Proposed' row, no GSO has been promoted for this location. They are, nevertheless, included here as they inform part of the environmental baseline gathering exercise. Please see Chapter 11 of the Environmental Report and Appendix E which highlights those GSOs promoted in the Final Plan.

1.2. ABBESS RODING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of ABBESS RODING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the ABBESS RODING STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ABBESS RODING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of ABBESS RODING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ABBESS RODING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Matching Green Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Edmund'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 46 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of ABBESS RODING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.3. ALDERMASTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Aldermaston Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woolhampton Reed Bed, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wasing Wood Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Decoy Pit , Pools & Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ALDERMASTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 11 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the ALDERMASTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ALDERMASTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet For Thatcham And Colthrop, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of ALDERMASTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ALDERMASTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Aldermaston Ce Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields Paices Wood Country Parkland, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 35 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ALDERMASTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.4. ABINGDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Abbey Fishponds, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cothill Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barrow Farm Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Culham Brake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dry Sandford Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sugworth, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hurst Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cothill, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of ABINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 178 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the ABINGDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 76 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 8 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 12 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 13 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 12 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	High

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ABINGDON STW catchment 81% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 19 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Larkhill Stream, Watercourses River Stert, Watercourses River Ock, Watercourses River Thames In Abingdon, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Ock From Tesco To St. Helen'S Wharf, Flood Warning Areas River Stert At Abingdon, Flood Warning Areas River Ock At Abingdon, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas River Stert In Abingdon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Abingdon Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of ABINGDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 11 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 40 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 19 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 11 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 29 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Thomas Reade Primary School Trinity Church Long Furlong Primary School None, Religious grounds	Medium

	Dunmore Primary School Rush Common School St Nicolas Church Of England Primary School Caldecott Primary School Thameside Primary School Sunningwell Church Of England Primary School Carswell Community Primary School St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School Abingdon Hospital None, Allotments Church Of St Mary Magdalene St Helen'S Church Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And St Edmund St Leonards Church All Saints Methodist Church St Peter'S Church None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Abbey Gardens, Public park None, Public park Jarn Wild Gardens, Public park Albert Park Southern Town Park Abingdon Marina Park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 137 Flood Warning Areas Contains 93 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 296 Listed Buildings Intersects 8 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.5. ALDERSHOT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR)	High

	Rowhill Copse, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Seale Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Eelmoor Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of ALDERSHOT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 108 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the ALDERSHOT STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 101 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 43 playing fields, 5 sports facilities, 0 golf courses, 15 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 19 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 19 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 10 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ALDERSHOT STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 12 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Blackwater River, Watercourses , Watercourses River Blackwater At Badshot Lea, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater At Aldershot And Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of ALDERSHOT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ALDERSHOT STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 14 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 14 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 47 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 22 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 0 golf course, 10 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 33 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Michael'S Church Of England (Controlled) Park Evangelical Church Junior School St Michael'S Church St Paul'S C Of E Infant St Paul'S Church School And Children'S Centre Church Of The Ascension, Walsh Church Of England Junior School The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Alderwood Infant School Saints Alderwood Junior School The Royal Garrison Church Of All Saints Park Primary School None, Playing fields St Michael'S Church Of England (Controlled) None, Sports facility Infant School Talavera Park St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School None, Public park Wellington Community Primary School St Micheal'S Gardens, Public park The Hive Primary School Redan Hill Gardens, Public park Walsh Memorial Church Of England Infant Aldershot Manor Park, Public park School Aldershot Green, Public park Talavera Junior School Princes Gardens, Public park Talavera Infant School Brickfields Park None, Allotments Lakeside Park St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 40 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of ALDERSHOT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.6. ALTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Itchen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Selborne Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ALTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 238 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the ALTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 60 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 18 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 6 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 10 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	High

	This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ALTON STW catchment 49% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Caker Stream, Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses River Wey At Alton, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Alton Area, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of ALTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of ALTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 10 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 35 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 9 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 1 golf course, 6 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 30 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Four Marks Church Of England Primary School Holy Rood Church Chawton Church Of England Primary School St Mary'S Catholic Church The Butts Primary School St Nicholas'S Church St Lawrence Church Of England Primary School St James'S Church Alton Infant School All Saints' Church Church Of The Good Shepherd Alton Abbey, Religious grounds	Medium

	Andrews' Endowed Church Of England Primary School Anstey Junior School Wootey Junior School, Wootey Infant School Alton Community Hospital None, Allotments St Peters Church All Saints Church St Lawrence'S Church	None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Alton Social Bowling Club None, Golf course None, Public park The Public Gardens, Public park Alton Flood Meadow, Public park Barley Fields, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 27 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 247 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 9 % of ALTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.7. AMPNEY ST PETER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 19 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 8 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Ampney Brook, Watercourses Ampney Brook From Ampney Crucis To Sheeppen Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Ampney Brook From Barnsley Wood To Sheeppen Bridge, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Its Small Tributaries From Calcutt To Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Ampney Crucis C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Meysey Hampton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Down Ampney Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Rood Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 156 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of AMPNEY ST PETER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.8. ANDOVERSFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Puckham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Coln, Watercourses River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 23 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Andoversford Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of ANDOVERSFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.9. APPLETON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs,	High

	Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Frilford Heath, Ponds And Fens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cothill Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dry Sandford Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Frilford Heath, Ponds And Fens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cothill Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dry Sandford Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Appleton Lower Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cumnor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barrow Farm Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hurst Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cothill, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of APPLETON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 165 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the APPLETON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 35 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of APPLETON STW catchment 26% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 13 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sandford Brook, Watercourses River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas River Ock At Longcot, Stanford In The Vale, Charney Bassett, Lyford And Garford, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of APPLETON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Marcham Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 2 % area of APPLETON STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 23 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill, National Nature Reserve Frilford Heath, Ponds And Fens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cothill Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dry Sandford Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 17 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Appleton Church Of England Primary School St Nicholas'S Church Cumnor Church Of England Primary School St Lawrence'S Church Dry Sandford Primary School None, Religious grounds Wootton St Peter'S Church Of England St Michael'S Church Primary School St Peter'S Church Marcham Church Of England Primary School St Helen'S Church None, Allotments None, Playing fields Marcham Priory, Religious grounds Frilford Heath Golf Club All Saints' Church None, Cemeteries	High
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 30 Flood Warning Areas Contains 46 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 138 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of APPLETON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.10. ARBORFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Longmoor Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Longmoor Bog, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Longmoor Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wellington College Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of ARBORFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 284 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the ARBORFIELD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 41 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 20 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ARBORFIELD STW catchment 68% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 13 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Blackwater At Eversley And Bramshill, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Emm Brook, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 39 % of ARBORFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ARBORFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 6 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 26 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Longmoor Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 17 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Coombes Ce Primary School None, Religious grounds Gorse Ride Infants' School St Bartholomew'S Church Gorse Ride Junior School centres St Sebastian'S Church Finchampstead Church Of England (Aided) None, Playing fields	Medium

	Primary School Nine Mile Ride Primary School St Sebastian'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School None, Allotments St James'S Church	None, Golf course Woodcray Manor Golf Club East Berks Golf Club California Country Park None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 45 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ARBORFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.11. ASCOT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	High

	Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of ASCOT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 449 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the ASCOT STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 95 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 27 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 20 golf courses, 13 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 13 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 12 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 12 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASCOT STW catchment 83% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Bull Brook, Watercourses Chertsey Bourne, Flood Alert Areas Cut, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 54 % of ASCOT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASCOT STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 8 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 53 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 16 golf course, 9 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 31 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table> <tr> <td>Holy Trinity C Of E Primary School</td> <td>None, Playing fields</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harmans Water Primary School</td> <td>Oareborough Play Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crown Wood Primary School,</td> <td>Bog Lane Play Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Francis Roman Catholic Primary School</td> <td>Calfridus Way Play Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School</td> <td>None, Sports facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cheapside Church Of England Primary School</td> <td>Royal Ascot Golf Club</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Ascot Village Primary School,</td> <td>Wentworth, Golf course</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heatherwood Hospital</td> <td>Swinley Forest Golf Club</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None, Allotments</td> <td>Sunningdale Ladies, Golf course</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td> <td>Blythewood, Public park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Souls' Church</td> <td>None, Public park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sacred Heart Church</td> <td>Windsor Great Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Saints' Church</td> <td>Allens Field, Public park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holy Trinity Church</td> <td>Savernake Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nettlecombe Play Area</td> <td>The Parks, Public park</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>None, Cemeteries</td> </tr> </table>	Holy Trinity C Of E Primary School	None, Playing fields	Harmans Water Primary School	Oareborough Play Area	Crown Wood Primary School,	Bog Lane Play Area	St Francis Roman Catholic Primary School	Calfridus Way Play Area	St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	None, Sports facility	Cheapside Church Of England Primary School	Royal Ascot Golf Club	South Ascot Village Primary School,	Wentworth, Golf course	Heatherwood Hospital	Swinley Forest Golf Club	None, Allotments	Sunningdale Ladies, Golf course	St Michael And All Angels Church	Blythewood, Public park	All Souls' Church	None, Public park	Sacred Heart Church	Windsor Great Park	All Saints' Church	Allens Field, Public park	Holy Trinity Church	Savernake Park	Nettlecombe Play Area	The Parks, Public park		None, Cemeteries	
Holy Trinity C Of E Primary School	None, Playing fields																																	
Harmans Water Primary School	Oareborough Play Area																																	
Crown Wood Primary School,	Bog Lane Play Area																																	
St Francis Roman Catholic Primary School	Calfridus Way Play Area																																	
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South Ascot Village Primary School,	Wentworth, Golf course																																	
Heatherwood Hospital	Swinley Forest Golf Club																																	
None, Allotments	Sunningdale Ladies, Golf course																																	
St Michael And All Angels Church	Blythewood, Public park																																	
All Souls' Church	None, Public park																																	
Sacred Heart Church	Windsor Great Park																																	
All Saints' Church	Allens Field, Public park																																	
Holy Trinity Church	Savernake Park																																	
Nettlecombe Play Area	The Parks, Public park																																	
	None, Cemeteries																																	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 18 Flood Alert Areas	Medium																																
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 50 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 5 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium																																

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASCOT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.12. ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wykery Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 36 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 8 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment 84% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Emm Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Wokingham Town Centre, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 21 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 5 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 12 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Teresa'S Catholic Academy, Schools and Education centres Wescott Infants School, Schools and Education centres All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres West End Junior School, Schools and Education centres Keep Hatch Primary School, Schools and Education centres Floreath Montague Park School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Diamond Jubilee Way Park Area, Playing fields None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 58 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.13. ASH VALE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Lakeside Park, Local Nature Reserve Snaky Lane, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Seale Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of ASH VALE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 150 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the ASH VALE STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	High

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 44 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 23 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 6 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 9 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASH VALE STW catchment 85% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Blackwater River, Watercourses Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses River Blackwater At Aldershot And Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 80 % of ASH VALE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASH VALE STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 5 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA)	Medium

	Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Holly Lodge Primary School, Schools and Education centres Shawfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ash Grange Children'S Centre And Primary School, Schools and Education centres Walsh Memorial Church Of England Infant School, Schools and Education centres Walsh Church Of England Junior School, Schools and Education centres South Farnborough Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Angels, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Lakeside Park, Public park Sandy Lane Nature Reserve, Public park None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 15 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASH VALE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.14. ASHAMPSTEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Clement'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 10 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.15. ASHFORD HILL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	High

	Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashford Hill, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of ASHFORD HILL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the ASHFORD HILL STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASHFORD HILL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of ASHFORD HILL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASHFORD HILL STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASHFORD HILL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.16. ASHTON KEYNES STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	High

	Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pike Corner, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Waterhay Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stoke Common Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Acres Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elmlea Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames, Watercourses River Thames From Somerford Keynes To Cricklade, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Ewen Down To And Including Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 22 % of ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Ashton Keynes Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints' Church, Religious grounds Holy Cross Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 12 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 44 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASHTON KEYNES STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.17. ASTON LE WALLS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 8 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ASTON LE WALLS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.18. AVON DASSETT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of AVON DASSETT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the AVON DASSETT STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of AVON DASSETT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 65 % of AVON DASSETT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of AVON DASSETT STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Joseph'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 25 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of AVON DASSETT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.19. AYLESBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bacombe And Coombe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bierton Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Weston Turville Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Bacombe Hill, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bacombe And Coombe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bierton Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Weston Turville Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Clinton Ragpits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pitstone Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bugle Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dancersend, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stone, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of AYLESBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 180 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the AYLESBURY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 191 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 22 allotments, 26 religious grounds, 88 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 6 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 37 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 33 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 30 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of AYLESBURY STW catchment 60% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 33 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Tring Bourne, Watercourses California Brook, Watercourses Bear Brook, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses River Thame, Watercourses Wendover Stream, Watercourses Bear Brook And Tributaries, From Broughton To Haydon Mill Farm In Coldharbour, Aylesbury, Flood Warning Areas Bear Brook And Tributaries, From Walton Court In The Ellen Road Area Down To St Marys School, Flood Warning Areas Bear Brook And Tributaries At Wendover And Weston Turville, Flood Warning Areas River Thame From Long Marston To Eythrope, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Bear Brook And Tributaries In The Aylesbury Area, Including Wendover And Weston Turville, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.							
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 88 % of AYLESBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium						
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Friarage Road Aqma, AQMA Stoke Road Aqma, AQMA Tring Road Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of AYLESBURY STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 34 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 30 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 121 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 22 religious grounds, 71 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 1 golf course, 5 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bacombe And Coombe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bierton Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Weston Turville Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 68 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Louis Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England School</td><td>London Road Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Bearbrook Combined School</td><td></td></tr></table>	St Louis Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments	St Mary'S Church Of England School	London Road Allotments	Bearbrook Combined School		High
St Louis Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments							
St Mary'S Church Of England School	London Road Allotments							
Bearbrook Combined School								

	Haydon Abbey School Buckingham Park Church Of England Primary School Oak Green School Ashmead Combined School Berryfields Church Of England Primary School Elmhurst School Thomas Hickman School Weston Turville Church Of England School St Edward'S Catholic Junior School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infant School Bierton Church Of England Combined School Broughton Junior School Broughton Community Infant School Bedgrove Infant School Bedgrove Junior School Stoke Mandeville Combined School William Harding Combined School Turnfurlong Junior School Wendover Church Of England Junior School Cheddington Combined School Marsworth Church Of England Infant School The John Hampden School Long Marston Voluntary Aided Church Of England Primary School Turnfurlong Infant School Aston Clinton School Whitchurch Combined School Halton Community Combined School The Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital Stoke Mandeville Hospital The Whiteleaf Centre, Hospitals	St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church The Church Of The Holy Spirit St James Church Weslyann Chapel Our Lady Of Lourdes Church Guardian Angel'S Roman Catholic Church Aylesbury Vale Community Church None, Religious grounds St John'S Church St Peter'S Church Weedon Methodist Church St Clare'S Roman Catholic Church St Anne'S Church Aston Clinton Baptist Church All Saint'S Church St Michael And All Angels Church All Saints' Church St Cross Church St Giles'S Church None, Playing fields Barley Fields Play Area Berryfields Green Play Area The Green, Playing fields Rainbow Play Area None, Sports facility Foxhills Indoor Bowls Club Aston Clinton Bowls Club None, Golf course None, Public park The Green, Public park Aston Clinton Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 531 Listed Buildings Intersects 7 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park		High

As a whole less than 1 % of AYLESBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.20. BAMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chimney Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chimney Meadows, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of BAMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BAMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BAMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Shill Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses	Medium

	Shill Brook At Carterton And Bampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Buscot Wick Down To Shifford, Flood Warning Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 74 % of BAMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BAMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Aston And Cote Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bampton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds Cote Baptist Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 24 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 110 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BAMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.21. BANBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Adderbury Lakes, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsehay Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BANBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 144 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BANBURY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 153 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 10 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 73 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 27 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 20 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 18 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 12 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BANBURY STW catchment 80% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook, Watercourses River Cherwell, Watercourses Oxford Canal, Watercourses Sor Brook At Bodicote And Adderbury And The Bloxham Brook, Flood Warning Areas Grimsbury Area Benefiting From Moorfield Brook Pumping Station, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell At Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Below Banbury To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium														
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of BANBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Cherwell District Council Air Quality Management Area (No. 1), AQMA Cherwell District Council Air Quality Management Area No. 2, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of BANBURY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 18 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 16 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 104 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 55 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 0 golf course, 24 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 43 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Dashwood Banbury Academy</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Bishop Loveday Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Leonard'S Church Grimsbury</td></tr><tr><td>The Grange School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harriers Ground Community Primary School</td><td>St Peter And St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Deddington Congregational Church</td></tr></table>	Dashwood Banbury Academy	None, Allotments	Bishop Loveday Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds	St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Leonard'S Church Grimsbury	The Grange School	St John The Baptist'S Church	St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Harriers Ground Community Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church		Deddington Congregational Church	High
Dashwood Banbury Academy	None, Allotments															
Bishop Loveday Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds															
St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Leonard'S Church Grimsbury															
The Grange School	St John The Baptist'S Church															
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church															
Harriers Ground Community Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church															
	Deddington Congregational Church															

	Deddington Church Of England Primary School William Morris County Primary School Orchard Fields Community School Christopher Rawlins Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School Hanwell Fields Community School Hardwick Primary School Hill View Primary School Queensway School St Leonard'S Church Of England Primary School Longford Park Primary School Foscote Private Hospital Horton General Hospital	St Joseph'S Church St John'S Church St Francis Church None, Playing fields Trinity Play Area None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Hanwell Fields, Public park Princess Diana Park The Green, Public park People'S Park, Public park Grimsbury Square Gardens, Public park Browning Road Park, Spiceball Country Park None, Cemeteries Deddington Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 13 Flood Warning Areas Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 506 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BANBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.22. BARFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BARFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BARFORD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BARFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Swere, Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 73 % of BARFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BARFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 44 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BARFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.23. BARKWAY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BARKWAY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the BARKWAY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BARKWAY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BARKWAY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BARKWAY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Barkway (Voluntary Aided) Church Of England First School None, Allotments St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 60 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BARKWAY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.24. BASINGSTOKE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Chineham Woods, Local Nature Reserve Daneshill Park Woods, Local Nature Reserve Popley Ponds, Local Nature Reserve The Mill Field, Local Nature Reserve Beggarwood Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mapledurwell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BASINGSTOKE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 437 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the BASINGSTOKE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 291 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 46 allotments, 14 religious grounds, 147 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 31 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 39 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 36 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 30 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BASINGSTOKE STW catchment 89% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Loddon, Watercourses Petty'S Brook, Watercourses Lyde River, Watercourses Pettys Brook At Chineham, Flood Warning Areas River Loddon At Old Basing, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Basingstoke And Buckskin Areas, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Sherborne St John Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Medium

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of BASINGSTOKE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																							
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BASINGSTOKE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 38 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 35 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 228 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 44 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 129 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 2 golf course, 31 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mapledurwell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 69 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Park View Infant And Junior Schools</td><td>Parklands Hospital, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Kempshott Infant School</td><td>The North Hampshire Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Castle Hill Infant School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Hatch Warren Junior School</td><td>Basingstoke Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hatch Warren Infant School</td><td>St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Winklebury Infants School</td><td>The Old Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Winklebury Junior School</td><td>St Thomas Of Canterbury Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Church Of The Good Shepherd,</td></tr><tr><td>Manor Field Junior School</td><td>St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Manor Field Infant School</td><td>St Gabriel'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Chalk Ridge Primary School</td><td>The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day</td></tr><tr><td>Kings Furlong Infant School And Nursery</td><td>Saints, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Kings Furlong Junior School</td><td>St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Kempshott Junior School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Castle Hill County Junior School</td><td>St Bede'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Chiltern Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Oakridge Junior School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Rucstall Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Old Basing Infant School</td><td>Basingstoke Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School</td><td>Weybrook Park Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Junior School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>South View Junior School</td><td>Hatch Warren Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Fairfields Primary School</td><td>Cowdery'S Downs, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Oakridge Infant School</td><td>Down Grange Meadow, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Merton Junior School</td><td>Stratton Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Merton Infant School</td><td>Eastrop Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Great Binfields Primary School</td><td>Chineham Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Marnel Community Junior School</td><td>Basingstoke Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Bede'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Binfields Woodland Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Marnel Community Infant School</td><td>Popley Community Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Four Lanes Community Junior School</td><td>Glebe Gardens, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Victory Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>War Memorial Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr></table>	Park View Infant And Junior Schools	Parklands Hospital, Hospitals	Kempshott Infant School	The North Hampshire Hospital	Castle Hill Infant School	None, Allotments	Hatch Warren Junior School	Basingstoke Baptist Church	Hatch Warren Infant School	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Winklebury Infants School	The Old Methodist Church	Winklebury Junior School	St Thomas Of Canterbury Church	St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of The Good Shepherd,	Manor Field Junior School	St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds	Manor Field Infant School	St Gabriel'S Church, Religious grounds	Chalk Ridge Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day	Kings Furlong Infant School And Nursery	Saints, Religious grounds	Kings Furlong Junior School	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Kempshott Junior School	None, Religious grounds	Castle Hill County Junior School	St Bede'S Church, Religious grounds	St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds	Chiltern Primary School	None, Playing fields	Oakridge Junior School	None, Sports facility	Rucstall Primary School	None, Golf course	Old Basing Infant School	Basingstoke Golf Club	St John'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Weybrook Park Golf Club	St Mary'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Junior School	None, Public park	South View Junior School	Hatch Warren Park, Public park	Fairfields Primary School	Cowdery'S Downs, Public park	Oakridge Infant School	Down Grange Meadow, Public park	Merton Junior School	Stratton Park, Public park	Merton Infant School	Eastrop Park, Public park	Great Binfields Primary School	Chineham Park, Public park	Marnel Community Junior School	Basingstoke Common, Public park	St Bede'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Binfields Woodland Park, Public park	Marnel Community Infant School	Popley Community Park, Public park	Four Lanes Community Junior School	Glebe Gardens, Public park		Victory Park, Public park		War Memorial Park, Public park		None, Cemeteries	Medium
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	None, Cemeteries																																																																							

	Four Lanes Infant School South View Infant And Nursery School Castle Hill Primary School	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 151 Listed Buildings Intersects 8 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BASINGSTOKE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.25. BAYDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BAYDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BAYDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BAYDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BAYDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BAYDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Baydon St Nicholas C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds Baydon Playground, Playing fields None, Playing fields The Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 6 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BAYDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.26. BECKLEY STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sidling'S Copse And College Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woodeaton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BECKLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BECKLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BECKLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BECKLEY STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sidling'S Copse And College Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woodeaton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Beckley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 26 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.27. BEENHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Old Copse, Beenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest King'S Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldermaston Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BEENHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the BEENHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEENHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BEENHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BEENHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Old Copse, Beenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Beenham Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 7 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BEENHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.28. BENSON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Ewelme Watercress Beds, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole less than 1% of BENSON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 28 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the BENSON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 37 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BENSON STW catchment 10% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames From Days Lock Down To South Stoke, Flood Warning Areas Ewelme Stream At Ewelme And Benson, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BENSON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BENSON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 19 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Crowmarsh Gifford Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Raf Benson Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ewelme Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Benson Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Helen'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Riverside Park, Public park Cow Common, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 173 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	High

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 18 % of BENSON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.29. BENTLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bentley Station Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 8 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bentley Station Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Greensand Hangers : Wyck To Wheatley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BENTLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 45 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BENTLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 18 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of BENTLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey, Watercourses , Watercourses Ryebridge Stream, Watercourses River Wey At Alton, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 66 % of BENTLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BENTLEY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bentley Station Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Binsted Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bentley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Holy Cross Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Contains 23 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 115 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 32 % of BENTLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.30. BERKHAMSTED STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ashridge Commons And Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ashridge Commons And Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Oddy Hill And Tring Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Little Heath Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldbury Nowers, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ivinghoe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pitstone Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Alpine Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BERKHAMSTED STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 153 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BERKHAMSTED STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	High

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 61 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 6 golf courses, 4 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 11 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BERKHAMSTED STW catchment 71% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 8 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Bulbourne, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses , Watercourses Rivers Gade And Bulbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of BERKHAMSTED STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No 3 (Northchurch), AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of BERKHAMSTED STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 11 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 38 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 3 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ashridge Commons And Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Within 200 meters, there are 33 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Potten End Church Of England First School, Schools and Education centres Victoria Church Of England Infant School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Bridgewater Middle School, Schools and Education centres St Thomas More Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Thomas Coram Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Greenway Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) First School, Schools and Education centres Aldbury Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Bartholomew'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) School, Schools and Education centres Westfield First School, Schools and Education centres Swing Gate First School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Religious grounds St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds The Moor Play Area, Playing fields None, Playing fields George Street Play Area, Playing fields Canal Fields Play Area, Playing fields Langley Meadow Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility Kitcheners Bowls Club, Sports facility None, Golf course Berkhamsted Golf Club, Golf course Millennium Garden, Public park Old Court Green, Public park The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 132 Listed Buildings Intersects 8 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	High

	Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 26 % of BERKHAMSTED STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.31. BIBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Winson Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BIBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 14 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the BIBURY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BIBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Coln, Watercourses River Coln From Fossebridge To Quennington, Flood Warning Areas River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 92 % of BIBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BIBURY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bibury Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Bibury Playground, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 92 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BIBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.32. BICESTER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ardley Trackways, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ardley Cutting And Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Bure Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ardley Trackways, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ardley Cutting And Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Arncott Bridge Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stratton Audley Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wendlebury Meads And Mansmoor Closes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Muswell Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitcross Green And Oriel Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BICESTER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 156 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the BICESTER STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 160 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 106 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 13 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 15 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 14 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BICESTER STW catchment 49% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 14 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Gagle Brook, Watercourses River Ray, Watercourses Langford Village And Other Areas Of Bicester On The Langford Brook, Flood Warning Areas River Ray From The Heath Bridge Area To And Including The Otmoor Basin, Flood Warning Areas Wendlebury Village On The Wendlebury Brook, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Langford And Wendlebury Brooks From Stratton Audley Down To Near Merton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 46 % of BICESTER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Air Quality Management Area No.4, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of BICESTER STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 14 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 13 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 112 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 10 Allotments, 9 religious grounds, 78 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 13 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ardley Trackways, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ardley Cutting And Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Arncott Bridge Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 29 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Five Acres Primary School None, Allotments Southwold School St Edburg'S Church	High

	Bure Park Primary School Glory Farm Primary School King'S Meadow Primary School Launton Church Of England Primary School Brookside Primary School St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School Longfields Primary School And Nursery St Edburg'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) School St Edburges Church Of England School Chesterton Ce Primary School/School House Langford Village Community School Bicester Community Hospital	St Mary And St Edburga'S Church St Peter'S Church St Giles'S Church St Mary'S Church None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Bure Park Nature, Public park Garth Park, Public park The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 16 Flood Warning Areas Contains 37 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 246 Listed Buildings Intersects 17 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BICESTER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.33. BILLINGBEAR STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BILLINGBEAR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BILLINGBEAR STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BILLINGBEAR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BILLINGBEAR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BILLINGBEAR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BILLINGBEAR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.34. BISHOPS STORTFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Flitch Way, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thorley Flood Pound, Site of Special Scientific Interest Little Hallingbury Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elsenham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest High Wood, Dunmow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sawbridgeworth Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 176 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 101 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 43 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 10 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 17 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 16 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 17 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment 57% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 10 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort, Watercourses , Watercourses Pincey Brook, Watercourses River Roding, Watercourses River Stort At Bishops Stortford, Flood Warning Areas Pincey Brook From Takeley To Harlow, Flood Alert Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land	Medium

	As a whole 90 % of BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Bishops Stortford Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 16 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 63 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 9 religious grounds, 32 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 6 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thorley Flood Pound, Site of Special Scientific Interest Little Hallingbury Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 35 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Thorn Grove Primary School, Schools and Education centres Manor Fields Primary School, Schools and Education centres Richard Whittington Primary School, Schools and Education centres Thorley Hill Primary School, Schools and Education centres Spellbrook Primary School, Schools and Education centres Birchanger Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Northgate Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints Church Of England Primary School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Roseacres Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Michael'S Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hillmead Primary School, Schools and Education centres Summercroft Primary School, Schools and Education centres Windhill Primary School, Schools and Education centres Takeley Primary School, Schools and Education centres Avanti Meadows Primary School, Schools and Education centres Herts And Essex Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Joseph'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Giles'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Bishop'S Stortford Bowling Club, Sports facility Bishop'S Stortford Golf Course, Golf course None, Public park Southern Parkland Country Park, Public park Red, White And Blue, Public park Castle Gardens, Public park Bat Willow Hurst Country Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 157 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BISHOPS STORTFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.35. BLACKBIRDS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bricket Wood Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Moor Mill Quarry, West, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BLACKBIRDS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BLACKBIRDS STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLACKBIRDS STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Colne At London Colney, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Colne And Radlett Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of BLACKBIRDS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BLACKBIRDS STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Fair Field Junior School, Schools and Education centres St John'S Church Of England Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Church Of St John, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Radlett Bowls Club, Sports facility	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 2 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BLACKBIRDS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.36. BLEDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bould Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	As a whole 0% of BLEDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the BLEDINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLEDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Westcote Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of BLEDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BLEDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bledington Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 55 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BLEDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.37. BLETCHINGDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kirtlington Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BLETCHINGDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 13 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kirtlington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bletchington Parochial Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bletchington Parochial C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course The Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 45 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BLECHINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.38. BLOXHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) The Slade, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hook Norton Cutting & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BLOXHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 37 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BLOXHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 22 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLOXHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 10 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Swere, Watercourses Sor Brook At Bodicote And Adderbury And The Bloxham Brook, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 58 % of BLOXHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BLOXHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 16 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bloxham Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Gile'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Laurence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 221 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of BLOXHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.39. BLUNSDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Haydon Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BLUNSDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 14 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the BLUNSDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLUNSDON STW catchment 59% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of BLUNSDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BLUNSDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrews Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of BLUNSDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.40. BODDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BODDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BODDINGTON STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BODDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BODDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BODDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Boddington Church Of England (Voluntary) School, Schools and Education centres None, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of BODDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.41. BORDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Shortheath Common, SSSI Devil's Punch Bowl, SSSI Bramshott And Ludshott Commons, SSSI Woolmer Forest, SSSI Broxhead And Kingsley Commons, SSSI Forest Mere, SSSI Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Deadwater Valley, Local Nature Reserve Shortheath Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Woolmer Forest, (SAC) East Hampshire Hangers, (SAC) Shortheath Common, (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, (SPA) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, (SPA) Within 2km there are 14 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shortheath Common, SSSI Wick Wood And Worldham Hangers, SSSI Bramshott And Ludshott Commons, SSSI Chapel Common, SSSI Broxhead And Kingsley Commons, SSSI Upper Greensand Hangers : Wyck To Devil's Punch Bowl, SSSI Wheatley, SSSI Woolmer Forest, SSSI Upper Greensand Hangers Forest Mere, SSSI : Empshott To Hawkley, SSSI Binswood, SSSI Coombe Wood And The Lythe, SSSI Stockstone Quarry, SSSI Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of BORDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 822 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the BORDON STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 129 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 allotments, 11 religious grounds, 47 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 12 golf courses, 28 public parks and 4 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 16 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 13 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BORDON STW catchment 38% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 19 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Holly Water, Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses , Watercourses Oakhanger Stream, Watercourses Dead Water, Watercourses Oxney Moss, Watercourses River Wey At Passfield Mill Business Park, Standford, Frensham And Millbridge, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 20 % of BORDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BORDON STW catchment. Intersects 18 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 11 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 78 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 11 religious grounds, 24 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 4 golf course, 28 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation Broxhead And Kingsley Commons, SSSI (SAC) Devil'S Punch Bowl, SSSI Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, SSSI Forest Mere, SSSI	Medium

	Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Shortheath Common, SSSI Bramshott And Ludshott Commons, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 43 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Matthew'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School Grayshott Ce Primary School Weyford Primary School And Nursery Liphook Junior School Liphook Infant School Beacon Hill Community Primary School St John'S Church Of England (Aided) Infant School Churcher'S College Junior School The Holme Primary School Woodlea Primary School The Royal Junior School Bordon Infant School Bordon Junior School Chase Community Hospital None, Allotments All Saint'S Church None, Religious grounds St John'S Church St Matthew'S Church St Joseph'S Church St Luke'S Church St Mary'S Church The Church Of The Immaculate Conception St Francis Church Parish Church Of All Saints Church Of The Sacred Heart None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Blackmoor Golf Course None, Golf course Hindhead Golf Course Liphook Golf Course Upper Green, Public park Kingsley Common, Public park Broxhead Common, Public park Redhearn Green, Public park Grovers Gardens, Public park None, Public park Radford Park Lowsley Farm, Public park None, Cemeteries Heatherley Wood Natural Burial Ground Whitehill Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 23 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 94 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 13 % of BORDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.42. BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Salmonsbury Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brassey Reserve And Windrush Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harford Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 98 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 25 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Windrush, Watercourses River Eye, Watercourses River Windrush At Bourton On The Water, Flood Warning Areas River Dikler Between Stow On The Wold And Bourton On The Water, Flood Warning	Medium

	Areas River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas River Dikler From Condicote To Little Rissington, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Sherborne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Rissington School, Schools and Education centres Bourton-On-The-Water Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Laurence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 341 Listed Buildings Intersects 11 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.43. BOURTON OXON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BOURTON OXON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the BOURTON OXON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BOURTON OXON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Wilts & Berks Canal, Watercourses River Cole, Watercourses River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of BOURTON OXON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BOURTON OXON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St James'S Church, Religious grounds , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Medium

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BOURTON OXON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.44. BOXFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Boxford Water Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Boxford Water Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Easton Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Winterbourne Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 2% of BOXFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 30 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the BOXFORD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BOXFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lambourn, Watercourses River Lambourn From Weston To Bagnor Including Boxford, Flood Warning Areas River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 46 % of BOXFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BOXFORD STW catchment. Intersects 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Boxford Water Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 15 Flood Warning Areas Contains 42 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 33 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BOXFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.45. BRACKNELL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wykery Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 8 Locally designated sites (LNR) Farley Copse, Local Nature Reserve Englemere Pond, Local Nature Reserve Jock'S Copse, Local Nature Reserve Piggy Wood, Local Nature Reserve Tinkers Copse, Local Nature Reserve Temple Copse, Local Nature Reserve Whitegrove Copse, Local Nature Reserve Hayley Green Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wykery Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chawridge Bourne, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BRACKNELL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 542 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the BRACKNELL STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 199 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 19 religious grounds, 90 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 36 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 27 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 26 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 23 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRACKNELL STW catchment 82% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 24 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Bull Brook, Watercourses The Cut, Watercourses Blackmoor Stream, Watercourses Cut At Ryehurst Lane, Westley Mill And Paley Street, Flood Warning Areas Cut From Three Legged Cross To Binfield Manor, Flood Warning Areas Cut, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of BRACKNELL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	High

	Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Area 1: The Bagshot Road (A322) Horse And Groom Roundabout Downshire Way Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of BRACKNELL STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 23 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 23 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 140 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 12 Allotments, 17 religious grounds, 70 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 4 golf course, 31 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wykery Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 95 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>South Road Allotments</td><td>Great Hollands Bowls Club</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wooden Hill Primary And Nursery School</td><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Bracknell Bowling And Social Club</td></tr> <tr> <td>Warfield Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Windlesham Road Allotments</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Harmans Water Primary School</td><td>Anneforde Place Allotments</td><td>Easthampstead Park, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Holly Spring Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Wilders Close Allotments, The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints</td><td>Jennett'S Hill, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sandy Lane Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td><td>Farley Copse, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Holly Spring Junior School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td><td>Tarman'S Copse, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Whitegrove Primary School</td><td>St Mary Magdalen And</td><td>Wykery Copse, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Winkfield St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Michael'S Church</td><td>Harrier Green, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ascot Heath Church Of England Junior 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Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium																																																																																																												

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 140 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BRACKNELL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.46. BRAMFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BRAMFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BRAMFIELD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRAMFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BRAMFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BRAMFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 8 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BRAMFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.47. BRAUGHING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Great Hornead Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BRAUGHING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BRAUGHING STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRAUGHING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Quin, Watercourses River Quin At Braughing, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BRAUGHING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BRAUGHING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hormead Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Jenyns First School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds	Medium

	St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 126 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BRAUGHING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.48. BRICKENDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods North, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Wood South, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broxbourne Woods, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of BRICKENDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 11 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BRICKENDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRICKENDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BRICKENDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BRICKENDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods North, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Chapel Of The Holy Cross And St Alban, Religious grounds , Playing fields Brickendon Grange Golf Club, Golf course Well Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 9 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BRICKENDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.49. BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Briff Lane Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest King'S Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 36 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Pang, Watercourses River Pang At Bucklebury, Flood Warning Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 31 % of BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Briff Lane Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bucklebury Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments All Saints Church And Centre, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Bucklebury Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 93 % of BRIFF LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.50. BROAD HINTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BROAD HINTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BROAD HINTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BROAD HINTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BROAD HINTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BROAD HINTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Broad Hinton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Church Of St Peter Ad Vincula, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BROAD HINTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.51. BROADWELL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BROADWELL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 45 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BROADWELL STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 23 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 6 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BROADWELL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dikler, Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas River Dikler From Condicote To Little Rissington, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of BROADWELL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BROADWELL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 17 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 6 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Swell Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stow-On-The-Wold Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of The Holy Ascension, Religious grounds St Edward'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 12 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 233 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 89 % of BROADWELL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.52. BROUGHTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BROUGHTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 57 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BROUGHTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 20 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BROUGHTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 10 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook, Watercourses Sor Brook At Bodicote And Adderbury And The Bloxham Brook, Flood Warning Areas Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 86 % of BROUGHTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BROUGHTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 10 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wroxton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bishop Carpenter Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 145 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BROUGHTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.53. BUCKLAND STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chimney Meadows, National Nature Reserve Chimney Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Buckland Warren, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BUCKLAND STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the BUCKLAND STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BUCKLAND STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Wadley Stream, Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BUCKLAND STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BUCKLAND STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chimney Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Buckland Warren, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chimney Meadows, National Nature Reserve Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Buckland Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St George'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Medium

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 41 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BUCKLAND STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.54. BUNTINGFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BUNTINGFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 29 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BUNTINGFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 23 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BUNTINGFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Rib, Watercourses The Bourne, Watercourses River Rib At Buntingford To Barwick, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BUNTINGFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BUNTINGFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Millfield First And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Edwinstree Church Of England Middle School, Schools and Education centres Layston Church Of England First School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Layston Court Gardens, Public park	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 148 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BUNTINGFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.55. BURFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BURFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 13 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the BURFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	High

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 13 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BURFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Windrush, Watercourses River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of BURFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BURFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Burford Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John Fisher And St Thomas More Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	St James Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 259 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 79 % of BURFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.56. BURGHFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BURGHFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 67 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the BURGHFIELD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 18 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BURGHFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Clayhill Brook, Watercourses River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 88 % of BURGHFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BURGHFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Burghfield St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Sulhamstead And Ufton Nerve Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Mrs Bland'S Infant School, Schools and Education centres Garland Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Oswald'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 21 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 9 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BURGHFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.57. BURSTOW STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ashdown Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ashdown Forest, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hedgecourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of BURSTOW STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 169 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the BURSTOW STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 34 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BURSTOW STW catchment 28% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Burstow Stream, Watercourses , Watercourses Burstow Stream At East And North Horley, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 42 % of BURSTOW STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular	Medium

	have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BURSTOW STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 18 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Burstow Primary School, Schools and Education centres Trinity Oaks C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Langshott Infant School, Schools and Education centres Yattendon School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Ebenezer Chapel, Religious grounds St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 24 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 19 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BURSTOW STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.58. BUSCOT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BUSCOT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BUSCOT STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BUSCOT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames From Buscot Wick Down To Shifford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 69 % of BUSCOT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BUSCOT STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BUSCOT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.59. BYFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BYFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the BYFIELD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BYFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell, Watercourses , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BYFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BYFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Byfield School, Schools and Education centres Woodford Halse Church Of England Academy, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Cross Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 48 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of BYFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.60. CADDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CADDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 13 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CADDINGTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CADDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CADDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CADDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Slip End Lower School, Schools and Education centres Caddington Village School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 3 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	High

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of CADDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.61. CAMBERLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Basingstoke Canal, SSSI Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, SSSI Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI Ash To Brookwood Heaths, SSSI Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, SSSI Blackwater Valley, SSSI Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, SSSI Eelmoor Marsh, SSSI Bourley And Long Valley, SSSI Fleet Pond, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of CAMBERLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 489 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the CAMBERLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 209 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 allotments, 19 religious grounds, 84 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 22 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 45 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 44 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 20 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CAMBERLEY STW catchment 97% is classified as urban.	High																
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 22 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Cove Brook At Farnborough, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Cove Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Blackwater River, Watercourses</td><td>River Blackwater At Camberley And</td></tr><tr><td>Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses</td><td>Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Hawley Lake Stream, Watercourses</td><td>River Blackwater At Aldershot And</td></tr><tr><td>Wish Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Cove Brook At West Heath, Farnborough, Flood</td><td>River Blackwater And The Cove Brook,</td></tr><tr><td>Warning Areas</td><td>Flood Alert Areas</td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	, Watercourses	Cove Brook At Farnborough, Flood	Cove Brook, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Blackwater River, Watercourses	River Blackwater At Camberley And	Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses	Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas	Hawley Lake Stream, Watercourses	River Blackwater At Aldershot And	Wish Stream, Watercourses	Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas	Cove Brook At West Heath, Farnborough, Flood	River Blackwater And The Cove Brook,	Warning Areas	Flood Alert Areas	Medium
, Watercourses	Cove Brook At Farnborough, Flood																	
Cove Brook, Watercourses	Warning Areas																	
Blackwater River, Watercourses	River Blackwater At Camberley And																	
Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses	Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas																	
Hawley Lake Stream, Watercourses	River Blackwater At Aldershot And																	
Wish Stream, Watercourses	Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas																	
Cove Brook At West Heath, Farnborough, Flood	River Blackwater And The Cove Brook,																	
Warning Areas	Flood Alert Areas																	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 83 % of CAMBERLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low																
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Surrey Heath Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of CAMBERLEY STW catchment. Intersects 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 41 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 40 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 144 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 18 religious grounds, 73 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 7 golf course, 18 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC)</td><td>Ash To Brookwood Heaths, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA)</td><td>Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Basingstoke Canal, SSSI</td><td>Blackwater Valley, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI</td><td>Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI</td><td>Eelmoor Marsh, SSSI</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 89 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC)	Ash To Brookwood Heaths, SSSI	Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA)	Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, SSSI	Basingstoke Canal, SSSI	Blackwater Valley, SSSI	Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI	Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, SSSI	Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI	Eelmoor Marsh, SSSI	High						
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC)	Ash To Brookwood Heaths, SSSI																	
Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA)	Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, SSSI																	
Basingstoke Canal, SSSI	Blackwater Valley, SSSI																	
Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI	Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, SSSI																	
Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI	Eelmoor Marsh, SSSI																	

	Prior Heath Infant School Cherrywood Community Primary School Samuel Cody Primary School Cove Infants School Manor Infant School Manor Junior School Heather Ridge Infant School Ravenscote Community Junior School Cove Junior School Manor Junior School Henry Tyndale School Early Years Southwood Infants School Tower Hill Primary School South Camberley Primary And Nursery School Fernhill Primary School Farnborough Grange Nursery Infant Community School Grange Community Junior School Pinewood Infant School Guillemont Junior School St Augustine'S Catholic School Sandringham School St Bernadette'S Catholic Primary School Mytchett Primary School Crawley Ridge Junior School Cordwalles Junior School Pine Ridge Infant And Nursery School St Peter'S Church Of England (Aided) Junior School St Mark'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School Bright Sparks Montessori School Lakeside Nursery And Primary School	Cross Farm Infant School Frimley Church Of England Junior School The Grove Primary School St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School South Farnborough Infants School South Farnborough Junior School North Farnborough Infants School Lorraine School Parsonage Farm Nursery And Infant School Hawley Primary School Holly Lodge Primary School Frimley Park Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Horn Road Allotments, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds Garrison Church Of St Barbara, Religious grounds St Michael'S Abbey Church, Religious grounds Crawley Ridge Infant School/Crawley Ridge Nursery St Christopher'S Church The Old Parish Church Our Lady Of Lourdes Church Church Of Our Lady Frimley Baptist Church St Paul'S Church	Church Of St Peter And St John All Saints Church St Tarcisius Church None, Religious grounds High Cross Church St Peter'S Church None, Playing fields Southcote Park Playground Burrell Road Playground None, Sports facility Cove Bowling Club, Sports facility Farnborough Gate Bowling Club, Sports facility Camberley Heath Golf Course None, Golf course Pine Ridge Golf Centre, Golf course Frimley Green, Public park Birchwood Reserve, Public park Pinewood Park, Public park None, Public park Barossa Common, Public park Cove Brook, Public park Southwood Country Park Queen Elizabeth Park, Public park Hawley Community Gardens, Public park Southcote Park, Public park Crabtree Park, Public park Tomlin'S Pond, Public park Warren Wood, Public park Watchetts Lakes, Public park Napier Gardens, Public park Sandy Lane Nature Reserve, Public park Bramshot Farm Country Park, Public park Ship Lane Cemetery Victoria Road Cemetery None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 11 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 12 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 70 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best			Low

	practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CAMBERLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.62. CARTERTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Alvescot Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CARTERTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 43 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CARTERTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 51 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 21 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 5 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CARTERTON STW catchment 71% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Shill Brook, Watercourses Shill Brook At Carterton And Bampton, Flood Warning Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of CARTERTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CARTERTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 28 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Alvescot Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Peter'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Infants School, Schools and Education centres Gateway Primary School, Schools and Education centres Edith Moorhouse Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Carterton Primary School, Schools and Education centres St John The Evangelist Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments The Church Of The Holy Rood, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of St Christopher, Religious grounds St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Queen Mother'S Garden, Public park None, Public park Kilkenny Lane Country Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 7 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 24 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 82 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CARTERTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.63. CASSINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushy Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cassington Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pixey And Yarnton Meads, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wytham Ditches And Flushes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wytham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CASSINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 16 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CASSINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 41 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CASSINGTON STW catchment 57% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Chil Brook, Watercourses River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas River Evenlode At Eynsham Mill Down To And Including Cassington Mill Near Cassington, Flood Warning Areas River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 97 % of CASSINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CASSINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 26 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Rushy Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 16 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) North Kidlington Primary School, Schools and Education centres West Kidlington Primary And Nursery Schools, Schools and Education centres St Thomas More Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Eynsham Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Edward Field Primary And Nursery Schools, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Johns Hall, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Philip'S Priory, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries Kidlington Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 14 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 112 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CASSINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.64. CHACOMBE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHACOMBE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CHACOMBE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHACOMBE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHACOMBE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHACOMBE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chacombe Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHACOMBE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.65. CHADLINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHADLINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHADLINGTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHADLINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 75 % of CHADLINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHADLINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chadlington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds , Religious grounds , Playing fields , Sports facility , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 23 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

	Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHADLINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.66. CHALGROVE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHALGROVE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHALGROVE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHALGROVE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Chalgrove Brook At Chalgrove And Stadhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 21 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 20 % of CHALGROVE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHALGROVE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chalgrove Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 32 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHALGROVE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.67. CHALTON (AW) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Galley And Warden Hills SSSI, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Galley And Warden Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Smithcombe, Sharpenhoe And Sundon Hills, Houghton Regis Marl Lakes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Scientific Interest Blow'S Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barton Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sundon Chalk Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fancott Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cowslip Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barton Hills, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of CHALTON (AW) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 44 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHALTON (AW) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 116 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 51 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 10 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 31 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 29 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	High

	This is also reflected in the designation of 7 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHALTON (AW) STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses Houghton Brook, Watercourses River Lee At Luton, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Luton, Harpenden And Wheathampstead, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of CHALTON (AW) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Luton Aqma No.1, AQMA Luton Aqma No.2, AQMA AQMA's constitute 1 % area of CHALTON (AW) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 18 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 16 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 62 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 9 religious grounds, 38 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 0 golf course, 7 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Galley And Warden Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Smithcombe, Sharpenhoe And Sundon Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 46 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Ferrars Infants School/The Ferrars Academy, Warden Hill Junior School, Schools and Schools and Education centres Education centres Cheynes Infant School, Schools and Warden Hill Infant School, Schools and Education centres Education centres Whitefield Primary School, Schools and Norton Road Primary School, Schools and Education centres Education centres	Medium

	Sundon Park Junior School, Schools and Education centres Bramingham Primary School, Schools and Education centres Chantry Primary School, Schools and Education centres Barnfield Moorlands Free School, Schools and Education centres St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hawthorn Park Primary School, Schools and Education centres Southfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres Leagrave Primary School, Schools and Education centres Beechwood Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Martin De Porres Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ferrars Junior School, Schools and Education centres Pirton Hill Primary School, Schools and Education centres Waulud Primary School, Schools and Education centres Downside Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Vale Academy And Nursery, Schools and Education centres The Meads Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Luton And Dunstable Hospital Nhs Foundation Trust, Hospitals Luton And Dunstable Hospital/St Mary'S Wing, Hospitals None, Allotments Limbury Leisure Gardens, Allotments St Margarets Church, Religious grounds St Luke'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Martin De Porres Church, Religious grounds St Hugh'S Church, Religious grounds Houghton Regis Baptist Church, Religious grounds Bramingham Park Church, Religious grounds St John'S Methodist Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Purley Centre Seniors Play Area, Playing fields Whitefields Play Area, Playing fields Berry Leys Play Area, Playing fields Addington Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility South Bedfordshire Golf Club, Golf course None, Public park Leagrave Common, Public park Houghton Hall Park, Public park Great Bramingham Park, Public park Sundon Hills Country Park, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 14 Flood Warning Areas Contains 17 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 7 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 2 % of CHALTON (AW) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.68. CHAPEL ROW STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites King'S Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Old Copse, Beenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHAPEL ROW STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 17 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the CHAPEL ROW STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHAPEL ROW STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Low

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 59 % of CHAPEL ROW STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHAPEL ROW STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHAPEL ROW STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.69. CHAPMORE END STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Downfield Pit, Westmill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHAPMORE END STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHAPMORE END STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHAPMORE END STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHAPMORE END STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHAPMORE END STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Tonwell St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHAPMORE END STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.70. CHARLBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ditchley Road Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Salt Way, Ditchley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Reed Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of CHARLBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 17 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CHARLBURY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHARLBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Evenlode, Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 90 % of CHARLBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHARLBURY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ditchley Road Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Charlbury Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 106 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHARLBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.71. CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wendlebury Meadows And Mansmoor Closes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitecross Green And Oriel Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Murcott Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ray From The Heath Bridge Area To And Including The Otmoor Basin, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 57 % of CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Charlton-On-Otmoor Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Swithun'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage	Low

	assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 36 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.72. CHARNEY BASSETT STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ock, Watercourses Land Brook, Watercourses River Ock At Longcot, Stanford In The Vale, Charney Bassett, Lyford And Garford, Flood Warning Areas River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 14 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHARNEY BASSETT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.73. CHARWELTON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHARWELTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHARWELTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following: 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHARWELTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell, Watercourses , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHARWELTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHARWELTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 9 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHARWELTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.74. CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment 92% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dogmersfield Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHATTER ALLEY (DOGMERSFIELD) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.75. CHERTSEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 5 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI Basingstoke Canal, SSSI Langham Pond, SSSI Chobham Common, SSSI Chobham Common, NNR Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Chertsey Meads, Local Nature Reserve Riverside Walk, Virginia Water, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Within 2km there are 13 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI Basingstoke Canal, SSSI Staines Moor, SSSI Chobham Common, SSSI Horsell Common, SSSI Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI	High

	Langham Pond, SSSI Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI Dumsey Meadow, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of CHERTSEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 780 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the CHERTSEY STW catchment area.	Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Chobham Common, NNR	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 207 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 17 allotments, 20 religious grounds, 67 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 24 golf courses, 31 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 36 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 34 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 40 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.		High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHERTSEY STW catchment 83% is classified as urban.		High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 39 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses The Bourne, Watercourses River Wey Navigation, Watercourses Rive Ditch, Watercourses River Thames At Hamm Court, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Runnymede Pleasure Grounds, Staines To Penton Hook, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The Addlestone Bourne At Addlestone, Flood Warning Areas Chertsey Bourne At Chertsey, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Chertsey, Flood Warning Areas Areas Of Chertsey Closest To The Chertsey Bourne, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Weybridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Laleham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Staines And Egham, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Littleton Lane, Shepperton Green To Shepperton Lock, Flood Warning Areas Addlestone Bourne At Woodham, Flood Warning Areas Chertsey Bourne At Thorpe Green, Flood Warning Areas Addlestone Bourne At Addlestone, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Shepperton To Molesey, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Chertsey Bourne, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In Egham, Flood Alert Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.		High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as		High

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 65 % of CHERTSEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																									
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: M25 Aqma, AQMA Addlestone Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of CHERTSEY STW catchment. Intersects 12 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 26 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 24 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 109 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 12 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 32 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 22 golf course, 23 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 13 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Chobham Common, NNR Within 200 meters, there are 68 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table> <tr> <td>School House/Christ Church, Church Of England (Aided) Infant School</td><td>Trumps Green Infant School</td><td>New Zealand Golf Club</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prycroft Grange Primary School</td><td>School Darley Dene Infant School</td><td>Wentworth, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Meadowcroft Community Infant School</td><td>Manorcroft Primary School</td><td>Queenwood, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>School Thorpe C Of E Primary School</td><td>Oaklands Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stepgates Community School</td><td>Hythe Primary School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Ann'S Heath Junior School</td><td>Thorpe Lea Primary School</td><td>Ongarhill Brick Field, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Grange Community Infant School</td><td>Laleham Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School</td><td>Kingthorpe Gardens, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>New Haw Community Junior School</td><td>School</td><td>Sawpit Green, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ottershaw C Of E Junior School</td><td>St Peter'S Hospital</td><td>Woodham Lodge Open Space</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ottershaw Church Of England Infants School</td><td>The Runnymede Hospital</td><td>Gogmore Farm Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ongar Place Infant School</td><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Cabrera Avenue Open Space</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Holy Family Catholic Primary School</td><td>Christ Church</td><td>Chertsey Meads, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sayes Court Junior School</td><td>Our Lady Of The Assumption</td><td>Homewood Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church</td><td>Windsor Great Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lyne And Long Cross Church Of England Infant School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td><td>Walnut Tree Gardens, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Cuthbert'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Holy Family Church</td><td>Hythe Park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>None, Religious grounds</td><td>Runnymede Pleasure Ground, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>St Mary'S Church</td><td>Victoria Gardens, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td><td>Lammas Park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>St John Of Rochester Roman Catholic Church</td><td>Franklands Park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>All Saints' Church</td><td>Englefield Green Cemetery</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>St Peter'S Church</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Sacred Heart Church</td><td></td></tr> </table>	School House/Christ Church, Church Of England (Aided) Infant School	Trumps Green Infant School	New Zealand Golf Club	Prycroft Grange Primary School	School Darley Dene Infant School	Wentworth, Golf course	Meadowcroft Community Infant School	Manorcroft Primary School	Queenwood, Golf course	St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School	School Thorpe C Of E Primary School	Oaklands Park	Stepgates Community School	Hythe Primary School	None, Public park	St Ann'S Heath Junior School	Thorpe Lea Primary School	Ongarhill Brick Field, Public park	The Grange Community Infant School	Laleham Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Kingthorpe Gardens, Public park	New Haw Community Junior School	School	Sawpit Green, Public park	Ottershaw C Of E Junior School	St Peter'S Hospital	Woodham Lodge Open Space	Ottershaw Church Of England Infants School	The Runnymede Hospital	Gogmore Farm Park	Ongar Place Infant School	None, Allotments	Cabrera Avenue Open Space	The Holy Family Catholic Primary School	Christ Church	Chertsey Meads, Public park	Sayes Court Junior School	Our Lady Of The Assumption	Homewood Park	St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Roman Catholic Church	Windsor Great Park	Lyne And Long Cross Church Of England Infant School	St Paul'S Church	Walnut Tree Gardens, Public park	St Cuthbert'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Holy Family Church	Hythe Park		None, Religious grounds	Runnymede Pleasure Ground, Public park		St Mary'S Church	Victoria Gardens, Public park		Holy Trinity Church	Lammas Park		St John Of Rochester Roman Catholic Church	Franklands Park		All Saints' Church	Englefield Green Cemetery		St John The Baptist'S Church			St Peter'S Church			Sacred Heart Church		High
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Sayes Court Junior School	Our Lady Of The Assumption	Homewood Park																																																																								
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Roman Catholic Church	Windsor Great Park																																																																								
Lyne And Long Cross Church Of England Infant School	St Paul'S Church	Walnut Tree Gardens, Public park																																																																								
St Cuthbert'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Holy Family Church	Hythe Park																																																																								
	None, Religious grounds	Runnymede Pleasure Ground, Public park																																																																								
	St Mary'S Church	Victoria Gardens, Public park																																																																								
	Holy Trinity Church	Lammas Park																																																																								
	St John Of Rochester Roman Catholic Church	Franklands Park																																																																								
	All Saints' Church	Englefield Green Cemetery																																																																								
	St John The Baptist'S Church																																																																									
	St Peter'S Church																																																																									
	Sacred Heart Church																																																																									

	St Jude'S Church Of England Junior School (Voluntary Aided) Englefield Green Infant School And Nursery	None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Egham And District Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Golf course	Chertsey Cemetery None, Cemeteries Addlestone Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 109 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 36 Flood Warning Areas Contains 39 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 252 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 7 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHERTSEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.			Low

1.76. CHESHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Captain'S Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Dancersend Waterworks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dancersend, Site of Special Scientific Interest Frogmore Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of CHESHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 242 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the CHESHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 80 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 13 religious grounds, 19 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 10 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 15 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHESHAM STW catchment 58% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Chess, Watercourses River Chess At Chenies, Flood Warning Areas River Chess At Chesham, Flood Warning Areas River Chess In The Chilterns And Three Rivers Districts, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In Chesham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of CHESHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Chesham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of CHESHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 15 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 54 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 Allotments, 11 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 3 golf course, 10 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 39 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hawridge And Cholesbury Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Our Lady'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Chesham Bois Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres Elangeni School, Schools and Education centres Chestnut Lane School, Schools and Education centres Chartridge Combined School, Schools and Education centres Ivingswood Academy, Schools and Education centres Brushwood Junior School, Schools and Education centres Newtown Infant School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Elmtree School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Ley Hill School, Schools and Education centres Waterside Primary Academy, Schools and Education centres Thomas Harding Junior School, Schools and Education centres Bovingdon Primary Academy, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Amersham Road Allotments, Allotments Church Of St Mary Magdalene, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Columba'S Church, Religious grounds Chesham Methodist Church, Religious grounds St George'S Church, Religious grounds Chesham Bois Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Hyde Lane Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility Chess Vale Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Cholesbury Common, Public park Meades Water Gardens, Public park Lowndes Park, Public park Bovingdon Green, Public park Chesham Moor, Public park Co-Op Field, Public park None, Cemeteries Chesham Bois Burial Ground, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 11 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 244 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 21 % of CHESHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.77. CHIEVELEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cold Ash Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Snelsmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHIEVELEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 65 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the CHIEVELEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHIEVELEY STW catchment 10% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of CHIEVELEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHIEVELEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cold Ash Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hermitage Primary School, Schools and Education centres Chieveley Primary School, Schools and Education centres Beedon C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Barnabas' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Pinewood Playground, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 11 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 42 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 33 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHIEVELEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.78. CHILTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHILTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHILTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Medium

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHILTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHILTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of CHILTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 19 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHILTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.79. CHILTON FOLIAT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet From Mildenhall To Just Above Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 93 % of CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chilton Foliat Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHILTON FOLIAT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.80. CHINNOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chinnor Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chinnor Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shirburn Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of CHINNOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 11 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CHINNOR STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 26 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHINNOR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 90 % of CHINNOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHINNOR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Mill Lane Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Aston Rowant Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 88 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHINNOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.81. CHIPPING NORTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Glyme Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sarsgrove Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cross Hands Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 43 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 27 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Chipping Norton Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 18 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Holy Trinity Roman Catholic School, Schools and Education centres Kingham Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Hospitals None, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 216 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 94 % of CHIPPING NORTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.82. CHIPPING WARDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Glyme Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chipping Warden School, Schools and Education centres Holy Trinity Roman Catholic School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary Magdalen'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 65 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of CHIPPING WARDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.83. CHOBHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Brentmoor Heath, Local Nature Reserve Bisley & West End Commons, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of CHOBHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 161 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CHOBHAM STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 58 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 28 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 12 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	High

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHOBHAM STW catchment 78% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 12 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Mill Bourne, Watercourses Hale Bourne, Watercourses The Bourne, Watercourses Trulley Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Clappers Brook, Watercourses Hale Bourne And Addlestone Bourne At Chobham, Flood Warning Areas Hale Bourne From The M3 To Clappers Lane, Flood Warning Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 22 % of CHOBHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHOBHAM STW catchment. Intersects 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 48 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf course, 28 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 17 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bisley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Lawrence C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields West End Bowls Club, Sports facility Chobham Golf Course, Golf course Windlemerre Golf Centre, Golf course Bisley Common, Public park Miles Green, Public park Burrow Hill Green, Public park Little Heath, Public park Bisley Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 77 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHOBHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.84. CHOLSEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CHOLSEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 85 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the CHOLSEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 35 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHOLSEY STW catchment 63% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Bradford'S Brook, Watercourses Mill Brook, Watercourses River Thames From Days Lock Down To South Stoke, Flood Warning Areas Mill Brook From The Hagbourne Mill Area To Winterbrook, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 83 % of CHOLSEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Wallingford Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 1 % area of CHOLSEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 6 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cholsey Primary School, Schools and Education centres St John'S Primary School, Schools and Education centres Fir Tree Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Nicholas C Of E Infants' School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Brightwell-Cum-Sotwell Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Wallingford Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St James' Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Agatha'S Church, Religious grounds St Marys, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Public park Kine Croft, Public park Riverside Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 226 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 6 % of CHOLSEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.85. CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Hanborough Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Hanborough Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sturt Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitehill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Common, Bottoms & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Court Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 77 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 25 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Glyme At Woodstock, Flood Warning Areas River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 78 % of CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 15 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Hanborough Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sturt Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) North Leigh Church Of England (Controlled) School, Schools and Education centres Freeland Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hanborough Manor Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Bladon Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Christ Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Martins Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Hanborough Bowling Club, Sports facility	Medium

	None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 92 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Blenheim Palace, World heritage sites	High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of CHURCH HANBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.86. CIRENCESTER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Kemble Railway Cuttings, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) City Bank, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cotswold Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kemble Railway Cuttings, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wildmoorway Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Clattinger Farm, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pike Corner, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Acres Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Waterhay Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elmlea Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of CIRENCESTER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 145 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CIRENCESTER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 95 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 23 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 27 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 14 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 11 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CIRENCESTER STW catchment 52% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 17 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Churn, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Daglingworth Stream, Watercourses River Churn At South Cerney, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Somerford Keynes To Cricklade, Flood Warning Areas River Churn At Cerney Wick, Flood Warning Areas River Churn From Baunton To Siddington Including Cirencester, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Ewen, Flood Warning Areas River Churn And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Ewen Down To And Including Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 92 % of CIRENCESTER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CIRENCESTER STW catchment. Intersects 12 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 10 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 60 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 20 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 15 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 10 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Kemble Railway Cuttings, Site of Special Scientific Interest</td><td>Powell'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stratton</td></tr><tr><td>Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest</td><td>Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Watermoor C Of E</td></tr><tr><td>Wildmoorway Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest</td><td>Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td></tr><tr><td>Within 200 meters, there are 26 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)</td><td>Cirencester Hospital, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Kemble Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>North Cerney Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>All Hallows' Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Ann Edwards Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Siddington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Watermoor Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>All Saints' Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Cirencester Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Chesterton Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Trinity Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cirencester Golf Course, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Home Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Neigh Bridge, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr></table>	Kemble Railway Cuttings, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Powell'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stratton	Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Watermoor C Of E	Wildmoorway Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Within 200 meters, there are 26 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Cirencester Hospital, Hospitals	Kemble Primary School, Schools and Education centres	None, Allotments	North Cerney Primary School, Schools and Education centres	All Hallows' Church, Religious grounds	Ann Edwards Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Siddington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds	Watermoor Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	All Saints' Church, Religious grounds	Cirencester Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	Chesterton Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds		Trinity Church, Religious grounds		None, Playing fields		None, Sports facility		Cirencester Golf Course, Golf course		None, Public park		Home Park, Public park		Neigh Bridge, Public park		None, Cemeteries	Medium
Kemble Railway Cuttings, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Powell'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stratton																																							
Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Watermoor C Of E																																							
Wildmoorway Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Primary School, Schools and Education centres																																							
Within 200 meters, there are 26 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Cirencester Hospital, Hospitals																																							
Kemble Primary School, Schools and Education centres	None, Allotments																																							
North Cerney Primary School, Schools and Education centres	All Hallows' Church, Religious grounds																																							
Ann Edwards Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds																																							
Siddington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds																																							
Watermoor Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	All Saints' Church, Religious grounds																																							
Cirencester Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds																																							
Chesterton Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds																																							
	Trinity Church, Religious grounds																																							
	None, Playing fields																																							
	None, Sports facility																																							
	Cirencester Golf Course, Golf course																																							
	None, Public park																																							
	Home Park, Public park																																							
	Neigh Bridge, Public park																																							
	None, Cemeteries																																							
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 6 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 13 Flood Warning Areas Contains 37 Flood Alert Areas	High																																						
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 477 Listed Buildings Intersects 37 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium																																						

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 9 % of CIRENCESTER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.87. CLANFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CLANFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CLANFIELD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CLANFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Clanfield Brook, Watercourses Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village, Flood Warning Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CLANFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CLANFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Clanfield Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Stephen'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 37 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CLANFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.88. CLAVERING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CLAVERING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 27 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CLAVERING STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 15 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CLAVERING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort, Watercourses River Stort At Clavering And Manuden, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CLAVERING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CLAVERING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Clavering Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary And St Clement'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds Langley Baptist Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Hill Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 110 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CLAVERING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.89. CLAYDON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CLAYDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CLAYDON STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CLAYDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Oxford Canal, Watercourses , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CLAYDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CLAYDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St James'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 10 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CLAYDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.90. CLIFTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bestmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CLIFTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CLIFTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CLIFTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Below Banbury To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 66 % of CLIFTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of CLIFTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CLIFTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.91. COMBE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Sturt Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Common, Bottoms & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitehill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Hanborough Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Court Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of COMBE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the COMBE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COMBE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of COMBE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COMBE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Combe Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds Combe Green, Public park	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 28 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of COMBE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.92. COLGATE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Buchan Hill Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of COLGATE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the COLGATE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COLGATE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of COLGATE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COLGATE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Colgate Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Saviour'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty High Weald, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of COLGATE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.93. COMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ashridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of COMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the COMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In West Ilsley, East Ilsley, Compton, Chilton And West Hagbourne, Flood Alert Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of COMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Compton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	St Mary And St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 12 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of COMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.94. COTTERED STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of COTTERED STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the COTTERED STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COTTERED STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of COTTERED STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COTTERED STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium

	St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of COTTERED STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.95. CRANLEIGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ebernoe Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) The Mens, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chiddingfold Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Smokejack Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	As a whole 0% of CRANLEIGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 215 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the CRANLEIGH STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 74 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 32 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CRANLEIGH STW catchment 60% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 12 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Wey And Arun Canal, Watercourses Cobbler'S Brook, Watercourses Coneyhurst Gill, Watercourses Thornhurst Brook, Watercourses Cranleigh Waters Near Cranleigh And Shamley Green, Flood Warning Areas Littlemead Brook At Cranleigh, Flood Warning Areas Loxwood, Brewhurst And Drungewick On The River Lox, Flood Warning Areas River Lox, Flood Alert Areas Cranleigh Waters, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 93 % of CRANLEIGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CRANLEIGH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 6 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 56 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf course, 32 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 20 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Nicolas Church Of England Junior School, Schools and Education centres Cranleigh Infant School, Schools and Education centres St Cuthbert Mayne Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Park Mead Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ewhurst Church Of England Infants School (Aided), Schools and Education centres Cranleigh Village Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Nicolas Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Cranleigh Common, Public park Dunsfold Common, Public park Dunsfold Green, Public park Parkhouse Green, Public park Ewhurst Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 8 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 104 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 6 % of CRANLEIGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.96. CRAWLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Turner'S Hill, SSSI Intersects 6 Locally designated sites (LNR) Grattons Park, Local Nature Reserve Willoughby Fields, Local Nature Reserve Tilgate Forest, Local Nature Reserve Waterlea Meadows, Local Nature Reserve Target Hill Park, Local Nature Reserve Broadfield Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Ashdown Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ashdown Forest, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Turner'S Hill, SSSI Wakehurst & Chiddingly Woods, SSSI Buchan Hill Ponds, SSSI Hedgecourt, SSSI House Copse, SSSI Glover'S Wood, SSSI Worth Forest, SSSI Cow Wood And Harry'S Wood, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of CRAWLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 691 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the CRAWLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 226 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 25 allotments, 29 religious grounds, 107 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 12 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 37 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 33 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 42 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CRAWLEY STW catchment 89% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the	Medium

	waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 9 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 31 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Gatwick Stream At South West Horley, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>River Mole, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Kits Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Gatwick Stream At Maidenbower And Crawley,</td></tr><tr><td>Copthorne Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Medway, Watercourses</td><td>River Mole At Charlwood And Hookwood, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Hyde Hill Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Gatwick Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Ifield Brook And The River Mole At Ifield And</td></tr><tr><td>Ifield Brook, Watercourses</td><td>The River Mole At Lowfield Heath, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Mans Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Broadfield Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream</td></tr><tr><td>Stanford Brook, Watercourses</td><td>And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tilgate Brook, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	, Watercourses	Gatwick Stream At South West Horley, Flood	River Mole, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Kits Brook, Watercourses	Gatwick Stream At Maidenbower And Crawley,	Copthorne Brook, Watercourses	Flood Warning Areas	River Medway, Watercourses	River Mole At Charlwood And Hookwood, Flood	Hyde Hill Brook, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Gatwick Stream, Watercourses	Ifield Brook And The River Mole At Ifield And	Ifield Brook, Watercourses	The River Mole At Lowfield Heath, Flood	Mans Brook, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Broadfield Brook, Watercourses	Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream	Stanford Brook, Watercourses	And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas	Tilgate Brook, Flood Warning Areas				
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Kits Brook, Watercourses	Gatwick Stream At Maidenbower And Crawley,																											
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Stanford Brook, Watercourses	And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas																											
Tilgate Brook, Flood Warning Areas																												
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 67 % of CRAWLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																										
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hazelwick Air Quality Management Area, AQMA AQMAs constitute 2 % area of CRAWLEY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 33 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 31 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 162 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 23 Allotments, 27 religious grounds, 94 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 7 golf course, 5 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Turner'S Hill, SSSI Buchan Hill Ponds, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 81 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>The Mill Primary School</td><td>St Alban'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Gossops Green Community Primary</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Waterfield Primary School</td><td>St Nicholas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hilltop Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Southgate Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Bewbush Academy</td><td>Green Fields Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Maidenbower Infant School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Desmond Anderson Primary School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>Seymour Primary School</td><td>Trinity Congregational Church</td></tr><tr><td>Manor Green Primary School</td><td>St Margaret'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Broadfield East Junior School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Queen Of</td></tr><tr><td>West Green Primary School</td><td>Heaven</td></tr></table>	The Mill Primary School	St Alban'S Church	Gossops Green Community Primary	St Peter'S Church	St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Waterfield Primary School	St Nicholas Church	Hilltop Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Southgate Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	The Bewbush Academy	Green Fields Baptist Church	Maidenbower Infant School	St John'S Church	Desmond Anderson Primary School	St Michael And All Angels Church	Seymour Primary School	Trinity Congregational Church	Manor Green Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	Broadfield East Junior School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Queen Of	West Green Primary School	Heaven	High
The Mill Primary School	St Alban'S Church																											
Gossops Green Community Primary	St Peter'S Church																											
St Francis Of Assisi Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds																											
Waterfield Primary School	St Nicholas Church																											
Hilltop Primary School	St Mary'S Church																											
Southgate Primary School	Holy Trinity Church																											
The Bewbush Academy	Green Fields Baptist Church																											
Maidenbower Infant School	St John'S Church																											
Desmond Anderson Primary School	St Michael And All Angels Church																											
Seymour Primary School	Trinity Congregational Church																											
Manor Green Primary School	St Margaret'S Church																											
Broadfield East Junior School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Queen Of																											
West Green Primary School	Heaven																											

	Northgate Primary School Pound Hill Infant School Pound Hill Junior School Milton Mount Primary School St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School Three Bridges First School Three Bridges Junior School The Oaks Primary School Langley Green Primary School Our Lady Queen Of Heaven Roman Catholic Primary School St Margaret'S Church Of England Primary School The Brook School Broadfield East Infant School And Nursery Fairway Infant School Turners Hill Church Of England Primary School Crawley Down Village C Of E School Maidenbower Junior School Copthorne Church Of England Junior School Forge Wood Primary School Crawley Hospital Langley Green Hospital Spire Gatwick Park Hospital None, Allotments St Barnabas Church St Edward Confessor Church The Shared Church Of Christ The Lord	Siri Guru Singh Sabha Gurdwara, Religious grounds Church Of St Leonard All Saints Church St Paul'S Methodist Church New Life Church St Elizabeth'S Church St Richard'S Church Roman Catholic Church Of St Francis And St Anthony, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church St Leonard'S Church None, Playing fields Millpond Adventure Playground Ditchling Hill Play Area The Grattons Bowls Club None, Sports facility Popes Mead Bowling Club None, Golf course Copthorne Golf Club Cottesmore Golf Club Tilgate Forest Golf Course Grattons Park Milton Mount Gardens, Public park Tilgate Park Goff'S Park None, Public park Riverside Garden Park Buchan Country Park Surrey And Sussex Crematorium And Garden Of Remembrance, Public park Little Trees Cemetery Snell Hatch Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 23 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 127 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty High Weald, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park		High

As a whole 1 % of CRAWLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.97. CRICKLADE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elmlea Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Waterhay Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of CRICKLADE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 14 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CRICKLADE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CRICKLADE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Thames From Somerford Keynes To Cricklade, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Ewen Down To And Including Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Tributaries On The Upper River Thames Above Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CRICKLADE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CRICKLADE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) North Meadow, Cricklade, National Nature Reserve Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Sampson'S CoFe Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Sampson'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 110 Listed Buildings Intersects 9 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CRICKLADE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.98. CRONDALL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CRONDALL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the CRONDALL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CRONDALL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Hart, Watercourses Groundwater Flooding In The Crondall Area, Flood Alert Areas River Whitewater And River Hart, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of CRONDALL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of CRONDALL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Crondall Primary School, Schools and Education centres Spire Clare Park Hospital, Hospitals All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Medium

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 69 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CRONDALL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.99. CROPREDY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CROPREDY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CROPREDY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Medium

	11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROPREDY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Oxford Canal, Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of CROPREDY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CROPREDY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cropredy Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 47 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROPREDY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.100. CROUGHTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CROUGHTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CROUGHTON STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROUGHTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 45 % of CROUGHTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CROUGHTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Croughton All Saints Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Croughton American Elementary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 6 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROUGHTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.101. CUDDSDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of CUDDSDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 14 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the CUDDSDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CUDDSDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 95 % of CUDDSDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of CUDDSDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 25 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CUDDSDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.102. CUDDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CUDDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CUDDINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CUDDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames, Watercourses River Thames From Below Eythrope To Chiselhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of CUDDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CUDDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cuddington And Dinton Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Nicholas' Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 87 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CUDDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.103. CULHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Culham Brake, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CULHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 23 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CULHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CULHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses River Thames At Culham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Clifton Hampden, Dorchester And Little Wittenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of CULHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CULHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 11 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Culham Parochial C Of E School, Schools and Education centres Clifton Hampden C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Abbey Woods Academy, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments The Church Of Mary And St Berin, Religious grounds St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 15 Flood Warning Areas Contains 71 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CULHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.104. CULWORTH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Upper Cherwell At Trafford House, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of CULWORTH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the CULWORTH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CULWORTH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CULWORTH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CULWORTH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Culworth Church Of England Academy, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 52 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CULWORTH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.105. DAGNALL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Dunstable And Whipsnade Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashridge Commons And Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ivinghoe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of DAGNALL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the DAGNALL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DAGNALL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 88 % of DAGNALL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DAGNALL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dagnall School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of DAGNALL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.106. DANE END STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of DANE END STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the DANE END STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DANE END STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Dane End Tributary, Watercourses The Old Bourne, Watercourses , Watercourses Dane End Tributary At Dane End, Flood Warning Areas River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of DANE END STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DANE END STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Little Munden Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields Whitehill Golf Centre, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 23 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DANE END STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.107. DIDCOT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Mowbray Fields, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Aston Upthorpe Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of DIDCOT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 162 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the DIDCOT STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 105 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 allotments, 14 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 13 public parks and 8 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 16 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DIDCOT STW catchment 58% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Mill Brook, Watercourses Moor Ditch, Watercourses , Watercourses Hakka'S Brook, Watercourses River Thames At Clifton Hampden, Dorchester And Little Wittenham, Flood Warning Areas Ginge Brook Between Steventon And Sutton Courtenay, Including Milton And Drayton Mill Areas, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Ginge Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 77 % of DIDCOT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DIDCOT STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 13 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 12 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 70 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 Allotments, 12 religious grounds, 26 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 1 golf course, 13 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 32 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Northbourne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Blewbury Endowed Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ladygrove Park Primary School, Schools and Education centres Willowcroft Community School, Schools and Education centres Hagbourne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Didcot Manor Infants School, Schools and Education centres Manor School, Schools and Education centres Harwell Primary School, Schools and Education centres Milton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium

	Stephen Freeman Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Chilton County Primary School, Schools and Education centres Gems Didcot Primary Academy, Schools and Education centres Aureus Primary School, Schools and Education centres Didcot Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of The English Martyrs, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Smallbone Recreation Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 8 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 17 Flood Warning Areas Contains 124 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 237 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 28 % of DIDCOT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.108. DORCHESTER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of DORCHESTER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 19 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the DORCHESTER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DORCHESTER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame At Dorchester, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Days Lock Down To South Stoke, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 26 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	High

	Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 84 % of DORCHESTER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DORCHESTER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Laurence Church Of England (Aided) School, Schools and Education centres Dorchester St Birinus Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Birinus Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds The Abbey Church Of St Peter And St Paul, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 91 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 174 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Medium

As a whole 0 % of DORCHESTER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.109. DORKING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Reigate Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hackhurst And White Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ranmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of DORKING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 408 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the DORKING STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 76 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 15 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 18 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 12 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 19 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DORKING STW catchment 48% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	High

	Intersects 29 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Pipp Brook, Watercourses Black Brook, Watercourses Bents Brook, Watercourses River Mole, Watercourses Tanner'S Brook, Watercourses Milton Brook, Watercourses River Mole At Dorking And Mickleham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole At Brockham And Pixham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole At Sidlow, Leigh And Betchworth, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 58 % of DORKING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DORKING STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 12 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 57 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 3 golf course, 17 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Reigate Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 33 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Surrey Hills Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Powell Corderoy Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Paul'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Martin'S Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Dorking, Schools and Education centres North Downs Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Martin'S Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Mickleham Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Redlands Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Dorking Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Micheals Chapel Of Ease, Religious grounds	Medium

	St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of St Andrew, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Free Church, Religious grounds St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Dorking Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Golf course Chart Park, Golf course Chart Downs, Public park None, Public park Box Hill, Public park The Green, Public park Westcott Green, Public park Brockham Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 12 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 302 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 36 % of DORKING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.110. DORTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of DORTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the DORTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DORTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 31 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of DORTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Low

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DORTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DORTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.111. DRAYTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Culham Brake, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of DRAYTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 85 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the DRAYTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 28 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DRAYTON STW catchment 40% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Ginge Brook, Watercourses Moor Ditch, Watercourses River Thames At Clifton Hampden, Dorchester And Little Wittenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Culham, Flood Warning Areas Ginge Brook Between Steventon And Sutton Courtenay, Including Milton And Drayton Mill Areas, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Ginge Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 59 % of DRAYTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DRAYTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 19 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Schools and Education centres Drayton Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds All Saint'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Blaise'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 19 Flood Warning Areas Contains 104 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 150 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DRAYTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.112. EARLSWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Reigate Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Earlswood Common, Local Nature Reserve Reigate Heath, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Reigate Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of EARLSWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 401 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the EARLSWOOD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 128 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 allotments, 15 religious grounds, 32 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 31 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 18 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 17 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 30 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EARLSWOOD STW catchment 84% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	High

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:																	
	<table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Salfords Stream At Salfords, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>Earlswood Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Salfords Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Redhill Brook At Redhill And Salfords Stream</td></tr><tr><td>Nutfield Brook, Watercourses</td><td>At Salfords, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Redhill Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Mole And Its Tributaries</td></tr><tr><td>Redhill Brook At Redhill, Flood Warning</td><td>From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham,</td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td>Flood Alert Areas</td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	, Watercourses	Salfords Stream At Salfords, Flood Warning	Earlswood Brook, Watercourses	Areas	Salfords Stream, Watercourses	Redhill Brook At Redhill And Salfords Stream	Nutfield Brook, Watercourses	At Salfords, Flood Alert Areas	Redhill Brook, Watercourses	River Mole And Its Tributaries	Redhill Brook At Redhill, Flood Warning	From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham,	Areas	Flood Alert Areas			
, Watercourses	Salfords Stream At Salfords, Flood Warning																	
Earlswood Brook, Watercourses	Areas																	
Salfords Stream, Watercourses	Redhill Brook At Redhill And Salfords Stream																	
Nutfield Brook, Watercourses	At Salfords, Flood Alert Areas																	
Redhill Brook, Watercourses	River Mole And Its Tributaries																	
Redhill Brook At Redhill, Flood Warning	From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham,																	
Areas	Flood Alert Areas																	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 72 % of EARLSWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No.9, AQMA Aqma No 12, AQMA Aqma No 11, AQMA Aqma No.10, AQMA AQMAs constitute 2 % area of EARLSWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 18 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 17 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 95 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 25 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 8 golf course, 28 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Reigate Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 47 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Matthew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Princess Alexandra Wing/St Luke'S Radiotherapy Centre, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Sandcross County Middle School/Sandcross School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Reigate Priory Community Junior School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Luke With St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Sandcross School/Orchards School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Reigate Park Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Holmesdale Community Infant School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St John'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church Of Christ The King. Religious</td></tr></table>	St Matthew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Princess Alexandra Wing/St Luke'S Radiotherapy Centre, Hospitals	Sandcross County Middle School/Sandcross School, Schools and Education centres	None, Allotments	Reigate Priory Community Junior School, Schools and Education centres	St Luke With St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Sandcross School/Orchards School, Schools and Education centres	Reigate Park Church, Religious grounds	Holmesdale Community Infant School, Schools and Education centres	St John'S Church, Religious grounds		St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds		None, Religious grounds		Church Of Christ The King. Religious	High
St Matthew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Princess Alexandra Wing/St Luke'S Radiotherapy Centre, Hospitals																	
Sandcross County Middle School/Sandcross School, Schools and Education centres	None, Allotments																	
Reigate Priory Community Junior School, Schools and Education centres	St Luke With St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds																	
Sandcross School/Orchards School, Schools and Education centres	Reigate Park Church, Religious grounds																	
Holmesdale Community Infant School, Schools and Education centres	St John'S Church, Religious grounds																	
	St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds																	
	None, Religious grounds																	
	Church Of Christ The King. Religious																	

	Dovers Green School, Schools and Education grounds centres Reigate Parish Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres Wray Common Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hatchlands Primary School, Schools and Education centres St John'S Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Lime Tree Primary School, Schools and Education centres Earlswood Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Earlswood Junior School, Schools and Education centres Nutfield Church Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Merstham Primary School, Schools and Education centres Salfords Primary School, Schools and Education centres Christ Church, Religious grounds St Joseph'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of The Holy Family, Religious grounds St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds Reigate Methodist Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Hartswood Playground, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course The Redhill Golf Centre, Golf course Redhill And Reigate Golf Course, Golf course None, Public park Churchfields Memorial Gardens, Public park Wray Common, Public park Woodhatch Park, Public park Memorial Park, Public park Redhill Common, Public park Reigate Park, Public park Crossways Rest Garden, Public park None, Cemeteries Redstone Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 26 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 163 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of EARLSWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.113. EAST GRAFTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Salisbury Plain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Salisbury Plain, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of EAST GRAFTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the EAST GRAFTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 8 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EAST GRAFTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	High

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 As a whole 100 % of EAST GRAFTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EAST GRAFTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 8 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 13 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of EAST GRAFTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.114. EAST HYDE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Galley And Warden Hills, SSSI Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, SSSI Cowslip Meadow, SSSI Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Galley And Warden Hills SSSI, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Galley And Warden Hills, SSSI Blow'S Down, SSSI Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, SSSI Deacon Hill, SSSI Cowslip Meadow, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of EAST HYDE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 226 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the EAST HYDE STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 172 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 allotments, 24 religious grounds, 52 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 22 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 41 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 41 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 31 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EAST HYDE STW catchment 92% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 8 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Lee At Luton, Harpenden River Lee At Luton, Flood Warning Areas And Wheathampstead, Flood Alert Areas River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses	High

	River Lee At Harpenden, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																															
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 92 % of EAST HYDE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Luton Aqma No.2, AQMA Luton Aqma No.3, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of EAST HYDE STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 39 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 39 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 105 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 23 religious grounds, 40 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 1 golf course, 18 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Galley And Warden Hills, SSSI</td><td>Limbury Leisure Gardens, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, SSSI</td><td>All Saints' Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Cowslip Meadow, SSSI</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Within 200 meters, there are 91 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)</td><td>St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Offley Endowed Primary School</td><td>St Francis' Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Margaret Of Scotland Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Ramridge Baptist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Farley Junior School</td><td>St Charalambos, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Hillborough Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Blenheim Crescent Baptist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Hillborough Junior School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Whipperley Infant School</td><td>St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Dallow Primary School</td><td>Central Baptist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Foxdell Infant School</td><td>Farley Hill Methodist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Foxdell Junior School</td><td>St John The Baptist Church Of England, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Surrey Street Primary School</td><td>St John'S Methodist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Matthew'S Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Cockernhoe Endowed Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Christopher'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond Hill School East</td><td>St Thomas'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Sacred Heart Primary School</td><td>St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Stopsley Community Primary School</td><td>St Mary Magdalen'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>The Linden Academy</td><td>St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Ramridge Primary School</td><td>The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Tennyson Road Primary School (North Campus)</td><td>Cohens Yard Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Crawley Green Infant School</td><td></td></tr></table>	Galley And Warden Hills, SSSI	Limbury Leisure Gardens, Allotments	Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, SSSI	All Saints' Church, Religious grounds	Cowslip Meadow, SSSI	None, Religious grounds	Within 200 meters, there are 91 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Offley Endowed Primary School	St Francis' Church, Religious grounds	St Margaret Of Scotland Roman Catholic Primary School	Ramridge Baptist Church, Religious grounds	Farley Junior School	St Charalambos, Religious grounds	Hillborough Infant And Nursery School	Blenheim Crescent Baptist Church, Religious grounds	Hillborough Junior School	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds	Whipperley Infant School	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Dallow Primary School	Central Baptist Church, Religious grounds	Foxdell Infant School	Farley Hill Methodist Church, Religious grounds	Foxdell Junior School	St John The Baptist Church Of England, Religious grounds	Surrey Street Primary School	St John'S Methodist Church, Religious grounds	St Matthew'S Primary School	Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds	Cockernhoe Endowed Church Of England Primary School	St Christopher'S Church, Religious grounds	Richmond Hill School East	St Thomas'S Church, Religious grounds	Sacred Heart Primary School	St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds	Stopsley Community Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Church, Religious grounds	The Linden Academy	St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds	Ramridge Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints, Religious grounds	Tennyson Road Primary School (North Campus)	Cohens Yard Play Area, Playing fields	Crawley Green Infant School		High
Galley And Warden Hills, SSSI	Limbury Leisure Gardens, Allotments																																															
Dallow Downs And Winsdon Hill, SSSI	All Saints' Church, Religious grounds																																															
Cowslip Meadow, SSSI	None, Religious grounds																																															
Within 200 meters, there are 91 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds																																															
Offley Endowed Primary School	St Francis' Church, Religious grounds																																															
St Margaret Of Scotland Roman Catholic Primary School	Ramridge Baptist Church, Religious grounds																																															
Farley Junior School	St Charalambos, Religious grounds																																															
Hillborough Infant And Nursery School	Blenheim Crescent Baptist Church, Religious grounds																																															
Hillborough Junior School	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds																																															
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Sacred Heart Primary School	St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds																																															
Stopsley Community Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Church, Religious grounds																																															
The Linden Academy	St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds																																															
Ramridge Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints, Religious grounds																																															
Tennyson Road Primary School (North Campus)	Cohens Yard Play Area, Playing fields																																															
Crawley Green Infant School																																																

	Putteridge Primary School Someries Junior School Someries Infant School Wigmore Primary School Wenlock Church Of England Junior School Tennyson Road Primary School (South Campus) St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infant School River Bank Primary School Denbigh Primary School St Josephs' Catholic Junior School William Austin Junior And Infants School Norton Road Primary School Bushmead Primary School Icknield Primary School Beech Hill Community Primary School The Meads Primary School Warden Hill Junior School Maidenhall Primary School Warden Hill Infant School Downside Primary School Beechwood Primary School None, Allotments Wigmore Lane Leisure Gardens, Allotments Stockingstone Leisure Gardens, Allotments	None, Playing fields Natural Play Space, Playing fields Homestead Way Play Area, Playing fields Blundell Road Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility Beech Hill Bowling Green, Sports facility None, Golf course South Bedfordshire Golf Club, Golf course Ferndale Leisure Gardens, Public park Wardown Park, Public park The Moor, Public park Brantwood Park, Public park St Peter'S Little Park, Public park None, Public park Stony Hill, Public park Stockwood Park, Public park Sundial Garden, Public park Wigmore Valley Park, Public park Rose Garden, Public park Bell'S Close Park, Public park Luton Hoo Memorial Park, Public park Pope'S Meadow, Public park People'S Park, Public park Leagrave Common, Public park The Vale Cemetery And Crematorium, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 17 Flood Warning Areas Contains 17 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 125 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 1 % of EAST HYDE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.115. EAST ILSLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of EAST ILSLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the EAST ILSLEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EAST ILSLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In West Ilsley, East Ilsley, Compton, Chilton And West Hagbourne, Flood Alert Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of EAST ILSLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EAST ILSLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Ilsleys Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Millennium Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 42 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	High

As a whole 100 % of EAST ILSLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.116. EAST SHEFFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Westfield Farm Chalk Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest White Shute, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fognam Chalk Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cleeve Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Croker'S Hole, Site of Special Scientific Interest Parkfarm Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 1% of EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 25 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 18 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lambourn, Watercourses River Lambourn From Weston To Bagnor Including Boxford, Flood Warning Areas River Lambourn From Upper Lambourn To Great Shefford, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Great Shefford Area, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Lambourn Valley Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 95 % of EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kenet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kenet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Lambourn Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Shefford Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael And All Angels Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Luke'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium

	None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 6 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 32 Flood Warning Areas Contains 53 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 160 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of EAST SHEFFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.117. EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Heathlake, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wellington College Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wykery Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	As a whole less than 1% of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 57 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment 83% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 35 % of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Area 2: The Bracknell Road (B3348) And Crowthorne High Street, Crowthorne Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	High

	Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 3 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Crowthorne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hatch Ride Primary School, Schools and Education centres Oaklands Junior School, Schools and Education centres Oaklands Infant School, Schools and Education centres Wooden Hill Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Broadmoor Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments South Road Allotments, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Great Hollands Bowls Club, Sports facility East Berks Golf Club, Golf course Easthampstead Park, Golf course Easthampstead Park Cemetery And Crematorium, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 10 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.118. ELSTEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	High

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thursley, National Nature Reserve Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) The Flashes, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 8 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Conservation (SAC) Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Hankley Farm, Site of Special Scientific Interest Site of Special Scientific Interest Interest Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Puttenham & Crooksbury Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stockstone Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Moor Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Interest Charterhouse To Eashing, Site of Special Scientific Interest Charleshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thursley, National Nature Reserve Devil'S Punch Bowl, Site of Special Scientific Interest Interest As a whole less than 1% of ELSTEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 225 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the ELSTEAD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 36 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 11 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ELSTEAD STW catchment 9% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	High

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 16 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Wey, Watercourses</td><td>Groundwater</td></tr><tr><td>River Wey At Elstead And Eashing, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Flooding In The Haslemere And Churt Areas, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Wey At Tilford, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Wey At Passfield Mill Business Park, Stanford, Frensham And Millbridge, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	, Watercourses	River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas	River Wey, Watercourses	Groundwater	River Wey At Elstead And Eashing, Flood Warning Areas	Flooding In The Haslemere And Churt Areas, Flood Alert Areas	River Wey At Tilford, Flood Warning Areas	Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas	Wey At Passfield Mill Business Park, Stanford, Frensham And Millbridge, Flood Warning Areas												
, Watercourses	River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas																					
River Wey, Watercourses	Groundwater																					
River Wey At Elstead And Eashing, Flood Warning Areas	Flooding In The Haslemere And Churt Areas, Flood Alert Areas																					
River Wey At Tilford, Flood Warning Areas	Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas																					
Wey At Passfield Mill Business Park, Stanford, Frensham And Millbridge, Flood Warning Areas																						
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 23 % of ELSTEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																				
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ELSTEAD STW catchment. Intersects 16 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 31 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 1 golf course, 11 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site</td><td>Thursley, National Nature Reserve</td></tr><tr><td>Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</td><td>Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest</td></tr><tr><td>Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA)</td><td>Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 18 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site	Thursley, National Nature Reserve	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA)	Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium														
Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site	Thursley, National Nature Reserve																					
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest																					
Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA)	Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest																					
	<table><tr><td>All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Waverley Abbey C Of E School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>All Saints Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St James Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St James' Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds</td><td>Hankley Common Golf Club, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Tilford Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Elstead Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Frensham, Public park</td></tr></table>	All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres	St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds	Waverley Abbey C Of E School, Schools and Education centres	All Saints Church, Religious grounds	St James Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St James' Church, Religious grounds	St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres	None, Playing fields	None, Allotments	None, Sports facility	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Hankley Common Golf Club, Golf course		Tilford Green, Public park		Church Green, Public park		Elstead Green, Public park		Frensham, Public park	
All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres	St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds																					
Waverley Abbey C Of E School, Schools and Education centres	All Saints Church, Religious grounds																					
St James Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St James' Church, Religious grounds																					
St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres	None, Playing fields																					
None, Allotments	None, Sports facility																					
St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Hankley Common Golf Club, Golf course																					
	Tilford Green, Public park																					
	Church Green, Public park																					
	Elstead Green, Public park																					
	Frensham, Public park																					

	Bealeswood Common, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 20 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 26 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 81 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 84 % of ELSTEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.119. ESHER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI Esher Commons, SSSI Intersects 6 Locally designated sites (LNR) Old Common (Map To Be Verified), LNR Claygate Common, LNR West End Common, LNR Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, (SAC) Wimbledon Common, (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI Esher Commons, SSSI Esher Common, LNR Stokes Field, LNR Molesey Heath, LNR Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Ockham And Wisley Commons, SSSI Bookham Commons, SSSI	High

	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI Ashtead Common, NNR As a whole less than 1% of ESHER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 536 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the ESHER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 223 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 22 allotments, 27 religious grounds, 52 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 24 golf courses, 50 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 30 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 27 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 36 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ESHER STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 19 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Rythe, Watercourses , Watercourses River Mole, Watercourses Dead River, Watercourses River Mole At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Sunbury, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Platts Eyot To Hampton Court Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Mole At Stoke D'Abernon, Cobham And South Hersham, Flood Warning Areas River Rythe Between Oxshott And Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At East And West Molesey, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Thames Ditton Island, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Walton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Mole Area At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Shepperton To Molesey, Flood Alert Areas River Thames At Thames Ditton Island, Flood Alert Areas River Rythe From Oxshott To Thames Ditton, Flood Alert Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 19 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	High

	Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of ESHER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																																								
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Hinchley Wood Aqma, AQMA Esher Aqma, AQMA Hampton Court Aqma, AQMA Walton Road, Molesey Aqma, AQMA Walton Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 1 % area of ESHER STW catchment. Intersects 13 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 29 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 26 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 146 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 19 Allotments, 23 religious grounds, 38 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 18 golf course, 31 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI Esher Commons, SSSI Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 75 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Esher Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Station Road Recreation Ground</td></tr><tr><td>Royal Kent Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Thames Ditton Infant School</td><td>Hersham Bowling Club</td></tr><tr><td>Milbourne Lodge Junior School</td><td>Thames Ditton Junior School</td><td>None, Golf course Surbiton</td></tr><tr><td>Ashley Church Of England (Aided) Primary School</td><td>School</td><td>Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Hinchley Wood Primary School</td><td>Cleves School</td><td>Thames Ditton And Esher Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Hurst Park Primary School</td><td>Walton Community Hospital</td><td>St George'S Hill Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Claygate Primary School</td><td>None, Hospitals</td><td>Burhill Park, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>St Lawrence Church Of England (Aided) Junior School</td><td>Molesey Hospital</td><td>Hersham Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Cranmere Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Clare Hill Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Cardinal Newman Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td><td>Hampton Court Park, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Burhill County Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td><td>Back Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Bell Farm Primary School</td><td>All Saints Church</td><td>Ashley Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td><td>The Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Cobham Free School</td><td>St Andrew'S United</td><td>Hinchley Wood Memorial</td></tr><tr><td>Grovelands Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Reformed Church</td><td>Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>The Danesfield Manor School</td><td>St Erconwald'S Roman Catholic Church</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>The Orchard Infants School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td><td>Esher Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Chandlers Field Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td><td>Ditton Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Matthews Church Of England (Aided) Infant School</td><td>St John'S Church</td><td>Hare Lane Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Walton Oak Primary School</td><td>St Nicholas Church</td><td>park</td></tr><tr><td>Long Ditton Infants And Nursery School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td><td>Hurst Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas' Roman Catholic Church</td><td>Claremont Landscape</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church</td><td>Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Christ Church</td><td>Cigarette Island Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Paul'S Church</td><td>Hampton Court Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Roman Catholic</td><td>Burvale Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church Of The Holy Name</td><td>Cobham Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St George'S Church</td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Playing fields</td><td></td></tr></table>	Esher Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Station Road Recreation Ground	Royal Kent Church Of England Primary School	Thames Ditton Infant School	Hersham Bowling Club	Milbourne Lodge Junior School	Thames Ditton Junior School	None, Golf course Surbiton	Ashley Church Of England (Aided) Primary School	School	Golf Course	Hinchley Wood Primary School	Cleves School	Thames Ditton And Esher Golf Club	Hurst Park Primary School	Walton Community Hospital	St George'S Hill Golf Club	Claygate Primary School	None, Hospitals	Burhill Park, Golf course	St Lawrence Church Of England (Aided) Junior School	Molesey Hospital	Hersham Golf Club	Cranmere Primary School	None, Allotments	Clare Hill Golf Course	Cardinal Newman Roman Catholic Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Hampton Court Park, Golf course	Burhill County Primary School	St Peter'S Church	Back Green, Public park	Bell Farm Primary School	All Saints Church	Ashley Park	St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	The Green, Public park	Cobham Free School	St Andrew'S United	Hinchley Wood Memorial	Grovelands Infant And Nursery School	Reformed Church	Garden, Public park	The Danesfield Manor School	St Erconwald'S Roman Catholic Church	None, Public park	The Orchard Infants School	St Mark'S Church	Esher Green, Public park	Chandlers Field Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Ditton Common, Public park	St Matthews Church Of England (Aided) Infant School	St John'S Church	Hare Lane Green, Public park	Walton Oak Primary School	St Nicholas Church	park	Long Ditton Infants And Nursery School	Holy Trinity Church	Hurst Park, Public park	St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Barnabas' Roman Catholic Church	Claremont Landscape		Church	Garden, Public park		Christ Church	Cigarette Island Park		St Paul'S Church	Hampton Court Park		Roman Catholic	Burvale Cemetery		Church Of The Holy Name	Cobham Cemetery		St George'S Church	None, Cemeteries		None, Playing fields		High
Esher Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Station Road Recreation Ground																																																																																							
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	Church Of The Holy Name	Cobham Cemetery																																																																																							
	St George'S Church	None, Cemeteries																																																																																							
	None, Playing fields																																																																																								

	St Alban'S Roman Catholic Primary None, Sports facility School	East And West Molesey Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 109 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 21 Flood Warning Areas Contains 18 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 372 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ESHER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.120. EYDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Upper Cherwell At Trafford House, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of EYDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the EYDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Medium

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 5 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EYDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of EYDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EYDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 5 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 56 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of EYDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.121. FAIRFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whelford Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of FAIRFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 32 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the FAIRFORD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Medium

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 32 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 8 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FAIRFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Coln, Watercourses River Coln At Fairford, Flood Warning Areas River Coln From Fossebridge To Quennington, Flood Warning Areas River Leach From Northleach To Mill Lane Near Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 95 % of FAIRFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FAIRFORD STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 7 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hatherop Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Fairford Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Fairford Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Swithins Church, Religious grounds St Thomas Of Canterbury Church, Religious grounds St Michael And St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Welcome To Keble Fields Play Area, Playing fields Fairford Gate Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility Williamstrip Park, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 204 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 24 % of FAIRFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.122. FARINGDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	High

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Wicklesham And Coxwell Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wicklesham And Coxwell Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of FARINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 20 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the FARINGDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 22 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FARINGDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 89 % of FARINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FARINGDON STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 16 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Wicklesham And Coxwell Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Faringdon Infants School, Schools and Education centres Faringdon Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Giles'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Folly Park, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 46 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 148 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FARINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.123. FARNBOROUGH STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of FARNBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the FARNBOROUGH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FARNBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 86 % of FARNBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FARNBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St Botolph'S Church, Religious grounds Farnborough Park, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 34 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FARNBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.124. FARNHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Farnham Park, Local Nature Reserve Rowhill Copse, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 8 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Conservation (SAC) Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Moor Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Charleshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Seale Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gong Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bentley Station Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Puttenham & Crooksbury Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Heath Brow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 1% of FARNHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 384 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the FARNHAM STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 104 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 allotments, 14 religious grounds, 34 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 12 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 14 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 13 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 17 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the	High

	level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FARNHAM STW catchment 81% is classified as urban.													
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 7 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Blackwater River, Watercourses</td><td>River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Wey, Watercourses</td><td>River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Bourne Stream, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Blackwater At Badshot Lea, Flood</td><td>Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Blackwater River, Watercourses	River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses		River Wey, Watercourses	River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas	The Bourne Stream, Watercourses		River Blackwater At Badshot Lea, Flood	Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas	Warning Areas		High
Blackwater River, Watercourses	River Wey At Farnham, Flood Warning Areas													
, Watercourses														
River Wey, Watercourses	River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas													
The Bourne Stream, Watercourses														
River Blackwater At Badshot Lea, Flood	Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas													
Warning Areas														
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 85 % of FARNHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium												
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Waverley Aqma No.1 - Farnham, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of FARNHAM STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 13 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 12 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 73 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 26 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 4 golf course, 11 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Seale Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 40 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Church Of The Good Shepherd, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Potters Gate Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St George'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Folly Hill Infant School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Church Of The Holy Family, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Hale School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>The Pilgrim'S Way School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Brethren'S Meeting Room.</td></tr></table>	St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Church Of The Good Shepherd, Religious grounds	Potters Gate Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St George'S Church, Religious grounds	Folly Hill Infant School, Schools and Education centres	Church Of The Holy Family, Religious grounds	Hale School, Schools and Education centres	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds	The Pilgrim'S Way School, Schools and Education centres	St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds		Brethren'S Meeting Room.	High
St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Church Of The Good Shepherd, Religious grounds													
Potters Gate Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St George'S Church, Religious grounds													
Folly Hill Infant School, Schools and Education centres	Church Of The Holy Family, Religious grounds													
Hale School, Schools and Education centres	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds													
The Pilgrim'S Way School, Schools and Education centres	St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds													
	Brethren'S Meeting Room.													

	St Andrew'S Church Of England Infants School, Schools and Education centres The Bourne Community School, Schools and Education centres St Polycarp'S Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Rowledge Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres South Farnham School, Schools and Education centres William Cobbett Primary School, Schools and Education centres Badshot Lea Village Infant School, Schools and Education centres Farnham Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of St Laurence, Religious grounds	Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds St Joan Of Arc Church, Religious grounds St Martin-By-The-Green Church, Religious grounds St Thomas On The Bourne, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Farnham Golf Club, Golf course The Haren Garden, Public park None, Public park Holt Pound Recreation Ground, Public park Gostrey Meadow Recreation Ground, Public park Farnham Park, Public park Evelyn Borelli Garden Of Rest, Public park Bishop'S Meadow, Public park None, Cemeteries Farnham Park Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 14 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 36 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 334 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 6 % of FARNHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.125. FAWLEY STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of FAWLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the FAWLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FAWLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of FAWLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FAWLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of FAWLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.126. FIDDLERS HAMLET STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	High

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 44 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 24 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment 67% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma (Epping Forest District Council) No2, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 14 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 12 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Epping Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ivy Chimneys Primary School, Schools and Education centres Coopersale And Theydon Garnon Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Margaret'S Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Alban'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Hobbs Cross Golf Centre, Golf course None, Golf course None, Public park None, Cemeteries	High
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 38 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 65 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FIDDLERS HAMLET STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.127. FINSTOCK STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Common, Bottoms & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Common, Bottoms & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Reed Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitehill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Salt Way, Ditchley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Court Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sturt Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of FINSTOCK STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 59 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the FINSTOCK STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 21 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FINSTOCK STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 88 % of FINSTOCK STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of FINSTOCK STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Common, Bottoms & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Reed Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Leaffield Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Finstock Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stonesfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St James'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Greens, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 88 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 67 % of FINSTOCK STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.128. FLEET STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fleet Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Elvetham Heath, Local Nature Reserve Fleet Pond, Local Nature Reserve Zebon Copse, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	High

	Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fleet Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 4% of FLEET STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 482 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the FLEET STW catchment area.	Heath Brow, Site of Special Scientific Interest West Minley Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Eelmoor Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 102 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 11 religious grounds, 41 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 23 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 16 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 10 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.		High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FLEET STW catchment 77% is classified as urban.		High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 25 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Hart, Watercourses , Watercourses Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses River Hart At Crookham Village, Hartley Wintney And Riseley, Flood Warning Areas River Whitewater And River Hart, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.		Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 64 % of FLEET STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.		Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter		Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FLEET STW catchment. Intersects 11 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 12 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 64 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 32 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 17 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fleet Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Heath Brow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 35 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Crookham Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres Tavistock Infant School, Schools and Education centres All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Junior School, Schools and Education centres Heatherside Junior School, Schools and Education centres Heatherside Infant School, Schools and Education centres Velmead Junior School, Schools and Education centres Church Crookham Junior School, Schools and Education centres Tweseldown Infant School, Schools and Education centres Elvetham Heath Primary School, Schools and Education centres Parsonage Farm Nursery And Infant School, Schools and Education centres Fleet Infant School, Schools and Education centres Dogmersfield Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Fleet Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds All Saint'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds Fleet United Reformed Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds The Old Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility North Hants Golf Club, Golf course Quetta Park, Public park None, Public park Humphrey Park, Public park Wakefords Park, Public park Basingbourne Park, Public park Oakley Park, Public park Bramshot Farm Country Park, Public park Hope Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 14 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 55 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FLEET STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.129. FOREST HILL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Holton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lyehill Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brasenose Wood And Shotover Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Littleworth Brick Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of FOREST HILL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the FOREST HILL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FOREST HILL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of FOREST HILL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of FOREST HILL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Medium

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FOREST HILL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.130. FROXFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of FROXFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the FROXFIELD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Medium

	4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FROXFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet And Its Tributaries At Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of FROXFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FROXFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 14 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of FROXFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.131. FURNEUX PELHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hillcollins Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Great Hornead Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Patmore Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Medium

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ash, Watercourses River Ash At Furneux Pelham, Flood Warning Areas River Ash In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Furneux Pelham Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 23 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of FURNEUX PELHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.132. FYFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Pewsey Downs, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Piggledene, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Silbury Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, National Nature Reserve	Medium

	As a whole 0% of FYFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 20 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the FYFIELD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FYFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet, Watercourses River Kennet From Berwick Bassett To Fyfield, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of FYFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FYFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 10 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kennet Valley Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Christ Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas' Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Fyfield, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 10 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 112 Listed Buildings Intersects 9 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Stonehenge, Avebury And Associated Sites, World heritage sites	High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of FYFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.133. GREAT MILTON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of FAWLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the FAWLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FAWLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of FAWLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FAWLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of FAWLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.134. GERRARDS CROSS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Old Rectory Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stoke Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 121 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 17 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Misbourne, Watercourses River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood Warning Areas River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular	Medium

	have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: South Bucks Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Gerrards Cross Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres St James'S Church, Religious grounds Tatling End Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 24 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of GERRARDS CROSS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.135. GODALMING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	High

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Charterhouse To Eashing, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wey Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Charterhouse To Eashing, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wey Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thursley, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of GODALMING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 426 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the GODALMING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 89 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 16 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 24 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 7 golf courses, 14 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 12 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GODALMING STW catchment 55% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 15 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Hell Ditch, Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses , Watercourses River Wey At Godalming, Peasmarsh And Shalford, Flood Warning Areas	High

	Groundwater Flooding In Godalming, Shackleford And Hambledon Areas, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 72 % of GODALMING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Waverley Aqma No.2 - Godalming, AQMA The Street, Compton, Surrey, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of GODALMING STW catchment. Intersects 14 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 12 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 64 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 21 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 6 golf course, 13 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Witley Church Of England (Controlled) Infant School, Schools and Education centres Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Milford School, Schools and Education centres Charterhouse To Eashing, Site of Special Scientific Interest Milford Hospital, Hospitals Wey Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest None, Allotments Within 200 meters, there are 35 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St John'S Church, Religious grounds The Chandler Church Of England (Aided) All Saints' Church, Religious grounds Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds Loseley Fields Primary School, Schools and Education centres Binscombe Church, Religious grounds Farncombe Church Of England Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds Godalming Junior School, Schools and Education centres grounds Moss Lane School, Schools and Education centres None, Religious grounds St Mark And All Saints Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education Church Of St Michael, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Amberley Road Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Halford Hewitt Golf Course, Golf course Broadwater Park, Golf course Lammas Lands, Public park Longbourne Green, Public park None, Public park	High

	centres Busbridge Church Of England (Aided) Junior School, Schools and Education centres Busbridge Infant School, Schools and Education centres	Founder'S Court, Public park Phillips Memorial Park, Public park Eashing Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries Milford Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 114 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 26 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 304 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 10 % of GODALMING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.136. GORING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bear, Oveys & Great Bottom Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holies Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lardon Chase, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hartslock, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Moulsford Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Berins Hill Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest Warren Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of GORING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 113 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the GORING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 32 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GORING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames, Watercourses , Watercourses River Thames From Days Lock Down To South Stoke, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Goring And Streatley, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of GORING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GORING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bear, Oveys & Great Bottom Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 18 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>South Stoke Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St John Evangelist Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Goring Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Woodcote Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Checkendon C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Stoke Row Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The King, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Stoke Row Chapel, Religious grounds</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Rectory Garden, Public park</td></tr></table>	South Stoke Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St John Evangelist Church, Religious grounds	Goring Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds	Woodcote Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds	Checkendon C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds	Stoke Row Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The King, Religious grounds	None, Allotments	None, Religious grounds	St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds	None, Playing fields	Stoke Row Chapel, Religious grounds	None, Sports facility		None, Golf course		The Rectory Garden, Public park	
South Stoke Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St John Evangelist Church, Religious grounds																					
Goring Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds																					
Woodcote Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds																					
Checkendon C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds																					
Stoke Row Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The King, Religious grounds																					
None, Allotments	None, Religious grounds																					
St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds	None, Playing fields																					
Stoke Row Chapel, Religious grounds	None, Sports facility																					
	None, Golf course																					
	The Rectory Garden, Public park																					
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 7 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	High																				
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 88 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium																				
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GORING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High																				

1.137. GREAT BEDWYN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dun, Watercourses Kennet And Avon Canal, Watercourses River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Great Bedwyn Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 40 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	High

	Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GREAT BEDWYN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.138. GREAT GADDESSEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ashridge Commons And Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Rivers Gade And Bulbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 75 % of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Great Gaddesden Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.139. GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Great Rollright C Of E (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 16 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GREAT ROLLRIGHT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.140. GREATWORTH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of GREATWORTH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the GREATWORTH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREATWORTH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of GREATWORTH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GREATWORTH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Greatworth Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 49 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of GREATWORTH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.141. GREENHAM COMMON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thatcham Reed Beds, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 6% of GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 34 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Enborne, Watercourses River Enborne From Gore End Down To Aldermaston, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 9 % of GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 2 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of GREENHAM COMMON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.142. GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ham Home-Cum-Hamgreen Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ham Home-Cum-Hamgreen Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Grendon And Doddershall Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sheephouse Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	High

	This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ray, Watercourses River Ray From The Heath Bridge Area To And Including The Otmoor Basin, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 77 % of GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ham Home-Cum-Hamgreen Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Grendon Underwood Combined School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	High

	Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of GRENDON UNDERWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.143. GUILDFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Leith Hill, SSSI Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Riverside Park, Local Nature Reserve Pewley Down, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Leith Hill, SSSI Wey Valley Meadows, SSSI Colyers Hanger, SSSI Whitmoor Common, SSSI Combe Bottom, SSSI Blackheath, SSSI Hackhurst And White Downs, SSSI Upper Common Pits, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of GUILDFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 570 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the GUILDFORD STW catchment area.	High

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 184 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 19 allotments, 25 religious grounds, 42 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 53 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 26 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 24 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GUILDFORD STW catchment 74% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 6 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 6 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 42 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Tilling Bourne, Watercourses , Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses Lawbrook, Watercourses Littlebrook, Watercourses River Wey At Old Woking, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Guildford, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Godalming, Peasmarsh And Shalford, Flood Warning Areas Cranleigh Waters At Bramley, Flood Warning Areas Tillingbourne At Chilworth And Shalford, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Tillingbourne, Flood Alert Areas Cranleigh Waters, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 84 % of GUILDFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: A281, The Street, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey, AQMA	High

	AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of GUILDFORD STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 26 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 131 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 19 religious grounds, 33 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 3 golf course, 50 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Leith Hill, SSSI Wey Valley Meadows, SSSI Colyers Hanger, SSSI Whitmoor Common, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 72 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Burpham Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School Weyfield Primary School Stoughton Infant And Nursery School Northmead Junior School Pewley Down Infant School Holy Trinity, Guildford, Church Of England (Aided) Junior School Shalford Infant School Shere Church Of England Infant School Chilworth Church Of England (Aided) Infant School Merrow Church Of England (Controlled) Infant School Boxgrove Primary School Tillingbourne Junior School Bushy Hill Junior School St Thomas Of Canterbury Roman Catholic Primary School Tormead Junior School St Nicolas Church Of England (Aided) Infant School Onslow Infants School Queen Eleanor'S Church Of England Junior School Sandfield Primary School Guildford Grove Primary School Bmi Mount Alvernia Hospital, Hospitals Nuffield Health Guildford Hospital, Hospitals Mount Alvernia Hospital Annex, Hospitals Farnham Road Hospital, Hospitals Royal Surrey County Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds St Thomas Church, Religious grounds Guildford Baptist Church St Joseph'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Luke'S Church, Religious grounds The Cathedral Church Of The Holy Spirit None, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St John The Evangelist Church St James'S Church, Religious grounds St Augustines Coptic Orthodox Church St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds Chilworth Free Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church Merrow Methodist Church St Clare'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Albury Bowling Club, Sports facility Stoke Park Bowling Club, Sports facility Guildford Golf Club, Golf course Clandon Golf, Golf course None, Golf course Woodbridge Meadows, Public park Pewley Down Nature Reserve, Public park Stoke Park, Public park Castle Cliffe Gardens, Public park Westnye Gardens, Public park Castle Grounds, Public park St Luke'S Park, Public park None, Public park Allen House Grounds, Public park Foxenden Quarry, Public park Shalford Common, Public park Fir Tree Community Garden, Public park Abinger Common Green, Public park The Church Green, Public park Bushy Hill Park, Public park Park Barn, Public park Guildford Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries Stoke Cemetery, Cemeteries Stoke New Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 114 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 46 Flood Alert Areas	High

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 451 Listed Buildings Intersects 7 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 22 % of GUILDFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.144. GUITING POWER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lark Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barton Bushes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of GUITING POWER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the GUITING POWER STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GUITING POWER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 88 % of GUITING POWER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of GUITING POWER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 15 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GUITING POWER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.145. HADDENHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HADDENHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 20 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the HADDENHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HADDENHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Cuttle Brook, Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of HADDENHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of HADDENHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Haddenham St Mary'S Ce School, Schools and Education centres Haddenham County First School, Schools and Education centres Haddenham Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 130 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HADDENHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.146. HAM HILL STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Oldbury And Seal Chart, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Oldbury And Seal Chart, Site of Special Scientific Interest One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Halling To Trottscliffe Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Knole Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 44 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment area.	High

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following: 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 81 % of HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Oldbury And Seal Chart, Site of Special Scientific Interest One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Halling To Trottscliffe Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Knole Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Stansted Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Lawrence Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Innocents Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 20 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Kent Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 50 % of HAM HILL (SW) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.147. HAMBLEDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rodbbed Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Temple Island Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fayland Chalk Bank, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hollowhill And Pullingshill Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 33 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HAMBLEDEN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Hamble Brook, Watercourses River Thames For Henley, Remenham, And Medmenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For Henley, Remenham, Medmenham And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 45 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 76 % of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Rodbed Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 55 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.148. HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs,	Medium

	Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 11 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hampstead Norreys Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 17 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of HAMPSTEAD NORREYS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.149. HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Redhill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hamstead Marshall Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Irish Hill Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Enborne Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Avery's Pightle, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Low

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Redhill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 96 % of HAMSTEAD MARSHALL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.150. HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	, Watercourses Bydemill Brook, Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of HANNINGTON (WILTS) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.151. HANWELL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HANWELL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the HANWELL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HANWELL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HANWELL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HANWELL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 10 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of HANWELL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.152. HARPENDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Batford Springs, Local Nature Reserve Marshalls Heath, Local Nature Reserve Wheathampstead Development Centre, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole less than 1% of HARPENDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 197 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HARPENDEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 120 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 22 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 18 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 13 golf courses, 39 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 17 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HARPENDEN STW catchment 70% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	High

	River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses River Lee At Harpenden, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Luton, Harpenden And Wheathampstead, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																													
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of HARPENDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																																												
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAS constitute 0 % area of HARPENDEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 17 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 95 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 22 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 9 golf course, 38 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 54 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Crabtree Infant School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Harpenden United Reformed Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Crabtree Junior School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of St Thomas More, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>High Beeches Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>St Helen'S Church, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Helens Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Marquis Lane Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Beech Hyde Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Porters Hill Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>The Grove Junior School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Westfield Road Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>The Grove Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Oakley Road Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>The Lea Primary School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Parva Close Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Sauncey Wood Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Wood End School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Rothamsted Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Roundwood Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Marford Children'S Play Area, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>St Nicholas Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres</td><td>Harpenden Bowling Club, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Harpenden Academy, Schools and Education</td><td>Harpenden And District Indoor Bowling Club, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Harpenden Common Golf Course, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Lamer Park, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bowers Parade Sensory Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Crabtree Fields Open Space, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>East Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Leyton Green, Public park</td></tr></table>	Crabtree Infant School, Schools and Education centres	Harpenden United Reformed Church, Religious grounds	Crabtree Junior School, Schools and Education centres	Roman Catholic Church Of St Thomas More, Religious grounds	High Beeches Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Helen'S Church, Religious grounds	St Helens Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Marquis Lane Play Area, Playing fields	Beech Hyde Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres	Porters Hill Play Area, Playing fields	The Grove Junior School, Schools and Education centres	Westfield Road Play Area, Playing fields	The Grove Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres	Oakley Road Play Area, Playing fields	The Lea Primary School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres	Parva Close Play Area, Playing fields	Sauncey Wood Primary School, Schools and Education centres	None, Playing fields	Wood End School, Schools and Education centres	Rothamsted Play Area, Playing fields	Roundwood Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Marford Children'S Play Area, Playing fields	St Nicholas Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Harpenden Bowling Club, Sports facility	Harpenden Academy, Schools and Education	Harpenden And District Indoor Bowling Club, Sports facility		None, Golf course		Harpenden Common Golf Course, Golf course		Lamer Park, Golf course		Bowers Parade Sensory Garden, Public park		Crabtree Fields Open Space, Public park		None, Public park		East Common, Public park		Church Green, Public park		Leyton Green, Public park	Medium
Crabtree Infant School, Schools and Education centres	Harpenden United Reformed Church, Religious grounds																																													
Crabtree Junior School, Schools and Education centres	Roman Catholic Church Of St Thomas More, Religious grounds																																													
High Beeches Primary School, Schools and Education centres	St Helen'S Church, Religious grounds																																													
St Helens Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Marquis Lane Play Area, Playing fields																																													
Beech Hyde Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres	Porters Hill Play Area, Playing fields																																													
The Grove Junior School, Schools and Education centres	Westfield Road Play Area, Playing fields																																													
The Grove Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres	Oakley Road Play Area, Playing fields																																													
The Lea Primary School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres	Parva Close Play Area, Playing fields																																													
Sauncey Wood Primary School, Schools and Education centres	None, Playing fields																																													
Wood End School, Schools and Education centres	Rothamsted Play Area, Playing fields																																													
Roundwood Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Marford Children'S Play Area, Playing fields																																													
St Nicholas Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Harpenden Bowling Club, Sports facility																																													
Harpenden Academy, Schools and Education	Harpenden And District Indoor Bowling Club, Sports facility																																													
	None, Golf course																																													
	Harpenden Common Golf Course, Golf course																																													
	Lamer Park, Golf course																																													
	Bowers Parade Sensory Garden, Public park																																													
	Crabtree Fields Open Space, Public park																																													
	None, Public park																																													
	East Common, Public park																																													
	Church Green, Public park																																													
	Leyton Green, Public park																																													

	centres St Dominic Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Manland Primary School, Schools and Education centres Harpenden Hospital, Hospitals Harpenden Memorial Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds	Harpenden Common, Public park Rothamsted Park, Public park Lydekker Park, Public park Railway Sidings, Public park Crinkle Crankle Community Garden, Public park The Bury Green Garden, Public park Old 16Th Green, Public park Diamond Jubilee Garden, Public park Westfield Road Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 17 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 129 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HARPENDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.153. HARTLEY WINTNEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hook Common And Bartley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hazeley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Greywell Tunnel (Basingstoke Canal), Site of Special Scientific Interest Warnborough Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greywell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 12 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hook Common And Bartley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Butter Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hazeley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greywell Tunnel (Basingstoke Canal), Site of Special Scientific Interest Mapledurwell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Warnborough Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom, National Nature Reserve Greywell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 281 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 77 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 31 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 16 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 22 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Lyde River, Watercourses Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses River Whitewater, Watercourses River Hart, Watercourses River Whitewater At North Warnborough, Hook And Riseley, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas River Whitewater And River Hart, Flood Alert Areas	High

	River Hart At Crookham Village, Hartley Wintney And Riseley, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 52 % of HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment. Intersects 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 7 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 53 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 23 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 15 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Warnborough Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hook Common And Bartley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greywell Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hazeley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Butter Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greywell Tunnel (Basingstoke Canal), Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 30 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Oakwood Infant School, Schools and Education centres St John'S Church, Religious grounds Rotherwick Church, Religious grounds Buryfields Infant School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Mayhill Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Swithun'S Church, Religious grounds Hook Infant And Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Playing fields Whitewater Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Sports facility Greenfields Junior School, Schools and Education centres Hartley Wintney Golf Club, Golf course Odiham Cottage Hospital, Hospitals None, Golf course None, Allotments Bassett'S Mead, Public park All Saints Church, Religious grounds The Common, Public park St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds Newnham Green, Public park St George'S Church, Religious grounds Chamberlain Gardens, Public park Causeway Green, Public park Wellworth Park, Public park Hunts Common, Public park None, Public park	Medium

	The Catholic Church Of The Sacred Heart, Religious grounds	None, Cemeteries Village Garden And Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 9 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 318 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HARTLEY WINTNEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.154. HASLEMERE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Devil's Punch Bowl, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Lynchmere Commons, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ebernoe Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	High

	Devil'S Punch Bowl, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshott And Ludshott Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Perry Copse Outcrops, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HASLEMERE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 441 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the HASLEMERE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 41 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 6 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HASLEMERE STW catchment 79% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 14 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey, Watercourses , Watercourses Groundwater Flooding In The Haslemere And Churt Areas, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 64 % of HASLEMERE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HASLEMERE STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 6 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 29 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 6 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Devil's Punch Bowl, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 18 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Camelsdale Primary School, Schools and Education centres Shottermill Infant School, Schools and Education centres Shottermill Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Bartholomew's Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Holy Cross Hospital, Hospitals Haslemere And District Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Stephen's Church, Religious grounds St Michael's Church, Religious grounds St Paul's Church, Religious grounds St Bartholomew's Church, Religious grounds St Christopher's Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Lion Green, Public park St Christopher's Green, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 8 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 26 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 139 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 28 % of HASLEMERE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.155. HATFIELD HEATH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Pincey Brook, Watercourses Pincey Brook From Takeley To Harlow, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hatfield Heath Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Matthews Chapel, Religious grounds Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds Hatfield Heath United Reformed Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 78 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

	As a whole 0 % of HATFIELD HEATH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.156. HEADLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 2% of HEADLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 16 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the HEADLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HEADLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 70 % of HEADLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HEADLEY STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	High

As a whole 18 % of HEADLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.157. HENLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Lambridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lambridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Highlands Farm Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harpsden Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Temple Island Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HENLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 78 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the HENLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 27 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HENLEY STW catchment 93% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Thames For Henley, Remenham, And Medmenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For Henley, Remenham, Medmenham And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Henley And Assendon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of HENLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Henley Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 2 % area of HENLEY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 11 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lambridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 18 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Valley Road School, Schools and Education centres Badgemore Primary School, Schools and Education centres Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Henley Trinity School, Schools and Education centres Townlands Memorial Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments None, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds St Margaret'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Marsh Meadows, Public park None, Cemeteries	High
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas	High

	Contains 7 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 365 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 7 % of HENLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.158. HIGHWORTH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HIGHWORTH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the HIGHWORTH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 21 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HIGHWORTH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HIGHWORTH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of HIGHWORTH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 10 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Westrop Primary School, Schools and Education centres Southfield Junior School, Schools and Education centres Eastrop Infants School, Schools and Education centres Northview Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course	Medium

	None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 99 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HIGHWORTH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.159. HOCKFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Fox Corner, Local Nature Reserve Whitmoor & Rickford Commons, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA)	High

	Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Puttenham & Crooksbury Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Smart'S And Prey Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HOCKFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 302 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the HOCKFORD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 65 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 24 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 9 golf courses, 11 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 9 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOCKFORD STW catchment 38% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 7 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 26 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Stanford Brook, Watercourses Hoe Stream, Watercourses Hodge Brook, Watercourses Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses Hoe Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 47 % of HOCKFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Medium

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HOCKFORD STW catchment. Intersects 17 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 6 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 37 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 7 golf course, 8 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 29 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Guildford Grove Primary School, Schools and Education centres St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds Puttenham C Of E Infant School, Schools and Education centres St Michael And All Angels Church, Religious grounds Wyke Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Clare'S Church, Religious grounds Pirbright Village Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds Worplesdon Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Playing fields Wood Street Infant School, Schools and Education centres Merrist Wood Golf Club, Golf course Royal Surrey County Hospital, Hospitals None, Golf course Nuffield Health Guildford Hospital, Hospitals Worplesdon Golf Course, Golf course None, Allotments Broadstreet Common, Public park St Albans Church, Religious grounds Wood Street Green, Public park St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds Fox Corner, Public park grounds Cook'S Green, Public park Pirbright Green, Public park Park Barn, Public park None, Public park Brookwood Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 111 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 95 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 6 % of HOCKFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.160. HOLMWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Glover'S Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Clock House Brickworks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Auclaye, Site of Special Scientific Interest Vann Lake And Ockley Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Leith Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HOLMWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 263 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 18 % of the HOLMWOOD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 22 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOLMWOOD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Gad Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Beam Brook, Watercourses River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 33 % of HOLMWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HOLMWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) North Downs Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Weald Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Scott-Broadwood Ce Infant School, Schools and Education centres Newdigate Church Of England Infant School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 10 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 55 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 9 % of HOLMWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.161. HOOK NORTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hook Norton Cutting & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HOOK NORTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 22 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the HOOK NORTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Medium

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOOK NORTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HOOK NORTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HOOK NORTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hook Norton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	None, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 64 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HOOK NORTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.162. HORLEY (OXON) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Etheldreda'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 20 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HORLEY (OXON) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.163. HORLEY (SURREY) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Glover'S Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 118 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 41 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 15 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 4 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 10 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 9 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment 72% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole, Watercourses , Watercourses Burstow Stream, Watercourses Gatwick Stream, Watercourses Gatwick Stream At South West Horley, Flood Warning Areas Burstow Stream At East And North Horley, Flood Warning Areas Gatwick Stream At Maidenbower And Crawley, Flood Warning Areas River Mole At Charlwood And Hookwood, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 29 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 63 % of HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No.3, AQMA AQMAs constitute 13 % area of HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 9 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 23 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 6 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Glover'S Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 22 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Charlwood Village Infant School, Schools and Education centres Meath Green Infant School, Schools and Education centres Meath Green Junior School, Schools and Education centres Yattendon School, Schools and Education centres Horley Infant School, Schools and Education centres Langshott Infant School, Schools and Education centres Manorfield Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Spire Gatwick Park Hospital, Hospitals Farmfield, Hospitals None, Allotments St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds St Francis Church, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of The English Martyrs, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds Providence Chapel, Religious grounds Lee Street Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Church Meadow, Public park None, Public park Riverside Garden Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 23 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 90 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HORLEY (SURREY) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.164. HORNTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HORNTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the HORNTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HORNTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HORNTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HORNTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hornton Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 25 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of HORTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.165. HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Murcott Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitecross Green And Oriel Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Danes Brook, Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 48 % of HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Barnabas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Studley Wood Golf Club, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 16 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HORTON-CUM-STUDLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.166. HUNGERFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HUNGERFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the HUNGERFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 6 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HUNGERFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dun, Watercourses , Watercourses Kennet And Avon Canal, Watercourses River Kennet From Denford Down To Marsh Benham, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries At Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 61 % of HUNGERFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HUNGERFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 17 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 6 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hungerford Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Hungerford Common, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	High

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 30 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 100 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of HUNGERFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.167. HURLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bisham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Bisham Woods, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bisham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hollowhill And Pullingshill Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cock Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Rodbed Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HURLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 37 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the HURLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	High

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 18 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 4 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HURLEY STW catchment 21% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames At Hurley And Harleyford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Bisham Village And Marlow Town, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From All Saints Church, Bisham To Little Marlow, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 85 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 67 % of HURLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HURLEY STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Bisham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bisham Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds All Saint'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Temple Golf Club, Golf course Bisham Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 59 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HURLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.168. IRONSBOTTOM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole At Sidlow, Leigh And Betchworth, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of IRONSBOTTOM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.169. ISLIP STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Woodeaton Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woodeaton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ISLIP STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 13 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the ISLIP STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ISLIP STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ray, Watercourses River Ray For Islip, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 45 % of ISLIP STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ISLIP STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dr South'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Giles'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 42 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ISLIP STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.170. IVER (NORTH) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Black Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Black Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of IVER (NORTH) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 106 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the IVER (NORTH) STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 20 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of IVER (NORTH) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Colne Brook At Iver, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 93 % of IVER (NORTH) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Medium

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: South Bucks District Council Aqma No 2, AQMA South Bucks Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 99 % area of IVER (NORTH) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Black Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Iver Heath Infant School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Iver Village Junior School, Schools and Education centres Iver Village Infant School, Schools and Education centres Iver Heath Junior School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Kings Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Margaret'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Black Park Country Park, Public park Langley Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 25 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of IVER (NORTH) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.171. KEMPSFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whelford Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of KEMPSFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 23 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the KEMPSFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KEMPSFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Coln, Watercourses	High

	River Thames From Calcutt To Lechlade Including Hannington Wick, Flood Warning Areas River Coln For Cotswold Water Park And Whelford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Small Tributaries From Calcutt To Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of KEMPSFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KEMPSFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kempsford C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 24 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of KEMPSFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.172. KIMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of KIMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 27 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the KIMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 4 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KIMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Low

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In Kimpton And Lilley Bottom, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of KIMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KIMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kimpton Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Lawrence End Park, Public park The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 33 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of KIMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.173. KINGS SUTTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of KINGS SUTTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 28 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the KINGS SUTTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KINGS SUTTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Below Banbury To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of KINGS SUTTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KINGS SUTTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 14 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kings Sutton Primary School, Schools and Education centres Newbottle And Charlton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments King'S Sutton Baptist Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 114 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of KINGS SUTTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.174. KINGSCLERE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of KINGSCLERE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 59 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the KINGSCLERE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	High

	24 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 6 golf courses, 0 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KINGSCLERE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Enborne From Gore End Down To Aldermaston, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 93 % of KINGSCLERE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KINGSCLERE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 10 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kingsclere Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ecchinswell And Sydmonton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 114 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 3 % of KINGSCLERE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.175. KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lamb And Flag Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Langley'S Lane Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Chimney Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chimney Meadows, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 42 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 13 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Longworth Primary School, Schools and Education centres John Blandy (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist Church, Religious grounds St Margaret'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 59 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of KINGSTON BAGPUIZE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.176. KINTBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	High

	Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Inkpen Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inkpen Crocus Fields, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Inkpen Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inkpen Crocus Fields, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Catmore And Winterly Copses, Site of Special Scientific Interest Irish Hill Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inkpen And Walbury Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hamstead Marshall Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of KINTBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 68 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the KINTBURY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of KINTBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet, Watercourses River Kennet From Denford Down To Marsh Benham, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 81 % of KINTBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of KINTBURY STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Inkpen Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inkpen Crocus Fields, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Inkpen Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Kintbury St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Public park Christchurch Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 24 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 21 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of KINTBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.177. LEADEN RODING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LEADEN RODING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LEADEN RODING STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LEADEN RODING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LEADEN RODING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LEADEN RODING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Rodings Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 3 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LEADEN RODING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.178. LEATHERHEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epsom And Ashtead Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Ashtead Park, Local Nature Reserve River Mole, Local Nature Reserve Epsom Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epsom And Ashtead Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Esher Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ranmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of LEATHERHEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 319 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the LEATHERHEAD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 81 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 13 religious grounds, 20 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 12 public parks and 2 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 17 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 10 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LEATHERHEAD STW catchment 87% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Rye, Watercourses River Mole, Watercourses River Mole At Leatherhead And Fetcham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of LEATHERHEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of LEATHERHEAD STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 15 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 13 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 55 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 11 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 7 golf course, 12 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve Bookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epsom And Ashtead Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 39 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Leatherhead Trinity School, Schools and Education centres West Ashtead Primary School, Schools and Education centres	High

	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Greville Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Giles Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres Barnett Wood Infant School, Schools and Education centres Polesden Lacey Infant School, Schools and Education centres Eastwick Infant School, Schools and Education centres Eastwick Junior School, Schools and Education centres Oakfield Junior School, Schools and Education centres Fetcham Village Infant School, Schools and Education centres The Dawnay Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Ashtead Hospital, Hospitals Leatherhead Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Our Lady And St Peter Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds St Mary And St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Giles' Church, Religious grounds St Nicolas Church, Religious grounds Bookham United Reformed Church, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Spirit, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of St Michael, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Pachesham Golf Centre, Golf course Tyrrell'S Wood Golf Course, Golf course Leatherhead Golf Club, Golf course Woodcote Park, Golf course None, Public park Mansion Garden, Public park King George V Memorial Gardens, Public park Park Gardens, Public park Ashtead Park, Public park Wood Field, Public park Randall'S Park Lawn Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 111 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 164 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

	Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of LEATHERHEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.179. LECHLADE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of LECHLADE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 27 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the LECHLADE STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LECHLADE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	, Watercourses River Thames From Calcutt To Lechlade Including Hannington Wick, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Small Tributaries From Calcutt To Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of LECHLADE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Thames Street, Lechlade, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of LECHLADE STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Lawrence Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Riverside Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	High
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 9 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 98 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LECHLADE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.180. LEWKNOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Aston Rowant, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shirburn Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of LEWKNOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LEWKNOR STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LEWKNOR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LEWKNOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LEWKNOR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Lewknor C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Margaret'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LEWKOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.181. LIGHTWATER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of LIGHTWATER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 292 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the LIGHTWATER STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 54 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 21 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 17 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LIGHTWATER STW catchment 37% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 12 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Windle Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Hale Bourne From The M3 To Clappers Lane, Flood Warning Areas Windle Brook At Bagshot, Flood Warning Areas Chertsey Bourne, Flood Alert Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 16 % of LIGHTWATER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LIGHTWATER STW catchment. Intersects 23 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 39 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 20 golf course, 2 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Windlesham Village Infant School, Schools and Education centres Bagshot Infant School, Schools and Education centres Connaught Junior School, Schools and Education centres Lightwater Village School, Schools and Education centres Hammond School, Schools and Education centres Holy Trinity C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Windlesham Bowls Club, Sports facility None, Golf course Sunningdale, Golf course Sunningdale Ladies, Golf course Wentworth, Golf course Swinley Forest Golf Club, Golf course Windlemere Golf Centre, Golf course Lightwater Country Park, Public park Earlswood Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 110 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 12 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 27 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LIGHTWATER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.182. LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 6 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LITTLE BERKHAMSTED STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.183. LITTLE COMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cross Hands Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 96 % of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Denis'S Church, Religious grounds None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 12 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.184. LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Hallingbury Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thorley Flood Pound, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sawbridgeworth Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 13 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Little Hallingbury C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Little Hallingbury Free Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds George Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 43 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of LITTLE HALLINGBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.185. LITTLE MARLOW STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, SSSI Widdenton Park Wood, SSSI Fern House Gravel Pit, SSSI Naphill Common, SSSI Gomm Valley, SSSI Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Brush Hill, LNR Prestwood (Picnic Site), LNR Chairborough Road, LNR Sands Bank, LNR Gomm'S Wood, LNR Warren Nature Reserve, LNR Holtspur Bank, LNR Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 22 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, SSSI Lodge Hill, SSSI Hollowhill And Pullingshill Woods, SSSI Naphill Common, SSSI Aston Rowant, SSSI Gomm Valley, SSSI Frieth Meadows, SSSI Widdenton Park Wood, SSSI Aston Rowant Woods, SSSI Fern House Gravel Pit, SSSI Homefield Wood, SSSI Bolter End Sand Pit, SSSI Wormsley Chalk Banks, SSSI Buttler'S Hangings, SSSI Aston Rowant Cutting, SSSI Millfield Wood, SSSI Littleworth Common, SSSI Bisham Woods, SSSI Hodgemoor Wood, SSSI Moorend Common, SSSI Aston Rowant, NNR Cock Marsh, SSSI	High
	As a whole less than 1% of LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1084 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 344 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 46 allotments, 46 religious grounds, 109 playing fields, 10 sports facility, 11 golf courses, 52 public parks and 12 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 58 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 56 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 49 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist	High

	within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment 83% is classified as urban.													
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 4 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 14 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Watercourses</td><td>Hughenden Stream From Hughenden</td></tr><tr><td>River Wye, Watercourses</td><td>Park To The Confluence With The River Wye,</td></tr><tr><td>Hughenden Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Wye From West Wycombe Down To Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Groundwater Flooding In The High Wycombe Area, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames At Bisham Village And Marlow Town, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames At Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Wye And The Hughenden Stream, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr></table> Properties Closest To The River Thames From All Saints Church, Bisham To Little Marlow, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Watercourses	Hughenden Stream From Hughenden	River Wye, Watercourses	Park To The Confluence With The River Wye,	Hughenden Stream, Watercourses	Flood Warning Areas	River Wye From West Wycombe Down To Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas	Groundwater Flooding In The High Wycombe Area, Flood Alert Areas	River Thames At Bisham Village And Marlow Town, Flood Warning Areas	River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas	River Thames At Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas	River Wye And The Hughenden Stream, Flood Alert Areas	High
Watercourses	Hughenden Stream From Hughenden													
River Wye, Watercourses	Park To The Confluence With The River Wye,													
Hughenden Stream, Watercourses	Flood Warning Areas													
River Wye From West Wycombe Down To Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas	Groundwater Flooding In The High Wycombe Area, Flood Alert Areas													
River Thames At Bisham Village And Marlow Town, Flood Warning Areas	River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas													
River Thames At Bourne End, Flood Warning Areas	River Wye And The Hughenden Stream, Flood Alert Areas													
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium												
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Aqma No.2 (High Wycombe), AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.1 (M40), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.3 (Marlow), AQMA</td><td>South Bucks Aqma, AQMA</td></tr></table> AQMAs constitute 1 % area of LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 56 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 54 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 231 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 39 Allotments, 39 religious grounds, 88 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 6 golf course, 44 public park and 10 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</td><td>Widdenton Park Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, SSSI</td><td>Fern House Gravel Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Naphill Common, SSSI</td><td>Bolter End Sand Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Gomm Valley, SSSI</td><td>Buttler'S Hangings, SSSI</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 107 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Aqma No.2 (High Wycombe), AQMA	Aqma No.1 (M40), AQMA	Aqma No.3 (Marlow), AQMA	South Bucks Aqma, AQMA	Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Widdenton Park Wood, SSSI	Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, SSSI	Fern House Gravel Pit, SSSI	Naphill Common, SSSI	Bolter End Sand Pit, SSSI	Gomm Valley, SSSI	Buttler'S Hangings, SSSI	High
Aqma No.2 (High Wycombe), AQMA	Aqma No.1 (M40), AQMA													
Aqma No.3 (Marlow), AQMA	South Bucks Aqma, AQMA													
Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Widdenton Park Wood, SSSI													
Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, SSSI	Fern House Gravel Pit, SSSI													
Naphill Common, SSSI	Bolter End Sand Pit, SSSI													
Gomm Valley, SSSI	Buttler'S Hangings, SSSI													
	<table><tr><td>Highworth Combined School And Nursery</td><td>The Downley School</td><td>St Teresa And St John</td></tr><tr><td>Holtspur School</td><td>Manor Farm Community Infant</td><td>Fisher And St Thomas More</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Roman Catholic Church</td></tr></table>	Highworth Combined School And Nursery	The Downley School	St Teresa And St John	Holtspur School	Manor Farm Community Infant	Fisher And St Thomas More			Roman Catholic Church				
Highworth Combined School And Nursery	The Downley School	St Teresa And St John												
Holtspur School	Manor Farm Community Infant	Fisher And St Thomas More												
		Roman Catholic Church												

	Manor Farm Community Junior School West Wycombe Combined School Carrington Junior School The Disraeli School And Children'S Centre Millbrook Combined School Juniper Hill School Tylers Green First School King'S Wood School Ash Hill Primary School Hamilton Academy Hannah Ball School Tylers Green Middle School The Meadows School Marlow Church Of England Infant School Holy Trinity Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) School Foxes Piece School St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School Spinfield School Claytons Primary School Little Marlow Church Of England School Burford School St Mary And All Saints Church Of England Primary School The Beaconsfield School High March School Butlers Court School St Paul'S Church Of England Combined School Oakridge School High Wycombe Church Of England Combined School Cedar Park School Hazlemere C Of E Combined School	School Chepping View Primary School Abbey View Primary Academy Marsh School Lane End Primary School The Mary Towerton School Stokenchurch Primary School Radnage Church Of England Infant School Bledlow Ridge School Great Kingshill Church Of England Combined School Widmer End Community Combined School Castlefield School Booker Hill Primary And Nursery School Beechview School Hughenden Primary School Carrington Infant School Speen Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) School Loudwater Combined School Naphill And Walters Ash School Hayward House, Hospitals Wycombe General Hospital None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church St John'S Church St Paul'S Church St John The Baptist'S Church St Dunstan'S Roman Catholic Church None, Religious grounds All Saints' Church Church Of St Mary And St George St Mary'S Church Cores End United Reformed Church Wycombe Marsh Baptist Church St Andrews Church St Peter'S Church Church Of St Thomas St Michael And All Angels' Church	Christ Church St Mary And All Saints Church St Birinus Church Holy Trinity Church St Margaret'S Church Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Grace All Saint'S Church High Wycombe Evangelical Baptist Church St James'S Church St Francis Of Assisi Church St Botolph'S Church St Lawrence'S Church None, Playing fields Campbell Road Play Area None, Sports facility Flackwell Heath Bowls Club Wycombe Heights Golf Centre None, Golf course None, Public park Tom Burt'S Hill, Public park Chairborough Road Nature Reserve, Public park The Green, Public park Library Gardens, Public park Peace Garden, Public park Millennium Park Claymoor Park Downley Common, Public park Ditchfield Common, Public park Round Wood, Public park Radnage Common, Public park Rookery Gardens, Public park The May Balfour Garden, Public park Plomer Hill, Public park Little Marlow Cemetery None, Cemeteries Cock Lane Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 26 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 29 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 766 Listed Buildings Intersects 7 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 8 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens			Medium

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 22 % of LITTLE MARLOW STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.186. LITTLE MILTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Spartum Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 14 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the LITTLE MILTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Little Milton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St James'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 84 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.187. LITTLEWORTH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Buckland Warren, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LITTLEWORTH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the LITTLEWORTH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLEWORTH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LITTLEWORTH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LITTLEWORTH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments Holy Ascension Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 7 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LITTLEWORTH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.188. LONG CRENDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LONG CRENDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the LONG CRENDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG CRENDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame From Below Eythrope To Chiselhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 93 % of LONG CRENDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LONG CRENDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Long Crendon School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Our Lady Of Light Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 110 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONG CRENDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.189. LONG SUTTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LONG SUTTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LONG SUTTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG SUTTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LONG SUTTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of LONG SUTTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Long Sutton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONG SUTTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.190. LONG WITTENHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 35 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames At Clifton Hampden, Dorchester And Little Wittenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 61 % of LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Long Wittenham Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 13 Flood Warning Areas Contains 60 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 45 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 27 % of LONG WITTENHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.191. LONGBOROUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites New Park Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LONGBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the LONGBOROUGH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONGBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dikler From Condicote To Little Rissington, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LONGBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LONGBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Longborough Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 32 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of LONGBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.192. LONGWATER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of LONGWATER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 40 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 20 % of the LONGWATER STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONGWATER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Blackwater At Eversley And Bramshill, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater At Camberley And Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 87 % of LONGWATER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LONGWATER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Charles Kingsley'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 10 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONGWATER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.193. LOWER BASILDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hartslock, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holies Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	As a whole 0% of LOWER BASILDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the LOWER BASILDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LOWER BASILDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LOWER BASILDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LOWER BASILDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 7 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of LOWER BASILDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.194. LOXWOOD (SW) STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chiddingfold Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	As a whole 0% of LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Wey And Arun Canal, Watercourses , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chiddingfold Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LOXWOOD (SW) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.195. LUDGERSHALL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Herdon Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LUDGERSHALL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the LUDGERSHALL STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 5 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LUDGERSHALL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 70 % of LUDGERSHALL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LUDGERSHALL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 5 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds The Green, Playing fields The Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LUDGERSHALL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.196. MAIDENHEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bray Pennyroyal Field, SSSI Cannoncourt Farm Pit, SSSI Bray Meadows, SSSI Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Park Woods, Gouldings Wood, LNR The Gullet, LNR Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Chilterns Beechwoods, (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Burnham Beeches, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bray Pennyroyal Field, SSSI Cannoncourt Farm Pit, SSSI Bray Meadows, SSSI Bisham Woods, SSSI South Lodge Pit, SSSI Great Thrift Wood, SSSI Cock Marsh, SSSI Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of MAIDENHEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 181 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the MAIDENHEAD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 140 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 39 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 42 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 24 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 23 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 18 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MAIDENHEAD STW catchment 95% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 4 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	High

	The Bourne, Moorings And Properties Closest To The Watercourses , Watercourses River Thames Between Maidenhead, White Brook, Watercourses Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas The Cut, Watercourses River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, River Thames At Cookham, Flood Warning Flood Alert Areas Areas Cut, Flood Alert Areas Cut At The Bingham's, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Maidenhead To Windsor River Thames At Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Alert Areas And Eton, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In East Maidenhead, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 87 % of MAIDENHEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Maidenhead Aqma, AQMA Bray/M4 Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 10 % area of MAIDENHEAD STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 22 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 99 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 12 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 31 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 38 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, (SAC) Bray Meadows, SSSI Bray Pennyroyal Field, SSSI Bisham Woods, SSSI Cannoncourt Farm Pit, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 56 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Boyne Hill Church Of England Infant And Nursery School Church Of The Good Shepherd Larchfield Primary And Nursery School None, Religious grounds Cookham Rise Primary School St John The Baptist'S Church St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School Jubilee Church Ellington Primary School And Nursery St Michael'S Church St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School Holy Trinity Church Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School St Marys Church School None, Playing fields Oldfield Primary School Switchback Road Play Area, Playing fields Holyport Church Of England (Aided) Primary None, Sports facility School And Foundation Unit Desborough Bowling Club, Sports facility Furze Platt Infant School None, Golf course Furze Platt Junior School The Moor, Public park Ockwells Park, Public park	High

	Lowbrook Academy Alwyn Infant And Nursery School Courthouse Junior School Cookham Dean C Of E Aided Primary School Wessex Infant And Nursery School Wessex Primary School St Edmund Campion Roman Catholic Primary School All Saints Church Of England Junior School Dorney School St Mark'S Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Luke'S Church All Saints' Church St Mark'S Crescent Methodist Church	None, Public park The Green, Public park Cookham Moor, Public park North Town Moor, Public park Hardings Green, Public park Tugwood Common, Public park Kidwells Park, Public park Grenfell Park, Public park Riverside Gardens, Public park Guards Club Park, Public park Bridge Gardens, Public park Bray Green, Public park Braywick Park, Public park Maudsley Memorial Garden, Public park Odney Common, Public park None, Cemeteries Braywick Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 54 Flood Warning Areas Contains 28 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 160 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MAIDENHEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.197. MANUDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of MANUDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the MANUDEN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MANUDEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort, Watercourses River Stort At Clavering And Manuden, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MANUDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MANUDEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Farnham Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Manuden Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 67 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MANUDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.198. MAPLE LODGE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and	High

	nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 7 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Water End Swallow Holes, SSSI Whippendell Wood, SSSI Bricket Wood Common, SSSI Intersects 23 Locally designated sites (LNR) Fisher'S Field, LNR Chorleywood Common, LNR Chorleywood House Estate, LNR Colney Heath, LNR Croxley Common Moor, LNR Stanmore Common, LNR Furzeffield Wood & Lower Halfpenny Bottom, LNR Howe Grove Wood, LNR Prestwick Road Meadows, LNR Oxhey Woods, LNR Oxleys Wood, LNR Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 29 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Water End Swallow Holes, SSSI Whippendell Wood, SSSI Bricket Wood Common, SSSI Ashridge Commons And Woods, SSSI Croxley Common Moor, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Roughdown Common, SSSI Hodgemoor Wood, SSSI Moor Mill Quarry, West, SSSI Castle Lime Works Quarry, SSSI Northaw Great Wood, SSSI Westwood Quarry, SSSI Froghall Brickworks, SSSI Old Park Wood, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of MAPLE LODGE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2938 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the MAPLE LODGE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1262 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 135 allotments, 136 religious grounds, 368 playing fields, 32 sports facility, 51 golf courses, 275 public parks and 41 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 224 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 208 Schools and education centres, 16 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	High

	This is also reflected in the designation of 168 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.																																																																	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MAPLE LODGE STW catchment 73% is classified as urban.	High																																																																
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 24 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 8 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 115 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Grand Union Canal, Watercourses</td><td>River Ver At St Albans, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Mimmshall Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Ver At Redbourn, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Borehamwood Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Gade At Kings Langley And Croxley, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Bulbourne, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne At Willowbank, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Gade, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tykes Water, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne At Rickmansworth, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Colne, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ray Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Radlett And Borehamwood Brooks At Borehamwood, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Potters Bar Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Gade At Hemel Hempstead, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Chess, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oxhey Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Bulbourne At Boxmoor, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Hartsbourne, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hilfield Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Radlett Brook At Radlett, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Kitwells Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne At Colney Heath, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Ver, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ellen Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne At London Colney, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Taylors Cut, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Town Ditch, Watercourses</td><td>Upper River Colne And Radlett Brook, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Butterwick Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Misbourne, Watercourses</td><td>Mimmshall Brook, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Catharine Bourne, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Mimmshall Brook At Warrengate Road, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Chess At Chenies, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Ver In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Middle River Colne, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Misbourne At Amersham, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Chess In The Chilterns And Three Rivers Districts, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Chess At Loudwater, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Rivers Gade And Bulbourne, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Gade At Frogmore End, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Colne At Watford, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Grand Union Canal, Watercourses	River Ver At St Albans, Flood Warning Areas	Mimmshall Brook, Watercourses	River Ver At Redbourn, Flood Warning Areas	Borehamwood Brook, Watercourses	River Gade At Kings Langley And Croxley, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses		River Bulbourne, Watercourses	River Colne At Willowbank, Flood Warning Areas	River Gade, Watercourses		Tykes Water, Watercourses	River Colne At Rickmansworth, Flood Warning Areas	River Colne, Watercourses		Ray Brook, Watercourses	Radlett And Borehamwood Brooks At Borehamwood, Flood Warning Areas	Potters Bar Brook, Watercourses	River Gade At Hemel Hempstead, Flood Warning Areas	River Chess, Watercourses		Oxhey Brook, Watercourses	River Bulbourne At Boxmoor, Flood Warning Areas	Hartsbourne, Watercourses		Hilfield Brook, Watercourses	Radlett Brook At Radlett, Flood Warning Areas	Kitwells Brook, Watercourses		The Brook, Watercourses	River Colne At Colney Heath, Flood Warning Areas	River Ver, Watercourses		Ellen Brook, Watercourses	River Colne At London Colney, Flood Warning Areas	Taylors Cut, Watercourses		Town Ditch, Watercourses	Upper River Colne And Radlett Brook, Flood Alert Areas	Butterwick Brook, Watercourses		River Misbourne, Watercourses	Mimmshall Brook, Flood Alert Areas	Catharine Bourne, Watercourses	Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood Alert Areas	Mimmshall Brook At Warrengate Road, Flood Warning Areas		River Chess At Chenies, Flood Warning Areas	River Ver In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas	River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood Warning Areas	Middle River Colne, Flood Alert Areas		Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas	River Misbourne At Amersham, Flood Warning Areas	River Chess In The Chilterns And Three Rivers Districts, Flood Alert Areas	River Chess At Loudwater, Flood Warning Areas	Rivers Gade And Bulbourne, Flood Alert Areas		River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas	River Gade At Frogmore End, Flood Warning Areas		River Colne At Watford, Flood Warning Areas		High
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Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban. Urban Land	High																																																																

	As a whole 95 % of MAPLE LODGE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																																																												
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 16 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Aqma No.2 (Vicarage Rd), AQMA</td><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 3, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>St Albans Aqma No. 7, AQMA</td><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 2, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>St Albans Aqma No. 1, AQMA</td><td>Aqma 3A Chalk Hill And Pinner Road, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No 1 (Hemel Hempstead), AQMA</td><td>Barnet Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No 2 (Apsley), AQMA</td><td>Harrow Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Chorleywood Pm10 Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Chorley Wood No2 Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 6, AQMA</td><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 1, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 5, AQMA</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hertsmere Aqma No. 4, AQMA</td><td></td></tr></table> AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of MAPLE LODGE STW catchment. Intersects 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 210 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 198 Schools and education centres, 12 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 883 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 125 Allotments, 123 religious grounds, 289 playing fields, 30 sports facility, 36 golf course, 252 public park and 28 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 13 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</td><td>Croxley Common Moor, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI</td><td>Mid Colne Valley, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Water End Swallow Holes, SSSI</td><td>Roughdown Common, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Whippendell Wood, SSSI</td><td>Hodgemoor Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Bricket Wood Common, SSSI</td><td>Moor Mill Quarry, West, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ashridge Commons And Woods, SSSI</td><td>Castle Lime Works Quarry, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Northaw Great Wood, SSSI</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 561 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Alban And St Stephen Catholic Infant And Nursery School</td><td>St Peter'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School</td><td>Spencers Park Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Gade Valley Primary School</td><td>St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Ebury Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>St Cuthbert Mayne Catholic School</td><td>Chalfont St Giles Junior School</td><td>Coronation Fields Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Boxmoor Primary School</td><td>Chestnut Lane School</td><td>Wharf Road Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Rossgate School</td><td>Hatfield Community Free School</td><td>Jocketts Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>St Rose'S Roman Catholic Infants School</td><td>Little Missenden Church Of England School</td><td>Berners Drive Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Micklem Primary School</td><td>Oxhey Wood Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Oysterfields Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Chaulden Infant'S And Nursery School</td><td>School</td><td>New England Street Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Chaulden Junior School</td><td>St Meryl School</td><td>Area</td></tr><tr><td>Pixies Hill Primary School</td><td>Chalfont St Giles Infant School And Nursery</td><td>Victoria Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Bernard'S Heath Infants School</td><td>Chalfont St Peter Infant School</td><td>The Harbour, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Oakwood Primary School</td><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Fleetville Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Maple Primary School</td><td>School</td><td>St Stephens Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Alban City School</td><td>Tilehouse Combined School</td><td>Lancaster Grange Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Aboyne Lodge Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Christ Church Chorleywood Church Of England School</td><td>Everlasting Lane Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>South Hill Primary School</td><td>Maple Cross Junior Mixed Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Toulmin Drive Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Abbots Langley School</td><td>Chorleywood Primary School</td><td>Moore Road Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Mount Pleasant Lane 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No. 6, AQMA	Hertsmere Aqma No. 1, AQMA	Hertsmere Aqma No. 5, AQMA		Hertsmere Aqma No. 4, AQMA		Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Croxley Common Moor, SSSI	Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI	Mid Colne Valley, SSSI	Water End Swallow Holes, SSSI	Roughdown Common, SSSI	Whippendell Wood, SSSI	Hodgemoor Wood, SSSI	Bricket Wood Common, SSSI	Moor Mill Quarry, West, SSSI	Ashridge Commons And Woods, SSSI	Castle Lime Works Quarry, SSSI		Northaw Great Wood, SSSI	St Alban And St Stephen Catholic Infant And Nursery School	St Peter'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Spencers Park Play Area	Gade Valley Primary School	St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Ebury Play Area	St Cuthbert Mayne Catholic School	Chalfont St Giles Junior School	Coronation Fields Play Area	Boxmoor Primary School	Chestnut Lane School	Wharf Road Play Area	Rossgate School	Hatfield Community Free School	Jocketts Play Area	St Rose'S Roman Catholic Infants School	Little Missenden Church Of England School	Berners Drive Play Area	Micklem Primary School	Oxhey Wood Primary And Nursery School	Oysterfields Play Area	Chaulden Infant'S And Nursery School	School	New England Street Play Area	Chaulden Junior School	St Meryl School	Area	Pixies Hill Primary School	Chalfont St Giles Infant School And Nursery	Victoria Play Area	Bernard'S Heath Infants School	Chalfont St Peter Infant School	The Harbour, Playing fields	Oakwood Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Fleetville Play Area	Maple Primary School	School	St Stephens Play Area	Alban City School	Tilehouse Combined School	Lancaster Grange Play Area	Aboyne Lodge Primary And Nursery School	Christ Church Chorleywood Church Of England School	Everlasting Lane Play Area	South Hill Primary School	Maple Cross Junior Mixed Infant And Nursery School	Toulmin Drive Play Area	Abbots Langley School	Chorleywood Primary School	Moore Road Play Area	Mount Pleasant Lane Junior Mixed Infant School	The Russell School	Langley Lane Play 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Tanners Wood Junior	Elangeni School	Orchard Park Playground
Mixed And Infant School	Woodside Junior School	Downedge Play Area
Alban Wood Primary School	De Havilland Primary School	Margaret Lloyd Park Play
And Nursery	Oak View Primary And Nursery School	Area
Fleetville Infant And Nursey	St Philip Howard Catholic Primary	Oxhey Green Playground
School	School	Riverside Recreation Ground
St Catherine Of Siena	Curzon Church Of England Combined	Playground
Roman Catholic Primary	School	The Link Skate Park
School	Redbourn Junior School	Verulamium
St Paul'S Church Of England	St George'S Church Of England Infant	Park Childrens Play Area
Primary School	School	Bloody Hollow Childrens Play
Leavesden Green Junior	Lee Common Church Of England School	Area
Mixed Infant School And	Great Missenden Church Of England	Abbotswood Park Play Area
Nursery	Combined School	Sandbrook Park Play Area
Kingsway Infants School	Shepherd Primary School	Oxhey Bowls Club
Kingsway Junior School	Prestwood Junior School	None, Sports facility
The Hammond Academy	Chalfont St Peter Church Of England	Bushey Bowling Club
Lime Walk Primary School	School	Watford Bowls Club
Broadfield Primary School	Hyde Heath Infant School	Herts Bowling Club
Aycliffe Drive Primary	Little Gaddesden Church Of England	Radlett Bowls Club
School	School	Harperbury Bowls Club
Yewtree Primary School	Bernards Heath Junior School	Little Gaddesden Bowls Club
Tudor Primary School	Prestwood Infant School	Amersham Bowls Club
George Street Primary	Brookmans Park Primary School	Watford Indoor Bowls Club
School	Bell Lane Combined School	Redbourn Bowls Club
Coates Way Junior Mixed	Pope Paul Primary School	Townsend Bowls And Tennis
Infant And Nursery School	Oakmere School	Club
Fleetville Junior School	St Giles' Church Of England Primary	St Albans Bowling Club
Brockswood Primary And	School	None, Golf course
Nursery School	The Wroxham School	Hartsbourne Country Club,
Holtsmere End Junior	Cranborne Primary School	Golf course
School	Ladbroke Junior Mixed Infant School	The Shire London,
Holtsmere End Infant And	Little Heath Primary School	Golf course
Nursery School	Hemel Hempstead Hospital, Hospitals	West Herts Golf Club
Hobbs Hill Wood Primary	Martinlea Day Hospital, Hospitals	Radlett Golf Centre
School	St Albans City Hospital, Hospitals	Porters Park Golf Club
Chambersbury Primary	Spire Bushey Hospital, Hospitals	Radlett Park Golf Course
School	Kingsley Green Hospital, Hospitals	Bushey Hall Golf Course
St Albert The Great Roman	Watford General Hospital, Hospitals	Oakfield Park Golf Club
Catholic Primary School	Amersham Hospital, Hospitals	Verulam Golf Course
Hobletts Manor Infants	Bmi The Chiltern Hospital, Hospitals	Aldenham Golf Course
School	The Chalfonts And Gerrards Cross	Batchwood Hall Golf Course
Hobletts Manor Junior	Hospital, Hospitals	Harewood Downs Golf
School	Potters Bar Community Hospital,	Course
The Reddings Primary	Hospitals	Gerrards Cross Golf Course
School	One Hatfield Hospital, Hospitals	Nine Of Herts Golf Course
Jupiter Community Free	None, Allotments	Sandy Lodge Golf Course
School	Windmill Lane Allotments	Rickmansworth Public Golf
Belswains Primary School	Callowland Allotments	Course
Sandridge School	The Pyghtle Allotments	Abbey View Golf Course
Wheatfields Infants' And	Chester Road Allotments	Brookmans Park, Golf course
Nursery School	Adeyfield Road Allotments	The Grove Park, Golf course
Wheatfields Junior School	Holywell Farm Allotments	Denham Golf Club
Howe Dell Primary School	Brightwell Allotments	Pinner Hill Golf Club
And Children'S Centre	Primrose Hill Allotments	Buckinghamshire Golf Club
Skyswood Primary School	Raven Court Allotment Garden	Redbourne Golf Club
And Woodlands Nursery	Swallow Gardens Allotment Garden	None, Public park
Maple Grove Primary	Martin Close Allotment Garden	Mary Forsdyke Garden,
School	Deerswood Allotment Garden	Public park
Leverstock Green Church Of	Hawthornes Allotment Garden	Bushey Rose Garden, Public
England Primary School	Broom Close Allotment Garden	park
Prae Wood Primary School	Bullrush Close Allotment Garden	Maxwell Hillside Park
St Alban And St Stephen	Haseldine Meadows Allotment Garden	Potterswood Park

Catholic Junior School	A	Ann Shaw Garden, Public park
Camp Primary And Nursery School	Firs Close Allotment Garden Haseldine Meadows Allotment Garden	Farriers Way Open Space Ripon Park, Public park
St Peter'S School	B	Cassio Common, Public park
Cunningham Hill Infants School	Cottonmill Lane Allotments Feather Dell Allotment Garden	The Horsefield, Public park
Cunningham Hill Junior School	Briars Wood Organic Allotment Garden Briars Close Allotment Garden	Leavesden Green, Public park
Windermere Primary School	Hillcrest Allotment Garden Hixberry Lane Allotments	St Mary'S Open Space Nascot Grange Open Space
Redbourn Infant And Nursery School	Greyhound Meadow Allotments Green Lanes Allotments	Stanborough Park Garston Park
Colney Heath Junior Mixed Infant And Nursery School	St James'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas' Church, Religious grounds	Leeming Park Salter'S Field, Public park
Mandeville Primary School	Rosary Priory, Religious grounds	Walshford Green, Public park
The Abbey Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	St Teresa Roman Catholic Church None, Religious grounds South Oxhey Baptist Church	Thirskcliffe Nature Park Haggerston Park
St Adrian Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of The Holy Cross St Michael And All Angels Church	Walsingham Park Shenley Park
Margaret Wix Primary School	St Oswald'S Church Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady	Walled Garden, Public park Oakmere Park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Queen Of All Creation St Barnabas Church	Organ Hall Open Space Aberford Park
St Michael'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	St Paul'S Church Kingswood Baptist Church St Mark'S Church	Clarendon Park Fisher'S Field, Public park Riverside Park
St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School	St Luke'S Church St Mary'S Church	Hartspring Meadow, Public park
Rickmansworth Park Junior Mixed And Infant School	All Saints Church Our Lady And St Michael'S Roman Catholic Church	Village Green, Public park Munden Drive Open Space
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Church Of St John Christ Church	Buryfield Nature Garden Berry Avenue Open Space Church Mead, Public park
St John'S Church Of England Infant And Nursery School	Cowley Hill Free Church	The Memorial Gardens, Public park
Newberries Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Little Chalfont Nature Park
Parkside Community Primary School/David Smith Building	St John Fisher And St Thomas More Roman Catholic Church	The Green, Public park
Hertsmere Jewish Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of The Good Shepherd St Martin'S Church	Hyde Heath Common, Public park
Woodlands Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	Rosehall Green, Public park
Cowley Hill Primary School	Garston United Reformed Church King Charles The Martyr Church	Highfield Park Leavesden Country Park
Meryfield Community Primary School	St Giles' Church Potters Bar Baptist Church	Lingfield Way Open Space Croxley Green, Public park
St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Matthew'S Church St John The Baptist'S Church	Water Gardens, Public park Blackbirds Moor, Public park
Sarratt Church Of England Primary School	North Watford Methodist Church St Helen'S Church	Gadebridge Park South Common, Public park
The Grove Academy	St Thomas' United Reformed Church	Goldhill Common, Public park
York Mead Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Kitters Green, Public park
Ashfield Junior School	St Peter'S Church	Bunkers Park
Merry Hill Infant School And Nursery	Chapel Of The Holy Cross St Thomas'S Church	Abbey Park
Bushey Heath Primary School	St Aidan'S Church The King'S Church	Fishery Moor, Public park Batchworth Heath, Public park
Hartsbourne Primary School	St Stephen'S Church Kings Langley Priory	Grove Green, Public park
Lanchester Community Free School	The Old Church Kings Chapel	Austenwood Common, Public park
Chater Infant School	St Giles'S Church	St Peter'S Garden, Public park
Beechfield School	Deanway United Church	Cassiobury Park
Nascot Wood Infant And	St Mary Magdalene'S Church	

Nursery School	Tatling End Church	Marchmont Green, Public park
Nascot Wood Junior School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church	Ellenbrook Fields, Public park
The Orchard Primary School	All Saints' Church	North Common, Public park
St Nicholas Primary School	Church Of St Mary	Attenborough'S Fields, Public park
Holywell Primary School	Nash Mills Methodist Church	Two Waters Moor, Public park
Ascot Road Community Free School	St Saviour'S Church	East Common, Public park
Cassiobury Junior School	St Lawrence'S Church	Radlett Gardens, Public park
Cassiobury Infant And Nursery School	Kings Langley Methodist Church	Adeyfield, Public park
Holy Rood Roman Catholic Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of St John Fisher	Randall Park
Malvern Way Infant And Nursery School	St John'S Church	The Walled Garden, Public park
Little Green Junior School	Our Lady Help Of Christians Catholic Church	Friends' Garden, Public park
Harvey Road Primary School	Mill End Baptist Church	Keens Field, Public park
St Anthony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Belmont Road Baptist Church	Plough Gardens
Little Reddings Primary School	Church Of St Alban	War Memorial Gardens
Bushey Manor Junior School	Hemel Hempstead Methodist Church	Planets Park
Longwood School	Oxlease Methodist Church	West Common, Public park
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	Gracemead Church	Margaret Lloyd Park
And Nursery	St Leonard'S Church	Chorleywood House Estate, Public park
Bournehall Primary School	Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints	Bulbourne Meadow, Public park
Killigrew Primary And Nursery School	Kingshill Baptist Chapel	Bulbourne Moor, Public park
Highwood Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Rickmansworth Park
London Colney Primary And Nursery School	The Cathedral And Abbey Church Of St Alban	Northend Community Orchard, Public park
How Wood Primary And Nursery School	Park Street Baptist Church	Albert'S Garden
St Bernadette Roman Catholic Primary School	The Roman Catholic Church Of St Bartholomew The Apostle	Station Moor, Public park
Park Street Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Church Of St Julian	Northridge Park
Clores Shalom School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church	Herdsman'S Moor, Public park
Shenley Primary School	Bricket Wood United Reformed Church	Shrub Hill Common, Public park
St Paul'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Chiswell Green United Reformed Church	Harding'S Moor, Public park
Two Waters Primary School	Potters Bar United Reformed Church	Fortune Common, Public park
Nash Mills Church Of England Primary School	St Thomas More Roman Catholic Church	Oxhey Park
Bedmond Village Primary And Nursery School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	Bill Franklin Memorial Garden
Bowmansgreen Primary School	St Lukes Church	Church Green, Public park
Kings Langley Primary School	All Saints Chapel	Clarence Park
Bushey And Oxhey Infant School	None, Playing fields	The Woodland Garden
Summerswood Primary School	Oxhey Park Playground	Hill End Hospital
Saffron Green First School	King George Recreation Ground Play Area	Commemorative Garden
Monksmead School	Ann Shaw Gardens Play Area	Coleshill Common, Public park
Kenilworth Primary School	Leggatts Green Play Area	Grebe House Wildlife Garden
	Cha Cafe Playground	Verulamium Park
	Malmes Croft Play Area	The Vintry Garden
	High Street Green Play Area	Romeland Garden
	Hill Farm Play Area	Greenwood Park
	South Way Play Area	Birklands Meadow, Public park
	Ridgehurst Avenue Playground	North Orbital Fields, Public park
	Leavesden Green Playground	Gobions And Moffats Open Space
	Harebreaks Playground	
	Callowland Recreation Ground Playground	
	Nascot Grange Play Area	
	Cassiobury Park Playground	
	Boundary Way Play Area	
	Brookmeadow Play Area	
	East Drive Playground	
	Shakespeare Drive Playground	
	Byron Avenue Play Area	

	The Laurance Haines Primary And Nursery School Cherry Tree Primary School Bromet Primary School Chater Junior School St Johns C Of E Primary School Parkgate Junior School Field Junior School Watford Field School Parkgate Infants And Nursery School Central Primary School Warren Dell Primary School Knutsford School Garden Fields Junior Mixed And Infant School Woodhall Primary School Greenfields Primary School Jordans School Seer Green Church Of England Combined School Holmer Green Junior School Coleshill Church Of England Infant School Eastbury Farm Primary School Holmer Green Infant School Little Kingshill Combined School	Watford Fields Recreation Ground Playground Oxhey Activity Park Knutsford Playground North Bushey Children'S Playground Hilfield Lane Childrens Play Area St Johns Road Playground Estcourt Road Pocket Park Stamford Road Playground Ashridge Play Area Chaulden Adventure Playground Hornhill Play Area Lea Farm Play Area Moortown Road Play Area Garston Park Play Area Meriden Park Playground Water Gardens Play Area Gadebridge Park Play Area Harwoods Recreation Ground Playground Harwoods Adventurous Playground Gadebridge Splash Park Adeyfield Adventure Playground Reith Fields Play Area Keens Field Play Area Love Lane Play Area Barnacres Play Area Croxley View Playground King George V Playing Fields Playground Washington	Jersey Farm Woodland Park Marshalswick Recreation Ground Angerland Common, Public park Colney Heath Community Park Aldenham Country Park Denham Green Open Space Coronation Gardens, Public park Composers Park, Public park None, Cemeteries Bushey New Cemetery Allum Lane Cemetery Vicarage Road Cemetery North Watford Cemetery Woodwells Cemetery Carpenders Park Cemetery Stanley Hill Cemetery Woodcock Hill Cemetery Chorleywood Lawn Cemetery Hatfield Road Cemetery Hill End Garden Of Rest, Cemeteries The Platt Cemetery Bushey Old Cemetery St Mary'S Cemetery London Road Cemetery Poppy Fields Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 7 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 20 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1865 Listed Buildings Intersects 34 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 18 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 7 % of MAPLE LODGE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.			High

1.199. MARKYATE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kensworth Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dunstable And Whipsnade Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MARKYATE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 36 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the MARKYATE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MARKYATE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ver At Markyate, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In Flamstead, Flood Alert Areas River Ver In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MARKYATE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MARKYATE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Flamstead Village School, Schools and Education centres Kensworth (Voluntary Controlled) Lower School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Cavendish Road Play Area, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 92 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 37 % of MARKYATE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.200. MARLBOROUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Pewsey Downs, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Savernake Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of MARLBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 67 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the MARLBOROUGH STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 30 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 2 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MARLBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Og, Watercourses , Watercourses River Kennet, Watercourses River Kennet From Mildenhall To Just Above Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Og At Southend And Ogbourne St. Andrew, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet At Marlborough, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Upper Og Valley, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of MARLBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Marlborough Air Quality Management Area, AQMA AQMAs constitute 68 % area of MARLBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 21 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Savernake Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 17 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Preshute Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Infant School, Schools and Education centres St Peter'S Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Junior School, Schools and Education centres Ogbourne St George And St Andrew Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Savernake Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	High

	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St George'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Priory Gardens, Public park Cooper'S Meadow, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 51 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 343 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of MARLBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.201. MARSH GIBBON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Sheephouse Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Grendon And Doddershall Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MARSH GIBBON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the MARSH GIBBON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MARSH GIBBON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 15 % of MARSH GIBBON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MARSH GIBBON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Marsh Gibbon C Of E School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 64 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MARSH GIBBON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.202. MERSTHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Quarry Hangers, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chipstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MERSTHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 96 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the MERSTHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 20 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 7 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MERSTHAM STW catchment 72% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Redhill Brook At Redhill And Salfords Stream At Salfords, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 20 % of MERSTHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA Aqma No.10, AQMA AQMA's constitute 2 % area of MERSTHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Merstham Primary School, Schools and Education centres Furze Field Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Katharine'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Parish Church, Religious grounds Church Of The Epiphany, Religious grounds Merstham Baptist Church, Religious grounds St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course Mercers Park, Public park Crossways Rest Garden, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 47 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 10 % of MERSTHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.203. MIDDLE BARTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsehay Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dorn, Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Middle Barton School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Edward'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 24 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.204. MIDDLETON CHENEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 24 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Farthinghoe Stream, Watercourses	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 19 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Middleton Cheney Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Farthinghoe Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 53 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MIDDLETON CHENEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.205. MIDDLETON STONEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ardley Trackways, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Gagle Brook, Watercourses Langford And Wendlebury Brooks From Stratton Audley Down To Near Merton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium

	Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MIDDLETON STONEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.206. MIDGHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MIDGHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the MIDGHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MIDGHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of MIDGHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MIDGHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 2 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MIDGHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.207. MILL GREEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Sherrardspark Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Sherrardspark Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Sherrardspark Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of MILL GREEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 101 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the MILL GREEN STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 108 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 allotments, 15 religious grounds, 29 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 10 golf courses, 21 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 16 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 12 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	High

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of MILL GREEN STW catchment 72% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses , Watercourses Essendon Brook, Watercourses River Lee At Harpenden, Flood Warning Areas River Lee From Lemsford To Hertford, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Luton, Harpenden And Wheathampstead, Flood Alert Areas River Lee At Hertford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of MILL GREEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MILL GREEN STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 10 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 49 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 17 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 9 golf course, 12 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Sherrardspark Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 36 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Green Lanes Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Ryde School, Schools and Education centres Birchwood Avenue Primary School, Schools and Education centres Countess Anne School, Schools and Education centres St John'S (Voluntary Aided) Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Essendon Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Creswick Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Our Lady Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium

	Applecroft Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hatfield Community Free School, Schools and Education centres St Philip Howard Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres One Hatfield Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Green Lanes Allotments, Allotments St Lukes Church, Religious grounds Roman Catholic Church Of Marychurch, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Etheldreda'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of St Michael And All Angels, Religious grounds Gracemead Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds The Link Skate Park, Playing fields None, Playing fields Bloody Hollow Childrens Play Area, Playing fields None, Golf course Mill Green Golf Club, Golf course Brocket Park, Golf course Coronation Gardens, Public park None, Public park Old Palace Garden, Public park Sundial Garden, Public park Stanborough Park, Public park Ellenbrook Fields, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 19 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 123 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MILL GREEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.208. MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bould Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 33 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 20 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 8 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Littlestock Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses The Liffs, Watercourses River Evenlode At Milton Under Wychwood, Shipton Under Wychwood And Ascott Under Wychwood, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 17 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wychwood Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Simon And St Jude'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds Church Farmhouse, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course The Wild Garden, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Medium

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 129 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of MILTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.209. MOLLINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of MOLLINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the MOLLINGTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Medium

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOLLINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of MOLLINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of MOLLINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 13 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOLLINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.210. MORETON PINKNEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Plumpton Pasture, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 36 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MORETON PINKNEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.211. MORETON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of MORETON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the MORETON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MORETON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Cripsey Brook, Watercourses Cripsey Brook At Moreton, Flood Warning Areas Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of MORETON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MORETON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Moreton Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium

	None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MORETON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.212. MORETON-IN-MARSH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wolford Wood And Old Covert, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 29 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode At Moreton In Marsh, Flood Warning Areas River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 54 % of MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St David'S C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres North Cotswold Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St David'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Queen Victoria'S Garden, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 134 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 37 % of MORETON-IN-MARSH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.213. MORTIMER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stanford End Mill And River Loddon, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MORTIMER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 34 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the MORTIMER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MORTIMER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Foudry Brook, Watercourses Foudry Brook From Stratfield Mortimer To Green Park, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of MORTIMER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MORTIMER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Mortimer St Mary'S Church Of England Junior School, Schools and Education centres Mortimer St John'S Church Of England Infant School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Wokefield Park, Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 13 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MORTIMER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.214. NAGS HEAD LANE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	High

	Thorndon Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thorndon Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest The Coppice, Kelvedon Hatch, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 163 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 72 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 15 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 21 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 11 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 12 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment 80% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ingrebourn At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 93 % of NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	High

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Brentwood Aqma No.2, AQMA Havering Aqma, AQMA Brentwood Aqma No.4, AQMA Brentwood Aqma No.7, AQMA AQMAs constitute 2 % area of NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 8 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 50 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 20 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thorndon Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 29 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Holly Trees Primary School, Schools and Education centres Larchwood Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bentley St Paul'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Thomas Of Canterbury Church Of England Aided Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Helen'S Catholic Junior School Academy, Schools and Education centres St Helens Roman Catholic Infant School, Schools and Education centres Warley Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hartswood Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments The Holy Cross And All Saints Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds St Helen'S Cathedral Brentwood, Religious grounds St Thomas The Martyr'S Church, Religious grounds St George'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Bishops Hall Park, Public park None, Public park Warley Country Park, Public park Merrymeads Country Park, Public park Shenfield Common, Public park Weald Country Park, Public park St Faith'S Country Park, Public park Maylands Field, Public park Woodman Road Cemetery, Cemeteries Christ Church Cemetery, Cemeteries London Road Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Medium

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 59 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of NAGS HEAD LANE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.215. NAUNTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Brassey Reserve And Windrush Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harford Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Huntsman'S Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of NAUNTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the NAUNTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Medium

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NAUNTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Windrush, Watercourses River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of NAUNTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of NAUNTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds Naunton Baptist Church, Religious grounds None, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 44 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of NAUNTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.216. NETTLEBED STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Priest'S Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Priest'S Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bix Bottom, Site of Special Scientific Interest Berrick Trench, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of NETTLEBED STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 22 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 24 % of the NETTLEBED STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NETTLEBED STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 27 % of NETTLEBED STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of NETTLEBED STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Priest'S Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Nettlebed Community School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Crockerand Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Low

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of NETTLEBED STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.217. NEW MILL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of NEW MILL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 40 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the NEW MILL STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Medium

	1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NEW MILL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Blackwater River, Watercourses River Blackwater At Eversley And Bramshill, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 13 % of NEW MILL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of NEW MILL STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 12 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of NEW MILL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.218. NEWBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Thatcham Reed Beds, SSSI River Kennet, SSSI River Lambourn, SSSI Greenham And Crookham Commons, SSSI Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Thatcham Reed Beds, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 11 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thatcham Reed Beds, SSSI Snelsmore Common, SSSI River Kennet, SSSI Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, SSSI River Lambourn, SSSI SSSI	High

	Greenham And Crookham Commons, SSSI Kennet Valley Alderwoods, SSSI Cold Ash Quarry, SSSI Avery'S Pightle, SSSI Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, SSSI Enborne Copse, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of NEWBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 153 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the NEWBURY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 166 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 allotments, 15 religious grounds, 60 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 15 golf courses, 33 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 22 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 20 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NEWBURY STW catchment 94% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 18 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet, Watercourses , Watercourses Kennet And Avon Canal, Watercourses River Lambourn, Watercourses Spout Ditch, Watercourses River Kennet For Thatcham And Colthrop, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet At Newbury, Flood Warning Areas River Lambourn From Donnington To Newbury, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of NEWBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																									
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Newbury Aqma, AQMA West Berkshire Thatcham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of NEWBURY STW catchment. Intersects 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 22 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 129 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 49 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 13 golf course, 33 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thatcham Reed Beds, SSSI River Kennet, SSSI River Lambourn, SSSI Greenham And Crookham Commons, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 43 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St John The Evangelist Church Of England Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Cold Ash St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>St Nicolas Church Of England Junior School</td><td>Parsons Down Junior School</td></tr><tr><td>Fir Tree Primary School And Nursery</td><td>West Berkshire Community Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Speenhamland Primary School</td><td>Church Of Latter Day Saints</td></tr><tr><td>Robert Sandilands Primary School And Nursery</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Winchcombe School</td><td>St Nicolas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Shaw-Cum-Donnington Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Stockcross Church Of England School</td><td>St Francis De Sales' Church</td></tr><tr><td>John Rankin Infant And Nursery School</td><td>St Georges Church</td></tr><tr><td>John Rankin Junior School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Willows Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Whitelands Park Primary School</td><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Thatcham Park Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Elmore Abbey</td></tr><tr><td>St Finian'S Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>West Berks Indoor Bowls Club, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Victoria Park, Public park</td></tr></table>	St John The Evangelist Church Of England Infant And Nursery School	Cold Ash St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	St Nicolas Church Of England Junior School	Parsons Down Junior School	Fir Tree Primary School And Nursery	West Berkshire Community Hospital	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments	Speenhamland Primary School	Church Of Latter Day Saints	Robert Sandilands Primary School And Nursery	St John'S Church	The Winchcombe School	St Nicolas Church	Shaw-Cum-Donnington Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Stockcross Church Of England School	St Francis De Sales' Church	John Rankin Infant And Nursery School	St Georges Church	John Rankin Junior School	St Mark'S Church	The Willows Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Whitelands Park Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church	Thatcham Park Church Of England Primary School	Elmore Abbey	St Finian'S Catholic Primary School	None, Playing fields		West Berks Indoor Bowls Club, Sports facility		None, Sports facility		None, Golf course		None, Public park		Victoria Park, Public park	High
St John The Evangelist Church Of England Infant And Nursery School	Cold Ash St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School																																									
St Nicolas Church Of England Junior School	Parsons Down Junior School																																									
Fir Tree Primary School And Nursery	West Berkshire Community Hospital																																									
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments																																									
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	None, Sports facility																																									
	None, Golf course																																									
	None, Public park																																									
	Victoria Park, Public park																																									

	Spurcroft Primary School Francis Baily Primary School Parsons Down Infant School Falkland Primary School	Dunstan Green, Public park Stroud Green, Public park Goldwell Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 33 Flood Warning Areas Contains 113 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 301 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 1 % of NEWBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.219. NORTH WEALD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Roughtalleys Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 1% of NORTH WEALD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the NORTH WEALD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NORTH WEALD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cripsey Brook, Watercourses Cripsey Brook At Moreton, Flood Warning Areas Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 40 % of NORTH WEALD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of NORTH WEALD STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments None, Playing fields Bantham And Ongar Bowls Club, Sports facility None, Golf course Blakes Golf Club, Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 9 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of NORTH WEALD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.220. NORTHLEACH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of NORTHLEACH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the NORTHLEACH STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NORTHLEACH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Leach, Watercourses River Leach From Northleach To Mill Lane Near Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 89 % of NORTHLEACH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of NORTHLEACH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Northleach Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 85 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of NORTHLEACH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.221. NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 20 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Marsh Baldon Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds Marsh Baldon Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 56 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of NUNEHAM COURTENAY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.222. OXFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of OXFORD STW catchment 83% is classified as urban.																																															
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 33 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Oxford Canal, Watercourses</td><td>Area Of Kidlington Benefiting From The Flood</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Alleviation Scheme, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames, Watercourses</td><td>Areas River</td></tr><tr><td>Wytham Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Thames And Tributaries In</td></tr><tr><td>Littlemore Brook, Watercourses</td><td>The Binsey, Osney And Osney Island Areas In</td></tr><tr><td>Northfield Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Oxford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Cherwell, Watercourses</td><td>River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings</td></tr><tr><td>Bayswater Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Boundary Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Thames And Tributaries At Sandford And</td></tr><tr><td>Eastwyke Ditch, Watercourses</td><td>Radley Near Oxford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Kingsbridge Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames And</td><td>Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tributaries At Kennington, Flood Warning</td><td>River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick</td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td>Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames And Tributaries At New</td><td>River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To</td></tr><tr><td>Botley, New And</td><td>And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>North Hinksey And Grandpont In Oxford,</td><td>River Thames And Tributaries In The Oxford Area,</td></tr><tr><td>Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Cherwell For The Oxford Area, Flood</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Thames And Tributaries At</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Wolvercote In Oxford, Flood Warning</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Oxford Canal, Watercourses	Area Of Kidlington Benefiting From The Flood	, Watercourses	Alleviation Scheme, Flood Warning	River Thames, Watercourses	Areas River	Wytham Stream, Watercourses	Thames And Tributaries In	Littlemore Brook, Watercourses	The Binsey, Osney And Osney Island Areas In	Northfield Brook, Watercourses	Oxford, Flood Warning Areas	River Cherwell, Watercourses	River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings	Bayswater Brook, Watercourses	Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas	Boundary Brook, Watercourses	River Thames And Tributaries At Sandford And	Eastwyke Ditch, Watercourses	Radley Near Oxford, Flood Warning Areas	Kingsbridge Brook, Watercourses	River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To	River Thames And	Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas	Tributaries At Kennington, Flood Warning	River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick	Areas	Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas	River Thames And Tributaries At New	River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To	Botley, New And	And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas	North Hinksey And Grandpont In Oxford,	River Thames And Tributaries In The Oxford Area,	Flood Warning Areas	Flood Alert Areas	River Cherwell For The Oxford Area, Flood		Warning Areas		River Thames And Tributaries At		Wolvercote In Oxford, Flood Warning		Areas		Medium
Oxford Canal, Watercourses	Area Of Kidlington Benefiting From The Flood																																															
, Watercourses	Alleviation Scheme, Flood Warning																																															
River Thames, Watercourses	Areas River																																															
Wytham Stream, Watercourses	Thames And Tributaries In																																															
Littlemore Brook, Watercourses	The Binsey, Osney And Osney Island Areas In																																															
Northfield Brook, Watercourses	Oxford, Flood Warning Areas																																															
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Eastwyke Ditch, Watercourses	Radley Near Oxford, Flood Warning Areas																																															
Kingsbridge Brook, Watercourses	River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To																																															
River Thames And	Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas																																															
Tributaries At Kennington, Flood Warning	River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick																																															
Areas	Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas																																															
River Thames And Tributaries At New	River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To																																															
Botley, New And	And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas																																															
North Hinksey And Grandpont In Oxford,	River Thames And Tributaries In The Oxford Area,																																															
Flood Warning Areas	Flood Alert Areas																																															
River Cherwell For The Oxford Area, Flood																																																
Warning Areas																																																
River Thames And Tributaries At																																																
Wolvercote In Oxford, Flood Warning																																																
Areas																																																
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of OXFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: The City Of Oxford, AQMA Botley Aqma, AQMA Cherwell District Council Air Quality Management Area No. 3, AQMA AQMAs constitute 71 % area of OXFORD STW catchment. Intersects 16 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 48 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 43 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	High																																														

Intersects 233 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 43 Allotments, 46 religious grounds, 95 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 2 golf course, 27 public park and 13 cemeteries		
Within 200 meters, there are 18 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)		
Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Sugworth, SSSI	
Wytham Woods, SSSI	Lye Valley, SSSI	
Port Meadow With Wolvercote Common & Green, SSSI	Magdalen Quarry, SSSI	
Hook Meadow And The Trap Grounds, SSSI	Littlemore Railway Cutting, SSSI	
Magdalen Grove, SSSI	Iffley Meadows, SSSI	
Brasenose Wood And Shotover Hill, SSSI	Hurst Hill, SSSI	
New Marston Meadows, SSSI	Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, SSSI	
Rock Edge, SSSI	Wolvercote Meadows, SSSI	
	Rushy Meadows, SSSI	
	Pixey And Yarnton Meads, SSSI	
Within 200 meters, there are 131 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
Botley Primary School	Garsington Church Of England	John Bunyan Baptist Church
St Barnabas Primary School	Primary School	St Giles' Church
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Horspath Church Of England Primary School	Collinwood Road United Reform Church
Sandhills Community Primary School	St Michael'S C Of E Primary School	St Mary'S Bayswater Church
St Aloysius' Roman Catholic Primary School	East Oxford Primary School	Holy Trinity Church Church Of The Holy Family
St Philip And St James' Church Of England Aided Primary School	St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Church Of St Mary And St John
Oxford High School	Barton Park Primary School	St John'S Church
New Marston Primary School	North Kidlington Primary School	Greyfriars University Hall And The Parish Church Of St Edmund And St Frideswide
William Fletcher Primary School	West Kidlington Primary And Nursery Schools	St Bartholomew'S Chapel
West Oxford Community Primary School	St Thomas More Catholic Primary School	Rose Hill Methodist Church
Centre For Music/Bayards Hill Primary School	Cumnor Church Of England Primary School	Chilswell House, Religious Grounds
St Swithun'S Church Of England Primary School	The Churchill Hospital	None, Playing fields
Radley Church Of England Primary School	Warneford Hospital And Clinic	Blackbird Leys Adventure Playground, Playing fields
Edward Field Primary And Nursery Schools	Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Hospitals	None, Sports facility
Cuttesslowe Primary School	John Radcliffe Hospital	None, Golf course
Wolvercote Primary School	The Manor Hospital,	Golf Couse, Golf course
Rose Hill Primary School	None, Allotments	Hinksey Park
Larkrise Primary School	Elder Stubbs Allotments	Rivermead Nature Park
North Hinksey Church Of England Primary School	Spragglesea Meadow, Allotments	Milham Ford Nature Park
St Ebbe'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School	Headington Quarry Church	None, Public park
St Mary And St John Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	University Parks
New Hinksey Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Fellows Garden, Public park
St Nicholas Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Headington Hill Park
St Christopher'S Church Of England Primary School	The Roman Catholic Church Of	South Park
The John Henry Newman Academy	Blessed Dominic Barberi	University Botanical Garden,
Garsington C Of E Primary (Old) School	St Mary And	Public park
Pegasus School	St Nicholas'S Church	Jarn Wild Gardens, Public park
Windale Community Primary	Kennington Methodist Church	Wolvercote Green,
	St Swithun'S Church	Public park
	St Nicholas'S Church	Wolvercote Common, Public park
	St Cross Church	park
	St Mary Magdalen'S Church	Goose Green, Public park
	St Clement'S Church	Dunstan Park
	Christ Church Cathedral	Gillians Park
	St Giles'S Church	Shotover Country Park
	Church Of St Philip And St James	Overmead Green, Public park
		Balfour Road Garden, Public park

	School Orchard Meadow Primary School St Francis Church Of England Primary School Wood Farm Primary School Windmill Primary School Tyndale Community School St John Fisher Catholic Primary School Our Lady'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Philip And St James Primary School Church Cowley St James' C Of E Primary School	St Michael And All Angels' Church St Peter'S Church All Saints' Church Church Of Our Lady Of The Rosary Holy Cross Church St Bartholomew'S Church St Johns Hall, Religious grounds St Ebbe'S Church St James'S Church St Lawrence'S Church St Thomas'S Church St Frideswide'S Church	Fry'S Hill Park Spindleberry Nature Park Town Furze, Public park Florence Park Bury Knowle Park Longbridges Nature Park None, Cemeteries Holy Cross Cemetery St Sepulchre'S Cemetery Botley Cemetery Wolvercote Cemetery Osney Cemetery Rose Hill Cemetery Kidlington Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 35 Flood Warning Areas Contains 30 Flood Alert Areas			Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1401 Listed Buildings Intersects 21 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 20 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of OXFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.			Low

1.223. PANGBOURNE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Sulham And Tidmarsh Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hartslock, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of PANGBOURNE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 90 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the PANGBOURNE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 40 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of PANGBOURNE STW catchment 41% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Pang, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Sulham Brook For Sulham, Flood Warning Areas Briars Close, Pangbourne Benefiting From The Flood Alleviation Scheme, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Pangbourne And Whitchurch, Flood Warning Areas River Pang At Pangbourne, Flood Warning Areas Sulham Brook At Pangbourne, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Purley Village, Flood Warning Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Pangbourne To Purley, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of PANGBOURNE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of PANGBOURNE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 7 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 17 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Sulham And Tidmarsh Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Purley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Westwood Farm Infant School, Schools and Education centres Westwood Farm Junior School, Schools and Education centres Pangbourne Primary School, Schools and Education centres Basildon Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Downsway Primary School, Schools and Education centres Long Lane Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Stephen'S Church, Religious grounds Our Lady And St Bernadette Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Trentham Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Sports facility Pangbourne Meadow, Public park Tidmarsh Millennium Green, Public park None, Cemeteries The Hill Cemetery, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 6 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 65 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 56 % of PANGBOURNE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.224. PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ellesborough And Kimble Warrens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Whiteleaf Hill, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ellesborough And Kimble Warrens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bacombe And Coombe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Grangelands & Pulpit Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Windsor Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bradenham Woods, Park Wood & The Coppice, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lodge Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Weston Turville Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ellesborough And Kimble Warrens, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bacombe And Coombe Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Grangelands & Pulpit Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 46 % of PRINCES RISBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.225. PRIORS MARSTON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 40 % of PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Leonards Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Medium

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 36 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of PRIORS MARSTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.226. PURTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Restrop Farm And Brockhurst Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of PURTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the PURTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Medium

	9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of PURTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Key From The Bentham Area To Cricklade Including Purton Stoke, Flood Warning Areas Tributaries On The Upper River Thames Above Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 92 % of PURTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of PURTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments None, Playing fields	Medium

	None, Sports facility None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of PURTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.227. RAMSBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of RAMSBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 19 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the RAMSBURY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RAMSBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet, Watercourses River Kennet From Mildenhall To Just Above Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Upper Aldbourne Valley, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of RAMSBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RAMSBURY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 10 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Ramsbury Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Michael'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Cross Church, Religious grounds Claridge Close Play Area, Playing fields None, Playing fields None, Sports facility The Green, Public park None, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 54 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 147 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of RAMSBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.228. RATLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of RATLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RATLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RATLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of RATLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RATLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Peter Ad Vincula Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 18 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of RATLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.229. READING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Pincent's Kiln, SSSI Aldermaston Gravel Pits, SSSI Intersects 6 Locally designated sites (LNR)	High

	Highwood, LNR Clayfield Copse, LNR Round Copse, LNR Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pincent's Kiln, SSSI Aldermaston Gravel Pits, SSSI King's Copse, SSSI Coombe Wood, Frilsham, SSSI McIlroy Park, LNR Lousehill Copse, LNR Blundells Copse, LNR River Lambourn, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Sulham And Tidmarsh Woods And Meadows, SSSI Old Copse, Beenham, SSSI Woolhampton Reed Bed, SSSI Stanford End Mill And River Loddon, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of READING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 572 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the READING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 340 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 34 allotments, 41 religious grounds, 133 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 13 golf courses, 30 public parks and 9 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 72 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 68 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 42 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of READING STW catchment 90% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 21 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Kennet And Avon Canal, Watercourses River Kennet, Watercourses Foudry Brook, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses River Pang, Watercourses River Kennet For Thatcham And Colthrop, Flood Warning Areas River Pang For Frilsham, Stanford Dingley And Bradfield, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Theale Down To Reading, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Kennet At The Burghfield, Southcote, Coley And Holybrook Areas, Flood Warning Areas River Thames In The Playhatch, Sonning And Sonning Eye Area, Flood Warning Areas Sulham Brook For Theale, Flood Warning Areas Foudry Brook From Stratfield Mortimer To Green Park, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Scours Lane, Reading To Caversham Lakes, Flood Warning Areas	High

	River Thames At Reading And Caversham, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Mapledurham To Sonning, Flood Alert Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																																							
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 93 % of READING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High																																																						
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Wokingham Aqma, AQMA Reading Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 22 % area of READING STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 64 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 60 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 200 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 31 Allotments, 37 religious grounds, 87 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 10 golf course, 24 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Pincent's Kiln, SSSI Aldermaston Gravel Pits, SSSI King's Copse, SSSI Coombe Wood, Frilsham, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 123 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Geoffrey Field Infant School</td><td></td><td>St Andrew's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>George Palmer Primary School</td><td>The Hill Primary School</td><td>Church Of St Agnes</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Caversham Park Primary School</td><td>St Mary's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Anne's Catholic Primary School</td><td></td><td>St Paul's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>St Martins Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Christ The King Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Heights Primary School</td><td></td><td>St Laurence's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>New Christ Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School</td><td>Springfield Primary School</td><td>St Michael And</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Englefield Church Of England Primary School</td><td>All Angel's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>Thameside Primary School</td><td></td><td>The Church Of Jesus Christ Of</td></tr> <tr> <td>Katesgrove Primary School</td><td>Calcot Junior School</td><td>The Latter Day Saints</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ep Collier Primary School And Nursery</td><td>Calcot Infant School And</td><td>St Michael's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Nursery</td><td>St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Westwood Farm Junior School</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Coley Primary School</td><td></td><td>St Catherine Of Siena,</td></tr> <tr> <td>Civitas Academy</td><td>Whitley Park Primary And</td><td>Religious grounds</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saints Junior School</td><td>Nursery School</td><td>The Gate, Religious grounds</td></tr> <tr> <td>All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Infant School</td><td>Westwood Farm Infant School</td><td>St John The Baptist's Church</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>St Giles' Church</td></tr> </table>	Geoffrey Field Infant School		St Andrew's Church	George Palmer Primary School	The Hill Primary School	Church Of St Agnes		Caversham Park Primary School	St Mary's Church	St Anne's Catholic Primary School		St Paul's Church		St Martins Roman Catholic Primary School	Christ The King Church	The Heights Primary School		St Laurence's Church	New Christ Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Springfield Primary School	St Michael And		Englefield Church Of England Primary School	All Angel's Church	Thameside Primary School		The Church Of Jesus Christ Of	Katesgrove Primary School	Calcot Junior School	The Latter Day Saints	Ep Collier Primary School And Nursery	Calcot Infant School And	St Michael's Church		Nursery	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Church		Westwood Farm Junior School		Coley Primary School		St Catherine Of Siena,	Civitas Academy	Whitley Park Primary And	Religious grounds	Saints Junior School	Nursery School	The Gate, Religious grounds	All Saints Church Of England (Aided) Infant School	Westwood Farm Infant School	St John The Baptist's Church			St Giles' Church	High
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	St Mary And All Saints Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School Oxford Road Community School Emmer Green Primary School Geoffrey Field Junior School Christ The King Roman Catholic Primary School St John'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School New Town Primary School Southcote Primary School Wilson Primary School Manor Primary School Ranikhet Academy English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School St Michael'S Primary School Kennet Valley Primary School Churchend Primary School Moorlands Primary School Park Lane Primary School Park Lane Primary School Junior Department 130 Earley St Peter'S C Of E Primary School Alfred Sutton Primary School Redlands Primary School Meadow Park Academy The Ridgeway Primary School Battle Primary Academy Micklands Primary School Theale Church Of England Primary School Bradfield Church Of England Primary School Caversham Primary School Downsway Primary School St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School Birch Copse Primary School Green Park Village Primary Academy Theale Cofe Primary School Whiteknights Primary School The Royal Berkshire Hospital Dellwood Community Hospital/Dellwood Hospital Prospect Park Hospital Cirelreading Hospital None, Allotments Goddards Farm Allotment Gardens Caversham Hill Chapel St Mary Magdalen Church St Barnabas' Church Church Of English Martyrs Grange United Reformed Church Christ Church All Saints' Church None, Religious grounds St Denys Church Coley Park Baptist Church Tyndale Baptist Church Reading National Spiritualist Church Holy Trinity Church Earley St Peter'S Church St Barnabas Church St Matthew'S Church St Mark'S Church St Bartholomew'S Church St William Of York Church Reading Minster Of St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds Our Lady Of Peace, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Robert Hewett Recreation Ground Long Barn Lane Children'S Playground None, Sports facility Tilehurst Bowling Club Mapledurham Golf Course Calcot Park Golf Course Caversham Heath Golf Course None, Golf course Caversham Park None, Public park Waterloo Meadows, Public park Courage Park Prospect Park The Harris Garden, Public park Bulmershe Park Southcote Linear Park Linear Park Caversham Court Gardens, Public park Mcilroy Park Forbury Gardens, Public park King George V Memorial Garden, Public park Arthur Newbery Park Hill'S Meadow, Public park Sheffield Bottom Lock Picnic Area, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 68 Flood Warning Areas Contains 58 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 639 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 6 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	High

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 4 % of READING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.230. RIPLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sheepheas, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Sheepheas, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sheepheas, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ranmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Common Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of RIPLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 278 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the RIPLEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 51 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 11 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 7 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 7 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIPLEY STW catchment 12% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 15 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Wey At Old Woking, Flood Warning Areas East Clandon Stream At Send, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 81 % of RIPLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RIPLEY STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 7 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 32 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf course, 6 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sheepleas, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 27 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Clandon C Of E Infant School, Schools and Education centres Ripley C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Raleigh School, Schools and Education centres Send C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Glenesk School, Schools and Education centres St Lawrence County Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Daughter Church, Religious grounds St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds St Thomas Of Canterbury'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of Our Lady Of Sorrows, Religious grounds St Laurence'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Ripley Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Golf course Effingham House, Golf course Clandon Regis Golf Club, Golf course Heath Field, Public park Brick Field, Public park Ripley Green, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 9 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 184 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of RIPLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.231. ROWSHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of ROWSHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the ROWSHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ROWSHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame From Long Marston To Eythrope, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 34 % of ROWSHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Low

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ROWSHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 2 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ROWSHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.232. RUDGEWICK (SW) STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Smokejack Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cobbler'S Brook, Watercourses Cranleigh Waters, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Smokeyjack Clay Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 10 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RUDGEWICK (SW) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.233. RUSPER STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of RUSPER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the RUSPER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RUSPER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole, Watercourses Highams Gill, Watercourses , Watercourses Rusperhouse Gill, Watercourses Reubens Gill, Watercourses Porter'S Gill, Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 0 % of RUSPER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RUSPER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Rusper Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 11 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RUSPER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.234. RYE COMMON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of RYE COMMON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the RYE COMMON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RYE COMMON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of RYE COMMON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of RYE COMMON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RYE COMMON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.235. RYE MEADS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, (SPA) Intersects 7 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Amwell Quarry, SSSI Tewinbury, SSSI Sherrardspark Wood, SSSI Harlow Woods, SSSI Hertford Heath, SSSI	High

	Rye Meads, SSSI Hunsdon Mead, SSSI Intersects 10 Locally designated sites (LNR) Parndon Woods & Common, LNR Top Field And Cozens Grove, LNR Singlers Marsh, LNR The Commons, LNR Sherrardspark Wood, LNR Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, (SAC) Within 2km there are 20 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Amwell Quarry, SSSI Sherrardspark Wood, SSSI Rye Meads, SSSI Hunsdon Mead, SSSI Tewinbury, SSSI Harlow Woods, SSSI Hertford Heath, SSSI Knebworth Woods, SSSI Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI Downfield Pit, Westmill, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of RYE MEADS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1948 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the RYE MEADS STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 853 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 115 allotments, 95 religious grounds, 275 playing fields, 25 sports facility, 28 golf courses, 159 public parks and 19 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 137 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 130 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 78 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RYE MEADS STW catchment 72% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 20 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 94 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Rib, Watercourses River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses Parndon Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Todd Brook, Watercourses Canons Brook, Watercourses River Mimram At Welwyn, Flood Warning Areas River Lee From Lemsford To Hertford, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Hertford And Ware, Flood Warning Areas	High

	Dane End Tributary, Watercourses River Beane, Watercourses River Stort, Watercourses New River, Watercourses Golden Brook, Watercourses Fiddlers' Brook, Watercourses The Bourne, Watercourses Spital Brook, Watercourses River Ash, Watercourses Stanstead Mill Stream, Watercourses Woollens Brook, Watercourses Brickendon Brook, Watercourses Toll House Stream, Watercourses Nazeing Brook, Watercourses Hunsdon Brook, Watercourses Stapleford Marsh Ditch, Watercourses Stevenage Brook, Watercourses River Mimram, Watercourses Pincey Brook, Watercourses Shonks Brook, Watercourses Manifold Ditch, Watercourses River Stort At Sawbridgeworth, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Hoddesdon And Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas Nazeing Brook At Lower Nazeing, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	River Rib At Wadesmill To Hertford, Flood Warning Areas River Mimram From Tewin To Hertford, Flood Warning Areas River Beane At Watton-At-Stone To Waterford, Flood Warning Areas River Beane At Hertford, Flood Warning Areas River Stort At Harlow, Flood Warning Areas River Beane At Walkern, Flood Warning Areas Stevenage Brook At Stevenage, Flood Warning Areas Dane End Tributary At Dane End, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Ivel In Hertfordshire And Central Bedfordshire, Flood Alert Areas River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Lee At Hertford, Flood Alert Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Canons Brook From Harlow To Parndon Mead, Flood Alert Areas River Mimram In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 94 % of RYE MEADS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.		Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hertford Aqma, AQMA Aqma Sawbridgeworth, AQMA Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of RYE MEADS STW catchment. Intersects 20 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 136 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 129 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 651 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 107 Allotments, 87 religious grounds, 251 playing fields, 22 sports facility, 13 golf course, 157 public park and 14 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 12 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, (SPA) Amwell Quarry, SSSI Sherrardspark Wood, SSSI Rye Meads, SSSI Hunsdon Mead, SSSI	Tewinbury, SSSI Harlow Woods, SSSI Hertford Heath, SSSI Knebworth Woods, SSSI Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI Downfield Pit, Westmill, SSSI	High

Within 200 meters, there are 279 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
Commonswood School	Kingshill Infants School	Church Of Our Lady Of Fatima
Swallow Dell Primary School	Thundridge Church Of England	Church Of The Assumption
Holwell Primary School	Primary School Christ	St Botolph'S Church
Applecroft Primary School	Church Church Of England	Sawbridgeworth Evangelical
Peartree Primary School	Voluntary Aided Primary	Congregational Church
Abel Smith Primary School	School And Nursery	St Stephen'S Church
St Andrew'S Church Of England	Tower Primary School	St James'S With
(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Puller Memorial, Church Of	St Luke'S Church
School	England, (Voluntary Aided)	Harlow Islamic Centre,
Nazeing Primary School	Primary School	Religious grounds
Roydon Primary School	Stapleford Primary School	Church Of St Mary And St Hugh
Water Lane Primary School	St Nicholas Church Of England	The Kings Church
Katherines Primary School	Primary School And Nursery	Potter Street Baptist Church
Epping Upland Church Of	Ashtree Primary School And	Holy Cross Catholic Church
England Primary School	Nursery	Harlow Baptist Church
Jerounds Primary School	All Saints Church Of England	St Bonaventure Roman Catholic
Milwards Primary School And	(Voluntary Aided) Primary	Church
Nursery	School	Grace Community Church
Kingsmoor Academy	St Michael'S Woolmer Green	Stevenage United Reformed
Hare Street Community	Church Of England (Voluntary	Church
Primary School And Nursery	Aided) Primary School	St Hugh And St John Church
St Luke'S Catholic Academy	Knebworth Primary And	St Hilda'S Roman Catholic
The Pemberley Academy	Nursery School	Church
St James' Church Of England	Oaklands Primary School	St Joseph'S Catholic Church
Primary School	Springmead Primary School	St Martin'S Church
Little Parndon School/Early	Shephalbury Park Primary	St Andrew And
Years Centre	School	St Mary'S Church
Our Lady Catholic Primary	Graveley Primary School	Church Of St Peter
School	Longmeadow Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of
Hertingfordbury Cowper C Of	Barnwell Middle School	Latter-Day Saints
E Va Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow Roman	Redemption House, Religious
Templewood School	Catholic Primary School	grounds
Bengeo Primary School	Aston St Mary'S Church Of	The Church Of St Andrew
The Holy Family Catholic	England Aided Primary School	St Nicholas'S Church
Primary School	Featherstone Wood Primary	Walkern United Free Church
Rowans Primary School	School	St Lawrence'S Church
Tewin Cowper C Of E Primary	Roebuck Primary School And	Roman Catholic Church Of The
School	Nursery	Transfiguration
Homerswood Primary And	Watton-At-Stone Primary And	All Saints' Church
Nursery School	Nursery School	The Evangelical Church
St Catherine'S Church Of	Priors Wood Primary School	St Leonard'S Church
England Primary School	Ardeley St Lawrence Church Of	St Michael And All Angels
Harwood Hill Jmi And Nursery	England Primary School	Church
School	Camps Hill Community	Digswell Village Church
St John'S Church Of England	Primary School	Church Of The Holy Family
Primary School	St Vincent De Paul Catholic	St Michael And All Angels'
Welwyn St Mary'S Primary	Primary School	Church
School	Bedwell Primary School	St Catherine'S Church
Bayford Church Of England	Hollybush Primary School	Church Of St James The Great
(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Watchlytes Primary School	St Gile'S Church
School	Mill Mead Primary School	St Dunstan'S Church
Purford Green Primary School	Panshanger Primary School	None, Playing fields
Morgans Primary School	Wheatcroft Primary School	Isabel Christie Play Area
Abbotsweld County Primary	Woolenwick Junior School	Rye Assic Adventure Park
School	Fairlands Primary School And	Sheering Mill Lane Play Area
Longwood Primary Academy	Nursery	West Road Play Area
And Nursery School	Lodge Farm Primary School	Bullfields Play Area
Codicote Church Of England	The Leys Primary And Nursery	Edens Mount Play Area
Primary School	School	Vantorts Play Area
Church Langley Community	The Giles Nursery And Infants'	Canyon Adventure Playground
Primary School	School	Aqua Playground

Newhall Primary Academy	Giles Junior School	Mirage Play Area
Cooks Spinney Primary School And Nursery	Martins Wood Primary School	Bowes Lyon Skatepark
Tany'S Dell Community Primary School And Nursery	Trotts Hill Primary School And Nursery	Hampson Park Play Area
Whitehill Play Area		
Ottway Walk Play Area		
St Nicholas Play Centre		
Wormley Play Area		
Hoddesdon Rosehill Bowls Club		
Hoddesdon & Rye Park Bowling Club		
None, Sports facility		
Sawbridgeworth Bowling Club		
Stevenage Town Bowls Club		
Welwyn And District Bowls Club		
Shire Park Bowls Club		
Datchworth Bowls Club		
None, Golf course		
Canons Brook Golf Club		
Knebworth Golf Course		
Chadwell Springs Family Golf Centre		
Mill Green Golf Club		
The Hertfordshire Golf And Country Club		
Brocket Park, Golf course		
Briggens Park, Golf course		
Stanborough Park		
Barclay Park		
Champions Green, Public park		
Lowewood Garden, Public park		
None, Public park		
Jubilee Gardens, Public park		
Greygoose Park		
The Green, Public park		
Hyde Green, Public park		
Singlers Marsh, Public park		
Great Ashby District Park		
Letchmore Green, Public park		
Fairlands Valley Park		
Burnham Green, Public park		
Fair Green, Public park		
Town Park, Public park		
Pishiobury Park		
Terlings Park		
Jean Mcalpine Park,		
Tithelands Park		
Mark Hall Park		
East Park		
Six Hills Common, Public park		
Knebworth Country Park		
Town Centre Gardens, Public park		
Harlow Common, Public park		
Hampson Park		
Millennium Gardens, Public park		
Shephalbury Park		
Lee Valley Country Park		
Lower Green, Public park		
Didgemere Common, Public park		

	England Primary School Benington Church Of England Primary School Broom Barns Community Primary School Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School St Mary'S (Voluntary Controlled) Church Of England Junior School St Andrew'S Church Christ Church Howlands Baptist Church St Mary Magdalene'S Church Great St Mary'S Church St Andrew'S Methodist Church Hoddesdon Cemetery None, Cemeteries Parndon Wood Cemetery And Crematorium Knebworth Cemetery Almond Lane Cemetery Welwyn Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 18 Flood Warning Areas Contains 115 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1883 Listed Buildings Intersects 37 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 19 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RYE MEADS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.236. SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	As a whole 0% of SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Dorn, Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SANDFORD ST MARTIN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.237. SANDHURST STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Blackwater Valley, SSSI Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI Wellington College Bog, SSSI Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, SSSI Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR)	High

	Ambarrow Court, Local Nature Reserve Edgbarrow Woods, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blackwater Valley, SSSI Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI Wellington College Bog, SSSI Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, SSSI Heath Lake, SSSI Bramshill, SSSI West Minley Meadow, SSSI Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, SSSI Castle Bottom, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of SANDHURST STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 356 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the SANDHURST STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 86 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 28 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 21 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 20 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 19 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SANDHURST STW catchment 96% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 13 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Blackwater At Camberley And Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 67 % of SANDHURST STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																											
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Area 2: The Bracknell Road (B3348) And Crowthorne High Street, Crowthorne Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of SANDHURST STW catchment. Intersects 20 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 17 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 17 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 55 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 25 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf course, 21 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Castle Bottom, National Nature Reserve Blackwater Valley, SSSI Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, SSSI Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, SSSI Wellington College Bog, SSSI Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 40 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>New Scotland Hill Primary School</td><td>Oaklands Infant School</td></tr><tr><td>Frogmore Junior School</td><td>Broadmoor Hospital, Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Frogmore Infant School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Hawley Primary School</td><td>St Swithun'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crowthorne Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Wildmoor Heath School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>Newlands Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity ChurchSt Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Owlsmoor Primary School</td><td>Royal Memorial Chapel, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Frogmore Community Campus/Potley Hill Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Playground, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Uplands Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>College Town Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Hawley Bowling Club, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>College Town Junior School</td><td>East Berks Golf Club, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Cranford Park Ce Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Cranford Park C E Primary School</td><td>Yateley Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Westfields Infant School</td><td>Trilakes Fishery And Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Westfields Junior School</td><td>Yateley Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Oaklands Junior School</td><td>The Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Snaprails Park, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hawley Cemetery, Cemeteries</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr></table>	New Scotland Hill Primary School	Oaklands Infant School	Frogmore Junior School	Broadmoor Hospital, Hospital	Frogmore Infant School	None, Allotments	Hawley Primary School	St Swithun'S Roman Catholic Church	Crowthorne Church Of England Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Wildmoor Heath School	St Michael And All Angels Church	Newlands Primary School	Holy Trinity ChurchSt Peter'S Church	Owlsmoor Primary School	Royal Memorial Chapel, Religious grounds	Frogmore Community Campus/Potley Hill Primary School	None, Playing fields	St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Playground, Playing fields	Uplands Primary School	None, Sports facility	College Town Infant And Nursery School	Hawley Bowling Club, Sports facility	College Town Junior School	East Berks Golf Club, Golf course	Cranford Park Ce Primary School	None, Golf course	Cranford Park C E Primary School	Yateley Common, Public park	Westfields Infant School	Trilakes Fishery And Country Park	Westfields Junior School	Yateley Green, Public park	Oaklands Junior School	The Green, Public park		Snaprails Park, Public park		Hawley Cemetery, Cemeteries		None, Cemeteries	High
New Scotland Hill Primary School	Oaklands Infant School																																											
Frogmore Junior School	Broadmoor Hospital, Hospital																																											
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College Town Infant And Nursery School	Hawley Bowling Club, Sports facility																																											
College Town Junior School	East Berks Golf Club, Golf course																																											
Cranford Park Ce Primary School	None, Golf course																																											
Cranford Park C E Primary School	Yateley Common, Public park																																											
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Westfields Junior School	Yateley Green, Public park																																											
Oaklands Junior School	The Green, Public park																																											
	Snaprails Park, Public park																																											
	Hawley Cemetery, Cemeteries																																											
	None, Cemeteries																																											
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	Medium																																										
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Medium																																										

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SANDHURST STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.238. SELBORNE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Selborne Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Selborne Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Coombe Wood And The Lythe, Site of Special Scientific Interest Noar Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wick Wood And Worldham Hangers, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Greensand Hangers : Empshott To Hawkley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wealden Edge Hangers, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of SELBORNE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 43 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the SELBORNE STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SELBORNE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Well Head Stream, Watercourses Oakhanger Stream, Watercourses Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of SELBORNE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SELBORNE STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Selborne Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Coombe Wood And The Lythe, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium

	Selborne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Church Meadow, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 23 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 41 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 100 % of SELBORNE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.239. SEVENHAMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St James' Church, Religious grounds Wrag Barn Golf Club, Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 6 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SEVENHAMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.240. SHABBINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SHABBINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the SHABBINGTON STW catchment area.	Low

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHABBINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 1 % of SHABBINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHABBINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary Magdelene'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SHABBINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.241. SHALBOURNE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ham Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inkpen And Walbury Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SHALBOURNE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the SHALBOURNE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHALBOURNE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet And Its Tributaries At Hungerford, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SHALBOURNE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHALBOURNE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shalbourne Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints' Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 37 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of SHALBOURNE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.242. SHAMLEY GREEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Blackheath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	High

	Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blackheath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wey Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colyers Hanger, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 209 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 14 % of the SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 52 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 29 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment 55% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 15 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Littlebrook, Watercourses Cranleigh Waters At Bramley, Flood Warning Areas Cranleigh Waters Near Cranleigh And Shamley Green, Flood Warning Areas Cranleigh Waters, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 24 % of SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 21 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 7 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Blackheath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wonersh And Shamley Green C Of E Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bramley Church Of England (Aided) Infant School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments None, Religious grounds Christ Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Augustine'S Abbey, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Lordshill Common, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 7 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 95 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 30 % of SHAMLEY GREEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.243. SHELLINGFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shellingford Crossroads Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SHELLINGFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the SHELLINGFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHELLINGFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 18 % of SHELLINGFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHELLINGFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shellingford Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Faith'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 32 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 9 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SHELLINGFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.244. SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ron Ward'S Meadow With Tadley Pastures, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 49 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 29 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 6 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment 8% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Bow Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Sherborne St John Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 11 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 13 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Castle Hill Primary School, Schools and Education centres Sherborne St John Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Priory Primary School, Schools and Education centres Parklands Hospital, Hospitals The North Hampshire Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Christ Church, Religious grounds St Andrews Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Weybrook Park Golf Club, Golf course None, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 9 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 45 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 2 % of SHERBORNE ST JOHN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.245. SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 33 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 19 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Bow Brook, Watercourses River Loddon At Sherfield-On-Loddon, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 79 % of SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 12 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bramley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St James'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Sherfield Oaks Golf Course, Golf course None, Public park Sherfield Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SHERFIELD-ON-LODDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.246. SHOTTESWELL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SHOTTESWELL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the SHOTTESWELL STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHOTTESWELL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SHOTTESWELL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of SHOTTESWELL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 36 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SHOTTESWELL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.247. SHRIVENHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Tuckmill Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fernham Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest The Coombs, Hinton Parva, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wicklesham And Coxwell Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SHRIVENHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 69 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the SHRIVENHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 51 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 11 golf courses, 2 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Medium

	This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHRIVENHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Bower Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Tuckmill Brook, Watercourses River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 95 % of SHRIVENHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of SHRIVENHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 40 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 8 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 11 golf course, 2 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Tuckmill Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shrivenham Church Of England (Controlled) St Mary'S Church School, St John'S Church Bishopstone Church Of England Primary St Andrew'S Church School St Thomas Church Watchfield Primary School None, Playing fields Ashbury With Compton Beauchamp None, Sports facility Church Of England (Aided) Primary School None, Golf course Longcot And Fernham Church Of England Shrivenham Park Golf Club Primary School None, Public park	Medium

	None, Allotments None, Religious grounds St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Church	The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 121 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 3 % of SHRIVENHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

1.248. SHUTFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SHUTFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 21 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the SHUTFORD STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 17 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 5 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHUTFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 85 % of SHUTFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHUTFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 14 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 5 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shenington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary Magdalene'S Church, Religious grounds St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 122 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 17 % of SHUTFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.249. SILCHESTER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest West'S Meadow, Aldermaston, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ron Ward'S Meadow With Tadley Pastures, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Pamber Forest, Local Nature Reserve Padworth Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest West'S Meadow, Aldermaston, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ron Ward'S Meadow With Tadley Pastures, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Decoy Pit , Pools & Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wasing Wood Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brimpton Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldermaston Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashford Hill, National Nature Reserve As a whole 2% of SILCHESTER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 334 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the SILCHESTER STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 49 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 9 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 14 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SILCHESTER STW catchment 68% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Bishop'S Wood Stream, Watercourses , Watercourses Silchester Brook, Watercourses Honeymill Brook, Watercourses Foudry Brook From Stratfield Mortimer To Green Park, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 81 % of SILCHESTER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SILCHESTER STW catchment. Intersects 11 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 33 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf course, 8 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ashford Hill, National Nature Reserve Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest West'S Meadow, Aldermaston, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ron Ward'S Meadow With Tadley Pastures, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Decoy Pit , Pools & Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wasing Wood Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 19 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Tadley Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Silchester Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Burnham Copse Primary School, Schools and Education centres Bishopswood Junior And Infant Schools, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Parish Church Of St Mary, Religious grounds Tadley Common Methodist Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds Mortimer Congregational Church West End, Religious grounds St Stephen'S Church, Religious grounds Old Meeting United Reformed Church, Religious grounds St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Bishopswood Golf Course, Golf course None, Golf course None, Public park Tadley Common, Public park Paices Wood Country Parkland, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 30 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Medium

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 45 Listed Buildings Intersects 9 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SILCHESTER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.250. SLOUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Burnham Beeches, SSSI Stoke Common, SSSI Burnham Beeches, NNR Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Cocksherd Wood, LNR Haymill Valley, LNR Herschel Park, LNR Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Burnham Beeches, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, (SAC)) Within 2km there are 13 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI Burnham Beeches, SSSI Bray Meadows, SSSI Stoke Common, SSSI Black Park, SSSI South Lodge Pit, SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI Littleworth Common, SSSI Bray Pennyroyal Field, SSSI Langham Pond, SSSI Burnham Beeches, NNR	High

	As a whole less than 1% of SLOUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 519 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the SLOUGH STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 307 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 20 allotments, 37 religious grounds, 107 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 20 golf courses, 50 public parks and 10 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 55 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 51 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 41 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SLOUGH STW catchment 84% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 5 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 30 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Alder Bourne, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Colenorton Brook, Watercourses Willow Brook, Watercourses Slough Arm, Watercourses Roundmoor Ditch, Watercourses Chalvey Ditch, Watercourses Jubilee River, Watercourses Boveney Ditch, Watercourses Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Wraysbury, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Datchet From Black Potts Bridge To Albert Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Datchet, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Wraysbury From Old Windsor Weir To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas Moorings And Properties Closest To The River Thames Between Maidenhead, Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas Slough Watercourses, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	High

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 90 % of SLOUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																									
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Slough Aqma No.2., AQMA Slough Aqma No. 4, AQMA Slough Aqma No. 3 Extension, AQMA South Bucks District Council Aqma No 2, AQMA Slough Aqma No.1, AQMA South Bucks Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 2 % area of SLOUGH STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 48 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 44 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 180 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 17 Allotments, 30 religious grounds, 75 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 13 golf course, 37 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Burnham Beeches, NNR Within 200 meters, there are 101 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fulmer Infant School</td><td>Claycots Primary School</td><td>St Nicolas'S Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>Eton Porny Church Of</td><td>Cippenham Infant School</td><td>Shared Church Of St Andrew</td></tr> <tr> <td>England First School</td><td>St Mary'S Farnham Royal C</td><td>Church Of Divine Mercy</td></tr> <tr> <td>Our Lady Of Peace Roman</td><td>Of E Primary School</td><td>Braywood Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>Catholic Infant And Nursery</td><td>Stoke Poges County First</td><td>St Giles'S Church</td></tr> <tr> <td>School</td><td>School/Focus School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr> <tr> <td>Our Lady Of Peace Roman</td><td>Stoke Poges Campus</td><td>Springate Field Play Area</td></tr> <tr> <td>Catholic Junior School</td><td>St Anthony'S Catholic Primary</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Peter'S Church Of England</td><td>School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Combined School</td><td>The Stoke Poges School</td><td>Stoke Park, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lent Rise Combined School</td><td>Farnham Common Junior</td><td>Farnham Park Golf Course</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Nicolas' Church Of England</td><td>School</td><td>Burnham Beeches Golf Club</td></tr> <tr> <td>Combined School</td><td>Iqra Islamic Primary School</td><td>Baylis Grounds, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ryvers Primary School</td><td>Willow Primary School</td><td>Langley Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Castleview School</td><td>Farnham Common First</td><td>War Memorial Gardens,</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wexham Court Primary</td><td>School</td><td>Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>School</td><td>Braywood Church Of England</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Eton Wick Church Of England</td><td>First School</td><td>Bloom Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>First School</td><td>St George'S School</td><td>Ditton Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Datchet St Mary'S C Of E</td><td>Wraysbury Primary School</td><td>Dorney Common, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Primary Academy</td><td>The Thames Valley Nuffield</td><td>Eton Great Common, Public</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Mary'S Church Of England</td><td>Hospital</td><td>park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Primary School</td><td>Upton Hospital</td><td>South Meadow, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Parlaunt Park Primary School</td><td>Wexham Park Hospital</td><td>Cippenham Green, Public</td></tr> </table>	Fulmer Infant School	Claycots Primary School	St Nicolas'S Church	Eton Porny Church Of	Cippenham Infant School	Shared Church Of St Andrew	England First School	St Mary'S Farnham Royal C	Church Of Divine Mercy	Our Lady Of Peace Roman	Of E Primary School	Braywood Church	Catholic Infant And Nursery	Stoke Poges County First	St Giles'S Church	School	School/Focus School	None, Playing fields	Our Lady Of Peace Roman	Stoke Poges Campus	Springate Field Play Area	Catholic Junior School	St Anthony'S Catholic Primary	None, Sports facility	St Peter'S Church Of England	School	None, Golf course	Combined School	The Stoke Poges School	Stoke Park, Golf course	Lent Rise Combined School	Farnham Common Junior	Farnham Park Golf Course	St Nicolas' Church Of England	School	Burnham Beeches Golf Club	Combined School	Iqra Islamic Primary School	Baylis Grounds, Public park	Ryvers Primary School	Willow Primary School	Langley Park	Castleview School	Farnham Common First	War Memorial Gardens,	Wexham Court Primary	School	Public park	School	Braywood Church Of England	None, Public park	Eton Wick Church Of England	First School	Bloom Park	First School	St George'S School	Ditton Park	Datchet St Mary'S C Of E	Wraysbury Primary School	Dorney Common, Public park	Primary Academy	The Thames Valley Nuffield	Eton Great Common, Public	St Mary'S Church Of England	Hospital	park	Primary School	Upton Hospital	South Meadow, Public park	Parlaunt Park Primary School	Wexham Park Hospital	Cippenham Green, Public	High
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Datchet St Mary'S C Of E	Wraysbury Primary School	Dorney Common, Public park																																																																								
Primary Academy	The Thames Valley Nuffield	Eton Great Common, Public																																																																								
St Mary'S Church Of England	Hospital	park																																																																								
Primary School	Upton Hospital	South Meadow, Public park																																																																								
Parlaunt Park Primary School	Wexham Park Hospital	Cippenham Green, Public																																																																								

	Foxborough Primary School Marish Primary Schools Holy Family Catholic School Langley Academy Primary Claycots Primary School Town Hall Campus Western House Primary School Montem Academy Dorney School Lynch Hill Foundation Primary School Cippenham Primary School James Elliman School St Ethelbert's Roman Catholic Primary School Khalsa Primary School Godolphin Junior School Godolphin Infant School Priory School Penn Wood Primary And Nursery School	None, Allotments St Michael'S Church St Mary'S Church St Peter'S Church St John'S Church The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Immaculate And St Ethelbert St Paul'S Church None, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church St Mary'S Chapel Datchet Baptist Church St Laurence Church St Francis Of Assisi Church St Andrews Church St Anthony Roman Catholic Church St James'S Church Roman Catholic Church, Our Lady Of Peace	park Upton Court Park Herschel Park Kedermister Park Burnham Park Kennedy Park Recreation Ground The Stomping Ground, Public park The Green, Public park Victoria Park Bridge Gardens, Public park Guards Club Park Alexandra Gardens, Public park Riverside Gardens, Public park None, Cemeteries Oakley Green Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 68 Flood Warning Areas Contains 36 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 384 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 10 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SLOUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.			Low

1.251. SONNING COMMON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs,	Medium

	Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bear, Oveys & Great Bottom Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SONNING COMMON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 26 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the SONNING COMMON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SONNING COMMON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of SONNING COMMON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SONNING COMMON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Sonning Common Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Religious grounds St Michael'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 16 % of SONNING COMMON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.252. SOUTH LEIGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ducklington Mead, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 31 % of SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St James'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 16 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SOUTH LEIGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.253. SOUTH MORETON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Aston Upthorpe Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 30 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the SOUTH MORETON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Mill Brook, Watercourses Mill Brook From The Hagbourne Mill Area To Winterbrook, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 89 % of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) South Moreton School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments None, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 94 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.254. STADHAMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of STADHAMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 28 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the STADHAMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 17 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 6 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STADHAMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame From Chiselhampton To Drayton St Leonard, Flood Warning Areas Chalgrove Brook At Chalgrove And Stadhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 18 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 92 % of STADHAMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STADHAMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 6 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Stadhampton Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist Church, Religious grounds St Gile'S Church, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage	Medium

	assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 59 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STADHAMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.255. STANDLAKE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Langley'S Lane Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Appleton Lower Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Harcourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANDLAKE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the STANDLAKE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANDLAKE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Windrush, Watercourses River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas River Windrush At Rack End And Standlake Including Northmoor And Newbridge, Flood Warning Areas River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 90 % of STANDLAKE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANDLAKE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Standlake Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	St Giles' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 12 Flood Warning Areas Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 51 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANDLAKE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.256. STANDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Plashes Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 21 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the STANDON STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 8 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Rib, Watercourses , Watercourses Puckeridge Tributary, Watercourses River Rib At Buntingford To Barwick, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 17 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of STANDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Thomas Of Canterbury Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ralph Sadleir Middle School, Schools and Education centres Roger De Clare Church Of England First School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 93 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.257. STANFORD IN THE VALE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shellingford Crossroads Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Buckland Warren, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Frogmore Brook, Watercourses River Ock At Longcot, Stanford In The Vale, Charney Bassett, Lyford And Garford, Flood Warning Areas River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Medium

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Stanford In The Vale Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Denys Church, Religious grounds St George'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 19 Flood Warning Areas Contains 32 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 48 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.258. STANFORD RIVERS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 20 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 20 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Roding, Watercourses Cripsey Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Cripsey Brook At Chipping Ongar, Flood Warning Areas River Roding From Ongar To Stapleford, Flood Warning Areas River Roding At Fyfield Including High Ongar Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 15 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chipping Ongar Primary School, Schools and Education centres High Ongar Primary School, Schools and Education centres Shelley Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Helen'S Church, Religious grounds St James' Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds Shelly Park, Playing fields Cerizay Play Area, Playing fields None, Playing fields Toot Hill Golf Club, Golf course Great Stony Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 116 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANFORD RIVERS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.259. STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hall'S Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elsenham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Quendon Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 61 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 38 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 15 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Stansted Brook, Watercourses River Cam At Henham, Newport And Littlebury, Flood Warning Areas Stansted Brook At Stansted Mountfitchet, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Cam In Essex And Cambridgeshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 27 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 15 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Marys C Of E Foundation Primary School, Schools and Education centres Magna Carta Primary Academy, Schools and Education centres Bentfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres Elsenham Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Henham And Ugley Primary And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Elms Farm Allotments, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds St Theresa'S Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Stansted Skatepark, Playing fields	Medium

	None, Sports facility None, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 16 Flood Warning Areas Contains 42 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 191 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.260. STANTON HARCOURT STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Stanton Harcourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stanton Harcourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 29 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment area.	High

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Stanton Harcourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Stanton Harcourt Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Sutton Methodist Church, Religious grounds St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 61 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANTON HARCOURT STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.261. STANTON ST JOHN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sidling's Copse And College Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 20 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.262. STEWKLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Warren Farm, Stewkley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STEWKLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the STEWKLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STEWKLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of STEWKLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have	Medium

	the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STEWKLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Michael'S Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 30 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STEWKLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.263. STONE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	High

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bugle Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bugle Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stone, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of STONE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the STONE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 15 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STONE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of STONE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Medium

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STONE STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bugle Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stone, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cuddington And Dinton Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Stone Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 90 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STONE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.264. STRATFIELD SAYE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STRATFIELD SAYE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.265. STREATLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	High

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Lardon Chase, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lardon Chase, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holies Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Moulsford Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of STREATLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 44 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the STREATLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STREATLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames At Goring And Streatley, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Medium

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of STREATLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STREATLEY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lardon Chase, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Streatley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Lough Down, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 20 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 29 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of STREATLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.266. STUDHAM STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Dunstable And Whipsnade Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kensworth Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STUDHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 70 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the STUDHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 4 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STUDHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of STUDHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STUDHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Dunstable And Whipsnade Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kensworth Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Studham Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Lower School , Allotments St Mary Magdalen'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields The Green, Public park Studham Common, Public park , Public park Dunstable Downs, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 15 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of STUDHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.267. SULHAMSTEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of SULHAMSTEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.268. SWINDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																		
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Burderop Wood, SSSI</td><td>Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Okus Quarry, SSSI</td><td>Haydon Meadow, SSSI</td></tr></table> Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Radnor Street Cemetery, LNR</td><td>Rushey Platt Canalside Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Stanton Park, LNR</td><td>Quarry Wildlife Garden, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Seven Fields, LNR</td><td></td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Burderop Wood, SSSI</td><td>Haydon Meadow, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Okus Quarry, SSSI</td><td>Coate Water, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI</td><td>Clout'S Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI</td><td>Restrop Farm And Brockhurst Wood, SSSI</td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of SWINDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 626 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the SWINDON STW catchment area.	Burderop Wood, SSSI	Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI	Okus Quarry, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI	Radnor Street Cemetery, LNR	Rushey Platt Canalside Park, LNR	Stanton Park, LNR	Quarry Wildlife Garden, LNR	Seven Fields, LNR		Burderop Wood, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI	Okus Quarry, SSSI	Coate Water, SSSI	Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI	Clout'S Wood, SSSI	Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI	Restrop Farm And Brockhurst Wood, SSSI	High
Burderop Wood, SSSI	Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI																			
Okus Quarry, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI																			
Radnor Street Cemetery, LNR	Rushey Platt Canalside Park, LNR																			
Stanton Park, LNR	Quarry Wildlife Garden, LNR																			
Seven Fields, LNR																				
Burderop Wood, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI																			
Okus Quarry, SSSI	Coate Water, SSSI																			
Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI	Clout'S Wood, SSSI																			
Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI	Restrop Farm And Brockhurst Wood, SSSI																			
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 347 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 37 allotments, 26 religious grounds, 169 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 28 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 65 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 63 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 38 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High																		
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SWINDON STW catchment 85% is classified as urban.	High																		
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium																		

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 35 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Grindwylles Lacu, Watercourses</td><td>River Cole For The Covingham And Lower</td></tr><tr><td>Dorcan Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Stratton Areas In Swindon, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Ray, Watercourses</td><td>River Ray From The A3102 Road To And</td></tr><tr><td>River Ray From Near The B4553 Purton Road</td><td>Including The Sewage Works, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>To Above Water Eaton, Flood Warning</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td>River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert</td></tr><tr><td>Dorcan Brook In The</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Dorcan, Eldene And Coate Areas In Swindon,</td><td>River Ray And Swinbourne For West Swindon</td></tr><tr><td>Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Area To Above Water Eaton, Flood Alert</td></tr><tr><td>River Swin Bourne In The Even Swindon,</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>West Kingshill And Westleaze Areas In</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Swindon, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Grindwylles Lacu, Watercourses	River Cole For The Covingham And Lower	Dorcan Stream, Watercourses	Stratton Areas In Swindon, Flood Warning	, Watercourses	Areas	River Ray, Watercourses	River Ray From The A3102 Road To And	River Ray From Near The B4553 Purton Road	Including The Sewage Works, Flood Warning	To Above Water Eaton, Flood Warning	Areas	Areas	River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert	Dorcan Brook In The	Areas	Dorcan, Eldene And Coate Areas In Swindon,	River Ray And Swinbourne For West Swindon	Flood Warning Areas	Area To Above Water Eaton, Flood Alert	River Swin Bourne In The Even Swindon,	Areas	West Kingshill And Westleaze Areas In		Swindon, Flood Warning Areas								
Grindwylles Lacu, Watercourses	River Cole For The Covingham And Lower																																	
Dorcan Stream, Watercourses	Stratton Areas In Swindon, Flood Warning																																	
, Watercourses	Areas																																	
River Ray, Watercourses	River Ray From The A3102 Road To And																																	
River Ray From Near The B4553 Purton Road	Including The Sewage Works, Flood Warning																																	
To Above Water Eaton, Flood Warning	Areas																																	
Areas	River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert																																	
Dorcan Brook In The	Areas																																	
Dorcan, Eldene And Coate Areas In Swindon,	River Ray And Swinbourne For West Swindon																																	
Flood Warning Areas	Area To Above Water Eaton, Flood Alert																																	
River Swin Bourne In The Even Swindon,	Areas																																	
West Kingshill And Westleaze Areas In																																		
Swindon, Flood Warning Areas																																		
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of SWINDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High																																
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingshill Road, Swindon Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of SWINDON STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 63 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 61 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 244 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 33 Allotments, 26 religious grounds, 138 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 3 golf course, 27 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Burderop Wood, SSSI</td><td>Haydon Meadow, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Okus Quarry, SSSI</td><td>Coate Water, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI</td><td>Clout'S Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 106 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Covingham Park Primary School</td><td>Rodbourne Cheney Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Brook Field Primary School</td><td>Moredon Primary School</td><td>Grove Garden Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Even Swindon Primary School</td><td>Peatmoor Community Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Shaw Ridge Primary School</td><td>Wroughton Junior School</td><td>Holy Family Church</td></tr><tr><td>Westlea County Primary School</td><td>East Wichel Community Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Tregoze Primary School</td><td>Holy Cross Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Lydiard Millicent C Of E</td><td>School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Queen'S Drive Methodist Church</td></tr></table>	Burderop Wood, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI	Okus Quarry, SSSI	Coate Water, SSSI	Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI	Clout'S Wood, SSSI	Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI		Covingham Park Primary School	Rodbourne Cheney Primary School	None, Allotments	Brook Field Primary School	Moredon Primary School	Grove Garden Allotments	Even Swindon Primary School	Peatmoor Community Primary School	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church	Shaw Ridge Primary School	Wroughton Junior School	Holy Family Church	Westlea County Primary School	East Wichel Community Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Tregoze Primary School	Holy Cross Catholic Primary School	St Barnabas' Church	Lydiard Millicent C Of E	School	St John The Baptist'S Church			Queen'S Drive Methodist Church	High
Burderop Wood, SSSI	Haydon Meadow, SSSI																																	
Okus Quarry, SSSI	Coate Water, SSSI																																	
Old Town Railway Cutting, Swindon, SSSI	Clout'S Wood, SSSI																																	
Great Quarry, Swindon, SSSI																																		
Covingham Park Primary School	Rodbourne Cheney Primary School	None, Allotments																																
Brook Field Primary School	Moredon Primary School	Grove Garden Allotments																																
Even Swindon Primary School	Peatmoor Community Primary School	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church																																
Shaw Ridge Primary School	Wroughton Junior School	Holy Family Church																																
Westlea County Primary School	East Wichel Community Primary School	None, Religious grounds																																
Tregoze Primary School	Holy Cross Catholic Primary School	St Barnabas' Church																																
Lydiard Millicent C Of E	School	St John The Baptist'S Church																																
		Queen'S Drive Methodist Church																																

	Primary School Robert Le Kyng Primary School Oliver Tomkins Church Of England Infant School King William Street Church Of England Primary School Hazelwood Academy Lethbridge Primary School Millbrook Primary School Kingfisher Ce Academy Oliver Tomkins Church Of England Junior School Ferndale Community Primary School St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School Tadpole Farm Chuch Of England Primary Academy Red Oaks Primary School Bridlewood Primary School Oakhurst Community Primary School Abbeymeads Community Primary School Orchid Vale Primary School Catherine Wayte Primary School St Francis Church Of England Primary School Swindon Academy Haydonleigh Primary School Seven Fields Primary School Haydon Wick Primary School Greenmeadow Primary School	Beechcroft Infants School Holy Cross Catholic School Drove Primary School Gorse Hill School And Children'S Centre The Croft Primary School Holy Rood Roman Catholic Infant School South Marston Church Of England Primary School Chiseldon Primary School Liden Primary School Lainesmead Primary School St Catherine'S Roman Catholic Primary School Wroughton Infant School Eldene Primary School Colebrook Junior School Colebrook Infants School Nythe Primary School Holy Family Roman Catholic Primary School Goddard Park Community Primary School Grange Junior School Lawn Primary School Ruskin County Junior School Oaktree Nursery And Primary School Mountford Manor Primary School Grange Infants School Ridgeway Farm Ce Academy Badbury Park Primary School The Great Western Hospital Bmi The Ridgeway Hospital	St Mary'S Church St Josephs Church Holy Cross Church St John The Baptist And St Helen'S Church Toothill Church St Margaret'S Church St Leonard'S Church St Mary Magdalen'S Church All Saints' Church St Mark'S Church St Andrews Methodist Church St Peter'S Church St Andrew'S Church None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Grange Park Shaw Ridge Linear Park Shaw Forest Park Town Gardens, Public park Quarry Wildlife Garden, Public park Queen'S Park Lydiard Country Park None, Public park Coate Water Country Park The Lawn, Public park Folly Park Mayenden Park Chalgrove Field, Public park Toothill Park Stanton Park Brook Park Mouldon Hill Country Park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas			Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 317 Listed Buildings Intersects 18 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty			High

North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
As a whole 3 % of SWINDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.269. TACKLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kirtlington Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of TACKLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the TACKLEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TACKLEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of TACKLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of TACKLEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Tackley Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 15 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 21 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of TACKLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.270. TAKELEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Flitch Way, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve As a whole 1% of TAKELEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the TAKELEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TAKELEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Pincey Brook, Watercourses Pincey Brook From Takeley To Harlow, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of TAKELEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TAKELEY STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Roseacres Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Hatfield Forest, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 28 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of TAKELEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.271. TETSWORTH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Spartum Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of TETSWORTH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the TETSWORTH STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TETSWORTH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 65 % of TETSWORTH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TETSWORTH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Tetsworth Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Giles'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 13 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of TETSWORTH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.272. THAME STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Cuttle Brook, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole less than 1% of THAME STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the THAME STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 28 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 12 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 5 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THAME STW catchment 88% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cuttle Brook, Watercourses River Thame From Below Eythrope To Chiselhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 92 % of THAME STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THAME STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 15 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf course, 4 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 11 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Barley Hill Primary School, Schools and Education centres John Hampden Primary School, Schools and Education centres Lord Williams'S School Lower School, Schools and Education centres Thame Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 175 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of THAME STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.273. THERFIELD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Blagrove Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blagrove Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Therfield Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of THERFIELD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 19 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the THERFIELD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THERFIELD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Rib, Watercourses River Beane, Watercourses , Watercourses River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of THERFIELD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THERFIELD STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Blagrove Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Reed First School, Schools and Education centres Therfield First School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Faith'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 84 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of THERFIELD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.274. THEYDON BOIS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of THEYDON BOIS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 31 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the THEYDON BOIS STW catchment area.	High

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 2 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THEYDON BOIS STW catchment 9% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Roding At Abridge, Flood Warning Areas River Roding From Ongar To Stapleford, Flood Warning Areas Middle River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 92 % of THEYDON BOIS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THEYDON BOIS STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Theydon Bois Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course Theydon Green, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 16 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of THEYDON BOIS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.275. THORNWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	High

	Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Thornwood Common Flood Meadow, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of THORNWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 11 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the THORNWOOD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THORNWOOD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of THORNWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THORNWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 11 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of THORNWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.276. THORPE MANDEVILLE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Medium

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 8 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of THORPE MANDEVILLE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.277. TIDDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of TIDDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 16 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the TIDDINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TIDDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame From Below Eythrope To Chiselhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 80 % of TIDDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular	Medium

	have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TIDDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Golf course Waterperry Gardens, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 42 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of TIDDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.278. TOWERSEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of TOWERSEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the TOWERSEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TOWERSEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of TOWERSEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TOWERSEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Catherine'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 20 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of TOWERSEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.279. TRING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest Oddy Hill And Tring Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pitstone Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldbury Nowers, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dancersend, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dancersend Waterworks, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of TRING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 37 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the TRING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 27 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 9 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TRING STW catchment 95% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of TRING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TRING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 22 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 9 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Tring Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 15 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Goldfield Infants And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres Bishop Wood Church Of England Junior School, Schools and Education centres Dundale Primary School And Nursery, Schools and Education centres Grove Road Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments New Mill Baptist Church, Religious grounds Akeman Street Baptist Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Pond Close, Public park Tring Park, Public park Tring Memorial Gardens, Public park Tring Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 63 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Medium

	Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 7 % of TRING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.280. TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Briff Lane Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Briff Lane Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of TYLERS LANE (BUCKLEBURY) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.281. UFFINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Fernham Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitehorse Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of UFFINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the UFFINGTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of UFFINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Ock At Longcot, Stanford In The Vale, Charney Bassett, Lyford And Garford, Flood Warning Areas River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 45 % of UFFINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of UFFINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Uffington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 19 Flood Warning Areas Contains 32 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 25 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of UFFINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.282. UPPER HEYFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bestmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ardley Cutting And Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsehay Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 62 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 21 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Medium

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Oxford Canal, Watercourses River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Below Banbury To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 16 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 3 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 10 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dr Radcliffe'S C Of E School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility	Medium

	The Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 23 Flood Warning Areas Contains 24 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 103 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.283. WADDESDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WADDESDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WADDESDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	High

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WADDESDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WADDESDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WADDESDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Quainton Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments	Medium

	St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds Holy Cross And St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 57 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WADDES DON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.284. WANBOROUGH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites The Coombs, Hinton Parva, Site of Special Scientific Interest Coate Water, Site of Special Scientific Interest Burderop Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WANBOROUGH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 23 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WANBOROUGH STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 14 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 5 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WANBOROUGH STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of WANBOROUGH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WANBOROUGH STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wanborough Primary School, Schools and Education centres Chiseldon Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 48 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 58 % of WANBOROUGH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.285. WANTAGE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Whitehorse Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hackpen, Warren & Gramp's Hill Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WANTAGE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 157 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WANTAGE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 96 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 18 allotments, 16 religious grounds, 26 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 10 public parks and 11 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 12 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WANTAGE STW catchment 55% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 13 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Letcombe Brook, Watercourses Ginge Brook, Watercourses Lockinge Brook, Watercourses Betterton Brook, Watercourses West Hendred Brook, Watercourses Goddard's Brook, Watercourses Childrey Brook, Watercourses Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Warning Areas Letcombe Brook At Letcombe Bassett And Letcombe Regis, Flood Warning Areas River Ock From Watchfield To Abingdon, And Also The Letcombe Brook At Wantage, Grove And East Hanney, Flood Alert Areas Ginge Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of WANTAGE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WANTAGE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 11 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 10 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 67 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 Allotments, 16 religious grounds, 17 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 10 public park and 8 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 33 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wantage Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Ridgeway Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St James Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Grove Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Millbrook School, Schools and Education centres St Nicholas Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Amand'S Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Stockham Primary School, Schools and Education centres Charlton Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Hendreds Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Gems Wantage Primary Academy, Schools and Education centres Wantage Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments St Amand'S Chapel, Religious grounds St Nicolas Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds St Laurence'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Augustine'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds Grove Strict Baptist Chapel, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds St James Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Morland Bowling Club, Sports facility None, Public park The Green, Public park Betjeman Millenium Park, Public park None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 76 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 399 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 20 % of WANTAGE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.286. WARMINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WARMINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WARMINGTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WARMINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WARMINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WARMINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 3 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds The Green, Public park	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 47 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 82 % of WARMINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.287. WARGRAVE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Alder Moors, LNR Highwood, LNR Holt Copse & Joel Park, LNR Maiden Eriagh Park, LNR Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lodge Wood & Sandford Mill, SSSI Stanford End Mill And River Loddon, SSSI Harpsden Wood, SSSI Swallowfield Meadow, LNR Pearman'S Copse, LNR Ali'S Pond, LNR Longmoor Bog, SSSI Highlands Farm Pit, SSSI Bramshill, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of WARGRAVE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 507 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WARGRAVE STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 287 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 18 allotments, 26 religious grounds, 128 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 9 golf courses, 47 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 44 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 43 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 38 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WARGRAVE STW catchment 71% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 23 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Loddon, Watercourses Emm Brook, Watercourses Twyford Brook, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses River Loddon At Winnersh And Woodley, Flood Warning Areas River Loddon At Twyford, Charvil And Wargrave, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For Shiplake, Lower Shiplake And Wargrave, Flood Warning Areas River Thames In The Playhatch, Sonning And Sonning Eye Area, Flood Warning Areas Emm Brook At Wokingham, Flood Warning Areas River Loddon And River Blackwater At Swallowfield, Flood Warning Areas River Loddon At Lower Earley And Sindlesham, Flood Warning Areas River Loddon At Arborfield And Shinfield, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Mapledurham To Sonning, Flood Alert Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames For Shiplake, Lower Shiplake And Wargrave, Flood Alert Areas Emm Brook, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Loddon At The River Thames Confluence At Twyford, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 93 % of WARGRAVE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Twford Crossroads, AQMA Reading Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of WARGRAVE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 38 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 37 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 186 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 19 religious grounds, 92 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 6 golf course, 42 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lodge Wood & Sandford Mill, SSSI Stanford End Mill And River Loddon, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 92 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)			Medium
	St Teresa'S Catholic Academy	St Nicholas Church Of England Primary School	Our Lady Of Peace, Religious grounds	
	Robert Piggott Church Of England Infants School	The Hawthorns Primary School	St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds	
	Polehampton Church Of England Junior School	St Dominic Savio Roman Catholic Primary School	St Nicholas Church	
	Robert Piggott Church Of England Junior School	Windmill Primary School	Earley St Peter'S Church	
	Polehampton Church Of England Infant School	Emmbrook Junior School	Woosehill Community Church	
	Shiplake Church Of England Primary School	South Lake Primary School	All Saints' Church	
	The Colleton Primary School	Emmbrook Infant School	St Catherine'S Church	
	Sonning Church Of England Primary School	The Charvil Piggott Primary School	None, Playing fields	
	Walter Infant School And Nursery	Earley St Peter'S C Of E Primary School	Alderwood Play Area	
	Whiteknights Primary School	Wescott Infants School	Hurst Park, Playing fields	
	Radstock Primary School	Wokingham Hospital	Waltham Chase Play Area	
	Hillside Primary School	Woodclyffe Allotment	None, Sports facility	
	Shinfield Infant And Nursery School	Gardens,	Wokingham Bowling Club	
	Shinfield St Mary'S Church Of England Junior School	None, Allotments	Maiden Erlegh Bowling Club	
	Lambs Lane Primary School	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	None, Golf course	
	Aldryngton Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Peace	Woodcraze Manor Golf Club	
	St Paul'S Church Of England Junior School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	Sonning Golf Course	
	Highwood Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	None, Public park	
	Loddon Primary School	St John'S Church	Ashenbury Park	
	Willow Bank Infant School	The Church Of St John Bosco	Joel Park	
	Willow Bank Junior School	St Michael And	Old Forest Road Meadows, Public park	
	Rivermead Primary School	All Angel'S Church	Jubilee Corner, Public park	
	Woodley Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Wheble Park	
	Bearwood Primary School	Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church	Malone Park	
	Winnersh Primary School	St James'S Church	Maiden Erlegh Park	
	Wheatfield Primary School	St Thomas More'S Roman Catholic Church	The Harris Garden, Public park	
	Beechwood Primary School	Mary'S Church	South Lake Park	
	Hawkedon Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Dinton Pastures Country Park	
		St Nicholas'S Church	Meadow Park	
		St Barnabas Church	Winnersh Meadows, Public park	
		Lower Earley Baptist Church	Bulmershe Park	
			Wellington Country Park	
			Common, Public park	
			None, Cemeteries	
			Shinfield Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier			High

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 3 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 15 Flood Warning Areas Contains 56 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 331 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of WARGRAVE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.288. WASH WATER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Herbert Plantation, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Highclere Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Redhill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Avery'S Pightle, Site of Special Scientific Interest Duncroft Farm Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WASH WATER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 191 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the WASH WATER STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 18 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WASH WATER STW catchment 12% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 8 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Enborne, Watercourses , Watercourses River Enborne From Gore End Down To Aldermaston, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 71 % of WASH WATER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WASH WATER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 7 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 12 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Burghclere Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Martins East Woodhay Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Woolton Hill Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Thomas' Church Of England Infant School, Schools and Education centres Falkland Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Church Of The Ascension, Religious grounds St Thomas' Church, Religious grounds St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds St Georges Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Mount Common, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 25 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 27 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 58 % of WASH WATER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.289. WATLINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Watlington And Pyrton Hills, Site of Special Scientific Interest Swyncombe Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Knightsbridge Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shirburn Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WATLINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WATLINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WATLINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WATLINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Watlington Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 3 % area of WATLINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 8 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Watlington Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Holy Rood Church, Religious grounds St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 135 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 10 % of WATLINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.290. WELFORD STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WELFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 36 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 38 % of the WELFORD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WELFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WELFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WELFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Chaddleworth St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WELFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.291. WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Weston Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wendlebury Meads And Mansmoor Closes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Gallos Brook, Watercourses River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 32 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of WESTON-ON-THE-GREEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.292. WESTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WESTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 15 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the WESTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WESTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Weston Tributary, Watercourses River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WESTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WESTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Weston Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of WESTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.293. WEYBRIDGE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Dumsey Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WEYBRIDGE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 163 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the WEYBRIDGE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 58 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 8 religious grounds, 16 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 9 golf courses, 8 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 9 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 9 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 10 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WEYBRIDGE STW catchment 94% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey, Watercourses , Watercourses River Thames At Hamm Court, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Wisley And Byfleet, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Wey Between Walsham Meadow And Byfleet Town, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Weybridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Walton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Shepperton To Molesey, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of WEYBRIDGE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Weybridge Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of WEYBRIDGE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 8 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 40 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 13 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 9 golf course, 6 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 22 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Manby Lodge Infant School, Schools and Education centres Oatlands School, Schools and Education centres Cleves School, Schools and Education centres St James Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St George'S College Junior School, Schools and Education centres St Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds Weybridge Methodist Church, Religious grounds St James'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of Christ The Prince Of Peace, Religious grounds St Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium

	None, Sports facility Weybridge Bowling Club, Sports facility St George'S Hill Golf Club, Golf course Silvermere Golf Club, Golf course Monument Green, Public park None, Public park None, Cemeteries Silvermere Haven Pet Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 16 Flood Warning Areas Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 50 Listed Buildings Intersects 12 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WEYBRIDGE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.294. WHEATLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Littleworth Brick Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Littleworth Brick Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lyehill Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Brasenose Wood And Shotover Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WHEATLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 30 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the WHEATLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WHEATLEY STW catchment 89% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame From Below Eythrope To Chiselhampton, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of WHEATLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WHEATLEY STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 6 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Littleworth Brick Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 76 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WHEATLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.295. WHITE RODING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Low

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WHITE RODING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WHITE RODING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WHITE RODING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WHITE RODING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WHITE RODING STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 21 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WHITE RODING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.296. WHITE WALTHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Great Thrift Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 119 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 37 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 6 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 8 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 9 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment 22% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Cut, Watercourses Twyford Brook, Watercourses Cut At Ryehurst Lane, Westley Mill And Paley Street, Flood Warning Areas Cut, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 77 % of WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Medium

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 15 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf course, 4 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 20 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Waltham St Lawrence Primary School, Schools and Education centres Lowbrook Academy, Schools and Education centres Woodlands Park Primary School, Schools and Education centres Burchetts Green Church Of England Infants School, Schools and Education centres White Waltham C Of E Academy, Schools and Education centres Knowl Hill Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Wessex Primary School, Schools and Education centres Wessex Infant And Nursery School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Lawrence'S Church, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds Church Of The Good Shepherd, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Public park Common, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 35 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 92 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WHITE WALTHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.297. WHITWELL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WHITWELL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WHITWELL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WHITWELL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mimram, Watercourses River Mimram At Whitwell, Flood Warning Areas River Mimram In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WHITWELL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WHITWELL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Paul'S Walden Primary School, Schools and Education centres All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 43 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WHITWELL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.298. WICKHAM STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kenet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Easton Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WICKHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 22 % of the WICKHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WICKHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Low

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WICKHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WICKHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kenet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Easton Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Welford And Wickham Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Swithun'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WICKHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.299. WIDFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Patmore Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Patmore Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hillcollins Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 4% of WIDFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 72 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the WIDFORD STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 27 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 6 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 5 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WIDFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Nimney Bourne, Watercourses River Ash, Watercourses River Ash At Furneux Pelham, Flood Warning Areas River Ash At The Hadhams, Flood Warning Areas River Ash In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WIDFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WIDFORD STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 5 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 5 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 15 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Patmore Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 15 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wareside Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Widford School, Schools and Education centres St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Albury Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres Little Hadham Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinty Church, Religious grounds Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds Church End Farmhouse, Religious grounds St Cecilia'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 238 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WIDFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.300. WILLINGALE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WILLINGALE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WILLINGALE STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WILLINGALE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 4 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Roding, Watercourses , Watercourses River Roding At Fyfield Including High Ongar Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WILLINGALE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WILLINGALE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dr Walker'S Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Church Allotments, Allotments St Nicholas Church, Religious grounds St Andrew And All Saints Church, Religious grounds St Christopher'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 39 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WILLINGALE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.301. WILTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WILTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WILTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WILTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WILTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WILTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 50 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 14 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WILTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.302. WINDSOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Sutherland Grange, Local Nature Reserve	High

	Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Langham Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WINDSOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 115 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the WINDSOR STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 87 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 30 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 11 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 18 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 16 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WINDSOR STW catchment 93% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Bourne Ditch, Watercourses Battle Bourne, Watercourses River Thames At Old Windsor, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Wraysbury, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas Moorings And Properties Closest To The River Thames Between Maidenhead, Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Old Windsor, From Friday Island To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Datchet, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Wraysbury From Old Windsor Weir To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 34 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of WINDSOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Windsor Aqma, AQMA Imperial/St Leonards Road Junction, AQMA AQMA's constitute 8 % area of WINDSOR STW catchment. Intersects 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 16 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 14 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 50 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 23 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 7 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest And Great Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 36 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Homer First School, Schools and Education centres Trevelyan Middle School, Schools and Education centres St George'S School, Schools and Education centres Trinity St Stephen C Of E (Aided) First School, Schools and Education centres St Edward'S Roman Catholic First School, Schools and Education centres St Edward'S Royal Free Middle School, Schools and Education centres Dedworth Middle School, Schools and Education centres King'S Court First School, Schools and Education centres Dedworth Green First School, Schools and Education centres Oakfield First School, Schools and Education centres Clewer Green Church Of England First School, Schools and Education centres The Queen Anne Royal Free Church Of England (Controlled) First School, Schools and Education centres Hilltop First School, Schools and Education centres St Peter'S Church Of England Middle School, Schools and Education centres Alexander First School, Schools and Education centres The Princess Margaret Hospital, Hospitals King Edward Vii Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Clewer Park, Allotments St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds All Saint'S Church, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Osgood Park, Playing fields	High

	Keeler Close Kickabout Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course Dower Park, Public park Bachelors Acre, Public park Windsor Great Park, Public park Alexandra Gardens, Public park South Meadow, Public park Victoria Park, Public park Windsor Cemetery, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries Crimp Hill Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 67 Flood Warning Areas Contains 26 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 265 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WINDSOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.303. WINGRAVE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WINGRAVE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WINGRAVE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WINGRAVE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WINGRAVE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WINGRAVE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 5 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 6 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wingrave Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 37 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WINGRAVE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.304. WINTERBOURNE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Snelsmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Winterbourne Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WINTERBOURNE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WINTERBOURNE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WINTERBOURNE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lambourn From Weston To Bagnor Including Boxford, Flood Warning Areas River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WINTERBOURNE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences	Low

	for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WINTERBOURNE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 15 Flood Warning Areas Contains 42 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 4 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WINTERBOURNE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.305. WISLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA)	High

	Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Ockham And Wisley, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WISLEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 98 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the WISLEY STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 59 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 7 religious grounds, 17 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 17 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 8 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 11 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WISLEY STW catchment 93% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses River Wey Navigation, Watercourses Broad Ditch, Watercourses River Wey At Wisley And Byfleet, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Wey Between Walsham Meadow And Byfleet Town, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 19 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of WISLEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: M25 Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of WISLEY STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 8 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 8 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 20 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 4 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 20 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church Of England (Controlled) Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Marist Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Broadmere Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres West Byfleet Junior School, Schools and Education centres West Byfleet Infant School, Schools and Education centres Byfleet Primary School, Schools and Education centres New Monument School, Schools and Education centres Pyrford Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Wisley Church, Religious grounds Our Lady, Help Of Christians Church, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds St Michael Shared Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Golf course West Byfleet Golf Club, Golf course New Zealand Golf Club, Golf course Royal Horticultural Society'S Garden, Public park	High
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 13 Flood Warning Areas Contains 9 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage	Medium

	assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 24 Listed Buildings Intersects 10 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WISLEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.306. WITHINGTON STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WITHINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WITHINGTON STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WITHINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Coln, Watercourses , Watercourses River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 91 % of WITHINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of WITHINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Withington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WITHINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.307. WITNEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Worsham Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Worsham Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ducklington Mead, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WITNEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 67 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the WITNEY STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 100 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 12 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 17 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 16 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 15 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	High

	This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WITNEY STW catchment 74% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Windrush, Watercourses Colwell Brook, Watercourses Emma'S Dyke, Watercourses Madley Brook, Watercourses River Windrush At Witney And Ducklington, Flood Warning Areas Shill Brook At Carterton And Bampton, Flood Warning Areas River Windrush At Asthall, Minster Lovell And Crawley, Flood Warning Areas River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 90 % of WITNEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Witney Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute less than 1 % area of WITNEY STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 15 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 14 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 62 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 21 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 16 public park and 4 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Worsham Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ducklington Mead, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 35 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	High

	West Witney Primary School, Schools and Education centres Brize Norton Primary School, Schools and Education centres Hailey Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Witney Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Madley Brook And Springfield School, Schools and Education centres St John The Evangelist Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Blake Church Of England Aided Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church Of England (Controlled) Infant School, Schools and Education centres Our Lady Of Lourdes Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Ducklington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Tower Hill Community Primary School, Schools and Education centres Queen Emmas Primary School, Schools and Education centres The Batt Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Kenelm'S Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Witney Community Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments None, Religious grounds St John'S Church, Religious grounds St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Witney Town Bowls Club, Sports facility Witney Golf Centre, Golf course None, Public park Kilkenny Lane Country Park, Public park Langel Common, Public park Church Green, Public park Unterhaching Park, Public park Delly Green, Public park Country Park, Public park Witney Lake And Country Park, Public park None, Cemeteries Windrush Cemetery, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 9 Flood Warning Areas Contains 12 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 386 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

	Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of WITNEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.308. WOKING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Smart'S And Prey Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Mayford Meadows, Local Nature Reserve White Rose Lane, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 7 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Smart'S And Prey Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WOKING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 531 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the WOKING STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 143 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 allotments, 19 religious grounds, 51 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 11 golf courses, 22 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 24 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 20 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 13 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WOKING STW catchment 92% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 11 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Hoe Stream, Watercourses Basingstoke Canal, Watercourses , Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses Hoe Stream At Woking, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Old Woking, Flood Warning Areas The Area Of Woking Benefiting From The Hoe Stream Flood Alleviation Scheme, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Hoe Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 76 % of WOKING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma Order 2, AQMA Aqma For Anchor Hill, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of WOKING STW catchment. Intersects 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 22 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 19 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 95 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 Allotments, 17 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 7 golf course, 22 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Smart'S And Prey Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	Within 200 meters, there are 55 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Westfield Primary School</td><td>Shah Jehan Mosque</td></tr><tr><td>Horsell Church Of England (Aided) Junior School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Horsell Village School</td><td>Trinity Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>New Monument School</td><td>Horsell Evangelical Church</td></tr><tr><td>Kingfield School</td><td>St Mary Of Bethany Church</td></tr><tr><td>Sythwood Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Brookwood Primary School</td><td>St Edward'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Barnsbury Primary School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Beaufort Community Primary School</td><td>The New Life Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Hugh Of Lincoln Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Dunstan'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Maybury Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Hermitage School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Primary School</td><td>St Thomas'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Goldsworth Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Knaphill School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>The Knaphill Lower School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>The Oaktree School</td><td>Hoebridge Golf Centre</td></tr><tr><td>Nuffield Health Woking Hospital</td><td>West Byfleet Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Woking Community Hospital,</td><td>New Zealand Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Cygnat Hospital</td><td>Bisley Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>The Priory Hospital</td><td>Queen Elizabeth Gardens, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Woking Park</td></tr><tr><td>Woking United Reformed Church</td><td>Hoe Valley, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Dunstan'S Roman Catholic Church</td><td>Brookwood Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Paul'S Church</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Kingfield Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Brookwood Cemetery</td></tr></table>	Westfield Primary School	Shah Jehan Mosque	Horsell Church Of England (Aided) Junior School	St Peter'S Church	Horsell Village School	Trinity Methodist Church	New Monument School	Horsell Evangelical Church	Kingfield School	St Mary Of Bethany Church	Sythwood Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Brookwood Primary School	St Edward'S Roman Catholic Church	Barnsbury Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Beaufort Community Primary School	The New Life Church	St Hugh Of Lincoln Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds	St Dunstan'S Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Church	Maybury Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	The Hermitage School	St John The Baptist'S Church	St John'S Primary School	St Thomas'S Church	Goldsworth Primary School	None, Playing fields	Knaphill School	None, Sports facility	The Knaphill Lower School	None, Golf course	The Oaktree School	Hoebridge Golf Centre	Nuffield Health Woking Hospital	West Byfleet Golf Club	Woking Community Hospital,	New Zealand Golf Club	Cygnat Hospital	Bisley Common, Public park	The Priory Hospital	Queen Elizabeth Gardens, Public park	None, Allotments	Woking Park	Woking United Reformed Church	Hoe Valley, Public park	St Dunstan'S Roman Catholic Church	Brookwood Country Park	St Paul'S Church	None, Public park		Kingfield Green, Public park		None, Cemeteries		Brookwood Cemetery	
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	Brookwood Cemetery																																																											
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas	Medium																																																										
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 113 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium																																																										
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WOKING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low																																																										

1.309. WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW Catchment

Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WOLVERTON TOWNSEND STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.310. WOODSTOCK STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sheep'S Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WOODSTOCK STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 34 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the WOODSTOCK STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 13 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WOODSTOCK STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Glyme, Watercourses , Watercourses River Glyme At Woodstock, Flood Warning Areas River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 89 % of WOODSTOCK STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WOODSTOCK STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 2 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Woodstock Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Wootton-By-Woodstock Church Of England (Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Church Of St Mary Magdalene, Religious grounds St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility None, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 197 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Blenheim Palace, World heritage sites	High

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WOODSTOCK STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.311. WOOLHAMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woolhampton Reed Bed, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brimpton Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Old Copse, Beenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ashford Hill Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wasing Wood Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldermaston Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest King'S Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 32 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet For Thatcham And Colthrop, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 66 % of WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 4 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 1 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woolhampton Reed Bed, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 8 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Brimpton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Woolhampton Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments Douai Abbey, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium

	None, Playing fields None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 21 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 32 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of WOOLHAMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.312. WORMINGHALL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest Muswell Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WORMINGHALL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WORMINGHALL STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 12 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WORMINGHALL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 25 % of WORMINGHALL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WORMINGHALL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 3 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 9 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 4 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 9 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Oakley Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres Ickford School, Schools and Education centres Brill Church Of England Combined School, Schools and Education centres None, Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds All Saints' Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 103 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WORMINGHALL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.313. YATTENDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Coombe Wood, Frilsham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of YATTENDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the YATTENDON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of YATTENDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of YATTENDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of YATTENDON STW catchment.	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Yattendon Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Peter And St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 31 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of YATTENDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

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Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Programme Environmental Appraisal Report
Volume 4 Appendix H - London Catchment and
LRZ Proformas

Thames Water

April 2023



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1. London Catchments

This section of the document presents all proformas for the London Catchments. These are environmental baseline proformas that cover the nine SEA topics. Also reported is the sensitivity assigned to the SEA topic based on the rules presented in Table 4-2 of the Main Report.

GSOs listed in the Catchment Proformas are those briefed for the catchment. Significance of effect for each GSO indicated has therefore been generated and are presented in Appendix E. Where no entry is made against the 'GSO Proposed' row, no GSO has been promoted for this location. They are, nevertheless, included here as they inform part of the environmental baseline gathering exercise. Please see Chapter 11 of the Environmental Report and Appendix E which highlights those GSOs promoted in the Final Plan.

1.1. BECKTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																																								
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Brent Reservoir, SSSI</td><td>Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Epping Forest, SSSI</td><td>Hainault Forest, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI</td><td>Roding Valley Meadows, SSSI</td></tr></table> Intersects 24 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Ackroyd Drive, LNR</td><td>Mudchute Park Farm, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Linders Field, LNR</td><td>Roding Valley Meadows, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Wood Church Grounds, LNR</td><td>Home Mead, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp, LNR</td><td>Gillespie Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park, LNR</td><td>Wormwood Scrubs, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Camley Street Nature Park, LNR</td><td>Belsize Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Springfield Park, LNR</td><td>Gunnersbury Triangle, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Scrattons Ecopark Amd Extension, LNR</td><td>Barnsbury Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Westbere Copse, LNR</td><td>Abney Park Cemetery, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Railway Fields, LNR</td><td>Alexandra Palace & Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Parkland Walk, LNR</td><td>Mayesbrook Park, South, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Queen'S Wood, LNR</td><td>Adelaide, LNR</td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Brent Reservoir, SSSI</td><td>Roding Valley Meadows, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Epping Forest, SSSI</td><td>Walthamstow Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI</td><td>Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI</td><td>Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hainault Forest, SSSI</td><td>Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of BECKTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3262 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the BECKTON STW catchment area	Brent Reservoir, SSSI	Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI	Epping Forest, SSSI	Hainault Forest, SSSI	Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI	Roding Valley Meadows, SSSI	Ackroyd Drive, LNR	Mudchute Park Farm, LNR	Linders Field, LNR	Roding Valley Meadows, LNR	St John'S Wood Church Grounds, LNR	Home Mead, LNR	Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp, LNR	Gillespie Park, LNR	Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park, LNR	Wormwood Scrubs, LNR	Camley Street Nature Park, LNR	Belsize Wood, LNR	Springfield Park, LNR	Gunnersbury Triangle, LNR	Scrattons Ecopark Amd Extension, LNR	Barnsbury Wood, LNR	Westbere Copse, LNR	Abney Park Cemetery, LNR	Railway Fields, LNR	Alexandra Palace & Park, LNR	Parkland Walk, LNR	Mayesbrook Park, South, LNR	Queen'S Wood, LNR	Adelaide, LNR	Brent Reservoir, SSSI	Roding Valley Meadows, SSSI	Epping Forest, SSSI	Walthamstow Marshes, SSSI	Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI	Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI	Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI	Hainault Forest, SSSI	Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI	High
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Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3208 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 170 allotments, 189 religious grounds, 1376 playing fields, 68 sports facility, 15 golf courses, 594 public parks and 71 cemeteries.	High																																								

	Also within the catchment are 725 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 657 Schools and education centres, 68 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 331 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.																																																																			
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW catchment 98% is classified as urban.	High																																																																		
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 27 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 64 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>New River, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames At South Fulham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Regent'S Canal, Watercourses</td><td>River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Ching, Watercourses</td><td>River Roding In Barking, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Chigwell Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Roding At Loughton, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Union Canal, Watercourses</td><td>River Roding At Abridge, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Roding, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames At North Fulham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames At Mill Meads And East Plaistow, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Cran Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames To The North Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Westbourn, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames At Beckton, Flood Warning 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Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of BECKTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.		Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 17 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hackney Aqma, AQMA Barnet Aqma, AQMA Kensington And Chelsea Aqma, AQMA Redbridge Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA City Of London Aqma, AQMA Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA Hounslow Aqma, AQMA Newham Aqma, AQMA Westminster Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA Haringey Aqma, AQMA Islington Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 94 % area of BECKTON STW catchment. Intersects 37 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 681 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 620 Schools and education centres, 61 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2077 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 141 Allotments, 169 religious grounds, 1134 playing fields, 37 sports facility, 10 golf course, 524 public park and 62 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Brent Reservoir, SSSI Epping Forest, SSSI Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI Hainault Forest, SSSI Roding Valley Meadows, SSSI Walthamstow Marshes, SSSI		High

Within 200 meters, there are 1181 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)

Robinsfield Infant School	Shapla Primary School	Barking Parish Church Of St Margaret, Religious grounds
Barrow Hill Junior School	Paddington Green Primary School	Wanstead And Woodford Synagogue, Religious grounds
Christ Church School	King Solomon Academy	Church Of St Thomas Of Canterbury, Religious grounds
George Eliot Primary School	Christ Church Bentinck Church Of England Primary School	Welsh Church, Religious grounds
Gateway Primary School	Bigland Green Primary School Our Lady And St Joseph Catholic Primary School And St Francis Family Centre	Holy Trinity With St Augustine Of Hippo Church, Religious grounds
Maryland Primary School	Cyril Jackson Primary School	St Peter'S-In-The-Forest Church, Religious grounds
Colegrave Primary School	Smithy Street School	St Winifred'S Church, Religious grounds
St Francis' Roman Catholic Primary School	Halley Primary School	Latchett Evangelical Church, Religious grounds
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Kobi Nazrul Primary School	St Matthias' Church, Religious grounds
Gainsborough Primary School	Cayley Primary School	Major Road Baptist Church, Religious grounds
Vicarage Primary School	Stepney Greencoat Church Of England Primary School	St Patrick'S Church, Religious grounds
New City Primary School	Sir William Burrough Primary School	St Erkenwald'S Church, Religious grounds
Brampton Primary School	Marion Richardson Primary School	Upney Baptist Church, Religious grounds
St Helen'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Harry Gosling Primary School St Mary And St Michael Primary School	St Thomas More Catholic Church, Religious grounds
Roman Road Primary School	Chigwell Row Infant School	Forest Gate Methodist Church, Religious grounds
Kaizen Primary School	Dawlish Primary School	St Barnabas' Church, Religious grounds
Holy Trinity And St Silas C Of E Primary School	Henry Maynard Junior School Our Lady And St George'S Catholic Primary School Henry Maynard Primary School And Nursery	Brickfield'S Congregational Church, Religious grounds
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	The Woodside Primary Academy And Children'S Centre	St Antony'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds
Primrose Hill Primary School	Woodside Primary Academy Newport School	The Parish Church Of East Ham St Mary Magdalene, Religious grounds
Ravenscroft Primary School	Barclay Primary School	St Elisabeth'S Church, Religious grounds
Central Park Primary School	Downsell Primary School	The Drive Methodist Church, Religious grounds
Mossbourne Riverside Academy	Rushmore Infants School	St Laurence Church, Religious grounds
Eastbury Primary School	Rushmore Primary School	St Margaret'S Church, Religious grounds
Woodlands Junior School	Millfields Community School George Mitchell Primary School	St John Vianney Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds
Woodlands Infants School	St Peter And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School Gordon Infants School	The Village Church, Religious grounds
Gascoigne Primary School	St Aidan'S Catholic Primary Academy	
Gascoigne Primary School/The Shaftesbury Site	Isaac Newton Academy	
Barking Abbey Comprehensive School	Primary School	
St Margarets Church Of England Primary School	Aldborough E-Act Free School The William Torbitt Primary Schools	
Northbury Primary School		
Uphall Primary School		
Nelson Primary School		
Ripple Primary School		
Manor Junior School		
Park Primary School		
West Ham Church Of England Primary School		

Carpenters Primary School	Downshall Primary School	Church Of The Holy Trinity, Religious grounds
Manor Primary School	South Park Primary School	
Ranelagh Primary School	Riverley Primary School	St Philip And St James With St Andrews Church, Religious grounds
Malmesbury Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Junior School	
Old Palace Primary School	St Mary'S Walthamstow C Of E Va Primary School	Parish Church Of St George And St Ethelbert, Religious grounds
St Agnes Roman Catholic Primary School	Chapel End Infants School	St Thomas' Church, Religious grounds
Thames View Junior School	Nightingale Primary School	Loughton Union Church, Religious grounds
Manor Infants School	Baden-Powell School	
Dersingham Primary School	Mandeville Primary School	St Mary And Michael'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds
Curwen Primary And Nursery School	Benthal Primary School	Limehouse Parish Church St Anne, Religious grounds
Southern Road Primary School	Hampstead Parochial Church Of England Primary School	St John The Baptist Church, Religious grounds
Argyle Primary School	New End Primary School	St Nicholas'S Church, Religious grounds
King'S Cross Academy	Torah Temimah Primary School	Church Of St Dunstan And All Saints, Religious grounds
Edith Neville Primary School	Mora Primary And Nursery School	St Michael And All Angels Church, Religious grounds
St Aloysius Roman Catholic Infant School	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Junior School	Hedgers Close, Religious grounds
St Aloysius Roman Catholic Junior School	Woodberry Down Community Primary School	Trinity Church, Religious grounds
St Peters And St Pauls Roman Catholic Primary School	Braintcroft Primary School	St John Of Jerusalem'S With Christ Church, Religious grounds
St John Evangelist Roman Catholic Primary School	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Teresa, Religious grounds
Hugh Myddelton Primary School	Rokesly Infant School	Newbury Park District Synagogue, Religious grounds
St Peter'S And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Avanti Court Primary School	Seven Kings Methodist Church, Religious grounds
Clerkenwell Parochial Church Of England Primary School	St Scholastica'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of Our Lady And St George, Religious grounds
St Alban'S C Of E Primary And Nursery School	Northwold Primary School	The Church Of The Assumption, Religious grounds
Christopher Hatton Primary School	Southwold Primary School	Highams Park Baptist Church, Religious grounds
St George The Martyr Church Of England Primary School	Simon Marks Jewish Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The King, Religious grounds
Winton Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infants School	St Cedd'S Church, Religious grounds
Copenhagen Primary School	Jubilee Primary School	St Bartholomew'S Church, Religious grounds
Blessed Sacrament Roman Catholic Primary School	Willow Brook Primary School	Muswell Hill Methodist Church, Religious grounds
Vittoria Primary School	Harrington Hill Primary School	Grange Hill Methodist Church, Religious grounds
Richard Cobden Primary School	Sybourn Primary School	None, Playing fields
John Scurr Primary School	Tyssen Community School And Children'S Centre	Pinemartin Activity Park
Thomas Buxton Primary School	Sybourn Infants School	Coram'S Fields Playground
	Sybourn Junior School	
	St Saviour'S Church Of England	

Ben Jonson Primary School	Newbury Park Primary School	Playground Folly Lane Park
St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Mayville Primary School	Three Corners Adventure Playground
Osmani Primary School	George Tomlinson Primary School	Shoreditch Play Park
Redlands Primary School	Jenny Hammond Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Playing fields
Stewart Headlam Primary School	Davies Lane Primary School	The Diana Princess Of Wales Memorial Playground
Altmere Infant School	Buxton School Primary Phase	Kilburn Grange Park Adventure Playground
Upton Cross Primary School	Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary School	Adventure Play Area
Cleves Primary School	Snaresbrook Primary School	Station Green Playground
Hartley Primary School	Wanstead Church School	Childrens Play Park
Portway Primary School	Oakdale Junior School	Newmans Lane Playground
St Edward'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Aldersbrook Primary School	Roman Road Adventure Playground
Plaistow Primary School	St Gildas' Catholic Junior School	Hayward Adventure Playground
St Michael'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Peter-In-Chains Roman Catholic Infants School	Parliament Hill Playground
Selwyn Primary School	St Mary'S Church Of England Junior School	Fulham Palace Handicapped Adventure Playground
All Souls Church Of England Primary School	Campsbourne School	None, Sports facility
Netley Primary School	St Mary'S Church Of England Infant School	Mansfield Bowling Club
St Elizabeth Roman Catholic Primary School	Ashmount Primary School	West London Bowling Club
William Davis Primary School	Coleridge Primary School	Ilford And District Indoor Bowls Club
Olga Primary School	Weston Park Primary School	Walthamstow Borough Bowls Club
Bonner Primary School	St Aidan'S Primary School	Aveling Park Bowls Club
Globe Primary School	Stroud Green Primary School	Valentines Park Bowling Club
Elizabeth Selby Infants School	North Harringay Primary School	Buckhurst Hill Bowling And Lawn Tennis Club
Lawdale Junior School	Whitehall Park School	None, Golf course
Bangabandhu Primary School	South Harringay Junior School	Highgate Golf Club
Hague Primary School	South Harringay Infants School	Woodford Golf Course
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Gwyn Jones Primary School	Wanstead Golf Club
St Winefride'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Highlands Primary School	Ilford Golf Course
Highbury Quadrant Primary School	Muswell Hill Primary School	Roundwood Park
Earlham Primary School	Hargrave Park School	St Marys Open Space
Sandringham Primary School	Sheringham Primary School	Gladstone Park
Essex Primary School	Parkhill Junior School	Mary Seacole Memorial Park
Monega Primary School	Gearies Primary School	The Green, Public park
William Davies Primary School	Park School For Girls	None, Public park
Kensington Primary School	St Augustine'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Acton Park
St Antony'S Roman Catholic Primary School		Twyford Crescent Gardens, Public park
		Gillespie Park
		Seething Lane Garden, Public park
		Whittington Garden, Public park
		Saint Swithun'S Church
		Garden, Public park
		Festival Gardens, Public park
		Clissold Park
		Railway Fields Nature Park
		Butterfield Green, Public park
		Fairland Park
		Postman'S Park
		Hammersmith Park
		Wormholt Park
		St John'S Gardens, Public park

Alif Academy	Cleveland Road Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Shaftesbury Primary School	Christchurch Primary School/Dane County Secondary School	Priory Church Garden, Public park
Elmhurst Primary School	Fullwood Primary School	Quaker Garden, Public park
Lathom Junior School	Winston Way Primary School	Wormwood Scrubs Park
St Stephen'S Primary School	Seven Kings Primary School	Claydon Garden, Public park
Gospel Oak Primary School	Redbridge Primary School	St James Garden, Public park
St James Church Of England Junior School	Sir Thomas Abney School	Stationers Park
Brecknock Primary School	Brookfield Primary School	Elthorne Park
Canonbury Primary School	Cranbrook Primary School	Sunnyside Gardens, Public park
Robert Blair Primary School	Christ Church Primary School	St Andrew'S Gardens, Public park
Laycock Primary School	Holmleigh Primary School	Joseph Grimaldi Park
William Tyndale Primary School	Highgate Primary School	Cantelowes Gardens, Public park
Hawley Primary School	Tetherdown Primary School	The Priory Park
Thornhill Primary School	St James'S Church Of England Primary School	Edward Square, Public park
Hawley Infant School	Channing Junior School	Foxham Gardens, Public park
Odessa Infant School	The Winns Primary School	Whittington Park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Walthamstow Primary Academy	Scholefield Road Open Space
Abacus Belsize Primary School	Wykeham Primary School	Zoffany Park
St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	William Morris School	Camden Square Gardens, Public park
New River College Primary	Roger Ascham Primary Schools	Caledonian Park
Godwin Junior School	Chapel End Infants' School	Lewis Cubitt Park
Sir John Heron Primary School	Chapel End Junior School	Mecklenburgh Square
Woodgrange Infant School	Thorpe Hall Primary School	Gardens, Public park
Salisbury Primary School	Whittingham Community Primary School	Crouch Road Open Space
Avenue Primary School	John Perryn Primary School	Bingfield Park
Our Lady'S Catholic Primary School	Church Of The Holy Family Primary School	Market Road Garden, Public park
Fitzjohn'S Primary School	Harlesden Primary School	Springfield Gardens, Public park
Goresbrook School	The Stonebridge School	Friars Place Green, Public park
Roding Primary School	Lambourne Primary School	Friars Gardens Community Garden, Public park
St Teresa Rc Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School	St Raphael'S Edible Garden, Public park
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Wells Primary School	Paradise Park
Chadwell Primary School	Churchfields Infants School	Cartwright Gardens, Public park
Becontree Primary School	Hillyfield Primary School	Handyside Gardens, Public park
Monteagle Primary School	Oakhill Primary School	Argyle Square Gardens, Public park
Dorothy Barley Infant School	Handsworth Primary School	Brunswick Square Gardens, Public park
Dorothy Barley Junior Academy	Woodford Green Primary School	St George'S Gardens, Public park
Goodmayes Primary School	Barley Lane Primary School	Islington Green Gardens, Public park
Manor Longbridge School		Barnard Park
Thames View Infants School		Arundel Square Gardens, Public park
		Thornhill Road Garden, Public park
		Landseer Gardens, Public park
		Duncan Terrace Gardens, Public park
		Vallance Road Gardens, Public park
		Allen Gardens, Public park
		St Bartholomew'S Gardens, Public park
		Weaver'S Community Space, Public park
		Altab Ali Park
		Sidney Square Gardens, Public park
		Bethnal Green Gardens, Public

Mayespark Primary School	Farnham Green Primary School	park
Al-Noor Muslim Primary School	Derwentwater Primary School	Stonebridge Gardens, Public park
Fleet Primary School	St Vincent'S Catholic Primary School	Stonebridge Common, Public park
Rosary Primary School	East Acton Primary School	St Mary'S Community Garden, Public park
Carlton Primary School	West Acton Primary School	Geffrye'S Gardens, Public park
South Hampstead Junior School	Thomas Willingale School	Boundary Gardens, Public park
Rhyl Primary School	Hereward Primary School	Ravenscroft Park
The Hall Junior School	Staples Road Primary School	Jesus Green, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	John Bramston Primary School	Middleton Green, Public park
St Dominic'S Primary School	St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	Ion Square Gardens, Public park
Hungerford Primary School And Children'S Centre	Ark Bryon Primary School	Springfield Park
Torriano Infant School	Ark Priory Primary Academy	Millfields, Public park
Burbage Primary School	Brentfield Primary School	Broadway Market Green, Public park
Randal Cremer Primary School	St Bede'S Roman Catholic Primary School And Nursery	St Thomas'S Recreation Ground, Public park
Kingsmead Primary School	Grove Primary School	London Fields, Public park
Daubeney Primary School	Mitchell Brook Primary School	Shepherdess Walk, Public park
Brook Community Primary School	Berrymede Junior School	Aske Gardens, Public park
Whitmore Primary School	Southfield Primary School	Rosemary Gardens, Public park
St John And St James Church Of England Primary School	Berrymede Infant School	Finsbury Park
Morningside Primary School	Oakdale Infants School	Culpeper Community Garden, Public park
Berger Primary School	Churchfields Junior School	Culpeper Park
St Dominic'S Catholic Primary School	Beis Yaakov Girls School	Spa Fields, Public park
Gayhurst Community School/Gayhurst School Nursery	Parkwood Primary School	Spa Green Garden, Public park
Orchard Primary School	Christ The King Roman Catholic Primary School	Gibson Square Gardens, Public park
St John Of Jerusalem Church Of England Primary School	Duncombe Primary School	Allen'S Gardens, Public park
Shacklewell Primary School	Mission Grove Primary School And Childrens Centre	Rowley Gardens, Public park
Princess May Primary School	Mission Grove Primary School	St Mary Magdalene Garden, Public park
St Matthias Ce Primary School	Coppermill Primary School	Arvon Road Community Garden, Public park
Newington Green Primary School	South Grove Primary School	Tower Gardens, Public park
St Jude'S And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Annexe	Edinburgh Primary School	Trinity Square Gardens, Public park
Colvestone Primary School	Springfield Community Primary School	Swedenborg Gardens, Public park
St Jude And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Barn Croft Primary School	Wakefield Gardens, Public park
	Thomas Gamuel Primary School	King George'S Field, Public park
		Ropewalk Gardens, Public park
		Kynaston Gardens, Public park
		Dalston Eastern Curve Garden, Public park
		Somerford Gardens, Public park
		West Hackney Recreation Ground
		Stoke Newington Common, Public park
		Shacklewell Green, Public park
		Hackney Downs, Public park
		Gosling Gardens, Public park
		Hoxton Community Garden, Public park
		Shoreditch Park
		Owens Fields, Public park
		Nightingale Park
		St Paul'S Shrubbery, Public park
		St Paul'S South Open Space
		Newington Green, Public park

Our Lady And St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School	Sir John Lillie Primary School	St James'S Park
Holy Trinity Primary School	Pooles Park Primary School	Flanders Fields Memorial Garden, Public park
Queensbridge Primary School	Grazebrook Primary School	St George'S Square Gardens, Public park
Hackney New Primary School	Greenleaf Primary School	Pimlico
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Stoneydown Park Primary School And Nursery	Gardens And Shrubbery, Public park
Rotherfield Primary School	Stoneydown Park Primary Infant School	Victoria Tower Gardens, Public park
New North Community School	Grasmere Primary School	Abingdon Street Gardens, Public park
Rosemary Works School	St Joan Of Arc Roman Catholic Primary School	Abbey Garden, Public park
De Beauvoir Primary Schools	Betty Layward Primary School	Ranelagh Gardens, Public park
St Paul'S With St Michael'S C Of E Primary School	St John'S Highbury Vale Church Of England Primary School	Ebury Square Gardens, Public park
London Fields Primary School	Manford Primary School	Green Park
Newfield Primary School	Grafton Primary School	Parliament Square Garden, Public park
Donnington Primary School	Gillespie Primary School	Dovehouse Green, Public park
Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	Yerbury Primary School	Eel Brook Common, Public park
Malorees Infant School	Montem Primary School	Langford Garden, Public park
Malorees Junior School	St John'S Upper Holloway Church Of England Primary School	Westfield Park
St Mary'S Kilburn Church Of England Primary School	William Patten Primary School	Cremorne Gardens, Public park
St Eugene De Mazenod Catholic Primary School	Ambler Primary School	St Luke'S Gardens, Public park
Eleanor Palmer Primary School	St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	Roper'S Gardens, Public park
Tufnell Park Primary School	Pakeman Primary SchoolSt Thomas Of Canterbury	Chelsea Physic Garden, Public park
Drayton Park Primary School	Roman Catholic Primary School	Millbank Gardens, Public park
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	Whol Ilford Jewish Primary School	Island Gardens, Public park
Kentish Town Church Of England Primary School	Gilbert Colvin Primary School	Sir John Mcdougal Gardens, Public park
Torriano Junior School	The Alderton Infant School	St John'S Park
St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Alderton Junior School	Hermitage Riverside Memorial Gardens, Public park
Kingsgate Primary School	Mossford Green Primary School	Royal Victoria Gardens, Public park
Lauriston Primary School	Glade Primary School	Mudchute Park
Sebright School	Roding Nursery/Roding Primary School	Lyle Park
Mowlem Primary School	The White Bridge Junior And Infants School	Thames Barrier Park
Old Ford Primary School	Buckhurst Hill Community Primary School	Heathfield Gardens, Public park
Chisenhale Primary School	Ray Lodge Primary School	West Park
Northview Junior And Infant School	Clore Tikva School	Cathnor Park
Anson Primary School		Chiswick Common, Public park
		Stamford Brook Common, Public park
		Wendell Park
		Alexandra Gardens, Public park
		Abbey Playing Field, Public park
		Westbourne Green, Public park
		Eaton Square Gardens, Public park
		Pleasant Place Garden, Public park
		The Rectory Gardens, Public park
		Roding Valley Park
		Stepney Green Gardens, Public park
		Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
		Acton Green Common, Public park
		Hampstead Heath, Public park
		Midhurst Garden, Public park

Emmanuel Church Of England Primary School	Rokesly Junior School	Wanstead Flats, Public park
Gladstone Park School	Queen'S Manor School And Special Needs Unit	Alexandra Park, Public park
Beckford Primary School	St John'S Walham Green Church Of England Primary School	Waterloo Gardens, Public park
St Andrews And St Francis Church Of England Primary School	Limes Farm Infant School And Nursery/Limes Farm Junior School	Brook Green, Public park
Convent Of Jesus And Mary Roman Catholic Infant School	Chigwell County Primary School	Maudlins Green, Public park
St Mary Magdelen'S Catholic Junior School	All Saints Church Of England Primary School	Mile End Park
North West London Jewish Day School	New Kings Primary School	Victoria Gardens, Public park
Leopold Primary School	Fairlop Primary School	Victoria Park
Christ Church C Of E Primary School	Chingford Hall Community Primary School	Hyde Park
St James The Less Primary School	Stamford Hill Primary School	St Mary'S Somerset Garden, Public park
Westminster Cathedral Roman Catholic Primary School	The James Cambell Primary School	Beckton District Park
Churchill Gardens Primary School	George Carey Church Of England Primary School	St Chad'S Park
St Gabriel'S Church Of England Primary School	Our Lady Of Muswell Roman Catholic Primary School	Clapton Common, Public park
St Peters London Docks Church Of England Primary School	St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	Goodmayes Park
Hermitage Primary School	Belmont Primary School	Ravenscourt Park
St George'S Hanover Square Church Of England Primary School	Tiverton Primary School	Chelsea Embankment Gardens, Public park
Fox Primary School	Henry Green Primary School	Ackroyd Drive Green Link, Public park
St Mary Abbots Church Of England Primary School	Oakington Manor Primary School	Haggerston Park
St James'S And St Michael'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Barking Community Hospital, Hospitals	Victoria Embankment Gardens, Public park
Melcombe Primary School	Hospital Of St John And St Elizabeth, Hospitals	Hampstead Green, Public park
Normand Croft Community School For Early Years And Primary Education	The Wellington Hospital, Hospitals	Ducketts Common, Public park
Gallions Primary School	Newham University Hospital, Hospitals	Roebuck Green, Public park
Millbank Academy	National Hospital For Neurology And Neurosurgery, Hospitals	Camden Gardens, Public park
St Vincent De Paul Roman Catholic Primary School	Great Ormond Street Hospital, Hospitals	Kensington Gardens, Public park
Burdett-Coutts And Townshend Church Of England Primary School	St Pancras Hospital, Hospitals	Cloysters Green, Public park
Winsor Primary School	The Royal London Hospital For Integrated Medicine, Hospitals	Gwendwr Garden, Public park
		Marcus Garvey Park
		Abbots Gardens, Public park
		Holland Park
		St Mary Abbots Garden, Public park
		Alec Clifton-Taylor Memorial Garden, Public park
		Redcliff Square Gardens, Public park
		Brompton Park
		Normand Park
		St Mary'S Gardens, Public park
		Regent'S Park
		Moat Garden, Public park
		Shepherd'S Bush Common, Public park
		Furnivall Gardens, Public park
		Shepherd'S Hill Garden, Public park
		Chalcot Square Gardens, Public park
		Lismore Circus Gardens, Public park
		Mount Street Gardens, Public park
		Grosvenor Square Gardens, Public park
		Warwick Gardens, Public park
		Queen Mary'S Gardens, Public park
		Talacre Open Space
		Waterlow Park
		Harrington Square

St Matthew'S C Of E Primary School	Eastman Dental Hospital, Hospitals	Gardens, Public park
Ark Conway Primary Academy	Nurses Home/Audiology Centre, Hospitals	Oakley Square Gardens, Public park
Pope John Roman Catholic Primary School	The London Independent Hospital, Hospitals	Goldington Crescent Gardens, Public park
Canberra Infant And Junior Schools	Mile End Hospital, Hospitals	St Pancras Gardens, Public park
Wormholt Park Primary School	Mya Fitzroy Hospital, Hospitals	Gordon Square Garden, Public park
Avondale Park Primary School	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Hospitals	Park Square Gardens, Public park
St Clement And St James Church Of England Primary School	The Royal Free Hospital, Hospitals	Crescent Gardens, Public park
St Francis Of Assisi Roman Catholic Primary School	Homerton University Hospital, Hospitals	The Convent Garden, Public park
Soho Parish Church Of England Primary School	Charing Cross Hospital/School Of Nursing, Hospitals	Golden Square Gardens, Public park
St Peter'S Eaton Square Church Of England Primary School	Gordon Hospital, Hospitals	Hanover Square Garden, Public park
St Josephs Primary School	Bupa Cromwell Hospital, Hospitals	Drury Lane Gardens, Public park
St Clement Danes Church Of England Primary School	The Royal Marsden Hospital, Hospitals	Coney Garth, Public park
Harbinger School	Royal Brompton Hospital, Hospitals	Lincoln'S Inn Fields, Public park
St Edmund'S Catholic Primary School	Ravenscourt Park Hospital, Hospitals	Bloomsbury Square Gardens, Public park
Seven Mills Primary School	Lister Hospital, Hospitals	Red Lion Gardens, Public park
Arnhem Wharf Primary School	Chelsea And Westminster Hospital, Hospitals	Russell Square Gardens, Public park
Marlborough Primary School	Hammersmith Hospital And Postgraduate Medical School Of London, Hospitals	Queen Square Garden, Public park
Our Lady Of Victories Roman Catholic Primary School	St Charles' Centre For Health And Wellbeing, Hospitals	Montpelier Gardens, Public park
St Joseph'S Rc Primary School	University College Hospital At Westmoreland Street, Hospitals	Grove Lodge Garden, Public park
St Barnabas' Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Hospital, Hospitals	Tavistock Square Gardens, Public park
Oratory Roman Catholic Primary School	Mildmay Mission Hospital, Hospitals	St Martin'S Gardens, Public park
Bousfield Primary School	Moorfields Eye Hospital, Hospitals	College Gardens, Public park
St Cuthbert With St Matthias Church Of England Primary School	The Western Eye Hospital, Hospitals	Rochester Terrace Gardens, Public park
Canary Wharf College	St Bartholomew'S Hospital, Hospitals	Lisson Gardens, Public park
Park Walk Primary School	The Portland Hospital For Women And Children, Hospitals	Broadley Street Gardens, Public park
Fulham Primary School		Kilburn Grange Park
Ashburnham Community School		Tiverton Green, Public park
Evergreen Primary School		Ladbroke Square Gardens, Public park
Langford Primary School		Queen'S Park
		Waterside Gardens, Public park
		Wapping Rose Gardens, Public park
		Wapping Gardens, Public park
		West End Green, Public park
		Cholmley Gardens, Public park
		Kensington Memorial Park
		Woodhouse Urban Park
		Forty Tree Green, Public park
		Primrose Hill, Public park
		Antrim Grove Public Garden
		South Kilburn Open Space
		Fortune Green, Public park
		Golders Hill Park
		Meanwhile Gardens, Public park
		Williams Green, Public park
		Churchfield Gardens, Public park
		Cann Hall Park
		Harrow Green, Public park
		Cathall Green, Public park
		Linear Park
		Sidmouth Park

Sullivan Primary School	Capio Nightingale Hospital, Hospitals	Abbotts Park
Canary Wharf College	The Princess Grace Hospital, Hospitals	The Henry Reynolds' Garden, Public park
Glenworth	Royal London Hospital, Hospitals	The Highams Park
St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School And Nursery	Queen Mary'S House, Hospitals	Cedar Park
Cubitt Town Infants And Junior Schools	Wanstead Hospital, Hospitals	Claybury Park
Holy Cross Roman Catholic School	Spire London East Hospital, Hospitals	Bisterne Avenue Park
Keir Hardie Primary School	Whipps Cross University Hospital, Hospitals	Villiers Gardens, Public park
Hallsville Primary School	Whittington Hospital, Hospitals	Victory Park
Kensington Primary Academy	Highgate Private Hospital, Hospitals	Langthorne Park
John Betts Primary School	Central Middlesex Hospital, Hospitals	Barking Park
Britannia Village Primary School	Holly House, Hospitals	Jolly'S Green, Public park
Avonmore Primary School	Goodmayes Hospital, Hospitals	Langdon Park
Flora Gardens Primary School	King George Hospital, Hospitals	Virginia Quay Park
Larmenier And Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments	Loxford Park
St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	Bridge Road Allotment, Allotments	Aberfeldy Millennium Green, Public park
Larmenier And Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	The Warren, Allotments	Essex Road Gardens, Public park
Royal Wharf Primary School	Adelaide Community Garden, Allotments	Little Ilford Park
Primary School/Christchurch Primary School	Shepherd'S Hill Allotments, Allotments	Clayhall Park
Clifton Gate/Servite Roman Catholic Primary School	Thornton Road Allotments, Allotments	Forest Lane Park
North Beckton Primary School	Christ Church, Religious grounds	Roding Valley Linear Park
Rosetta Primary School	St Michael'S And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds	West Ham Park
Drew Primary School	St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds	Star Park
Calverton Primary School	St Francis Church, Religious grounds	Salway Gardens, Public park
Scott Wilkie Primary School	St Catherine'S Church, Religious grounds	Elmhurst Gardens, Public park
Tollgate Primary School	St Martin'S Church, Religious grounds	Fisher Street Open Space
St Joachim'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Dunstan'S Church, Religious grounds	George Green, Public park
Ellen Wilkinson Primary School	The Congregational Church, Religious grounds	Wanstead Park
St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	Ray Park
Oxford Gardens Primary School		Wanstead Park Recreation Ground
Princess Frederica Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School		Nightingale Green, Public park
Ark Bentworth Primary Academy		War Memorial Gardens, Public park
		Priory Park
		Valentines Park
		Fairlop Waters, Public park
		Central Park
		Cundy Road Open Space
		King George V Park
		Brampton Park
		New Beckton Park
		Lister Gardens, Public park
		Plaistow Park
		Plashet Park
		King Edward Memorial Park
		Thames View Community Garden, Public park
		Newlands Park
		Ropemakers Field, Public park
		Barnardo Gardens, Public park
		St James'S Gardens, Public park
		Tredegar Square Gardens, Public park
		Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park
		Whitehorse Open Space
		Mile End Millennium Park
		Knotts Green, Public park
		Leyton Green, Public park
		Coronation Gardens, Public park
		Shandy Park
		Joint Venture Garden, Public

Kenmont Primary School	St Mary'S Old Church, Religious grounds	park
Old Oak Primary School		Skeltons Lane Park
John Keble Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Cathedral, Religious grounds	Beaumont Square Gardens, Public park
Edward Wilson Primary School	St Matthias'S Church, Religious grounds	Carlton Square Gardens, Public park
St Mary Magdalene Church Of England Primary School	Church Of St Michael And St George, Religious grounds	Meath Gardens, Public park
Our Lady Of Dolours Roman Catholic Primary School	St Katherine'S Church, Religious grounds	Jessel Green, Public park
St Augustine'S C Of E Primary School	St John'S Church, Religious grounds	Globe Road Memorial Gardens, Public park
Furness Primary School	St Luke'S Church, Religious grounds	Stoneydown Park
Ark Atwood Primary Academy	Church Of The Holy Family, Religious grounds	Coppermill Park
Barlby Primary School	St Andrew'S Church, Religious grounds	Stepney Church Yard, Public park
Hampden Gurney Church Of England Primary School	Shri Swaminarayan Mandir, Religious grounds	Belgrave Open Space
Ark Franklin Primary Academy	Livingstone House, Religious grounds	Selwyn Green, Public park
Hallfield Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Brickfield Gardens, Public park
St Thomas' Church Of England Primary School	Cathedral Church Of The Good Shepherd, Religious grounds	Arbour Square Gardens, Public park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints Church, Religious grounds	Southwater Close, Public park
Thomas Jones School	St Saviour'S Priory, Religious grounds	York Square Gardens, Public park
Ark Brunel Primary Academy	St Peter'S With St Thomas Church, Religious grounds	Arewater Green, Public park
St Charles Roman Catholic Primary School	St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds	Wennington Green, Public park
St Mary'S Bryanston Square Church Of England School	St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds	Shore Gardens, Public park
Columbia Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	Well Street Common, Public park
Olive School	Holy Trinity Church, Religious grounds	South Park
St Monica'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Wesley'S Chapel, Religious grounds	Seven Kings Park
Moreland Primary School	St Mark'S Church, Religious grounds	Greatfields Park
Virginia Primary School	The Celestial Church Of Christ, Religious groundsSt Olave'S Church, Religious grounds	Hainault Forest Country Park
St John The Baptist (Voluntary Aided) Church Of England Primary School	Woodberry Down Baptist Church, Religious grounds	Wingfield Park
St Luke'S Primary School	St Saviour'S Church, Religious grounds	Leather Gardens, Public park
St Matthias Church Of England Primary School		Brock Place Gardens, Public park
		Church Green, Public park
		Chiltern Green, Public park
		Furze Green, Public park
		Bartlett Park
		Poplar Recreation Ground
		Archibald Open Space
		Prospect Park
		Grove Hall Park
		Parsloes Park
		Leyton Manor Park
		Cambrian Gardens, Public park
		Friendship Gardens, Public park
		Thomas Gamuel Park
		Mayesbrook Park
		Castle Green, Public park
		Lloyd Park
		Queen Victoria Memorial Gardens, Public park
		The Hill Garden, Public park
		Three Mills Green, Public park
		Gasholder Park
		Bow Green Ecology Park
		Paignton Park
		Garden Of Remembrance, Public park
		Jubilee Park
		Brent Green, Public park
		Eyot Green, Public park
		Turnham Green, Public park
		St Mary'S Roman Catholic Cemetery
		Liberal Jewish Cemetery
Prior Weston Primary School And Children'S Centre		
Hanover Primary School		
Essendine Primary School		

St Peter'S Church Of England School	Westminster Abbey, Religious grounds	Willesden Jewish Cemetery
St Mary Of The Angels Roman Catholic Primary School	St Thomas'S Roman Catholic Church, Religious grounds	Willesden New Cemetery
The Kilburn Park School Foundation	The Church Of Christ And St John, Religious grounds	None, Cemeteries
Carlton Vale Infant School	St Peter'S Church, Religious grounds	Christchurch Greyfriars Churchyard, Cemeteries
St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	St Albans Church, Religious grounds	Churchyard Of St John Zachary, Cemeteries
Colville Primary School	St Botolph Without Bishopsgate Church, Religious grounds	St Mary Staining Churchyard, Cemeteries
Salisbury Primary School	St Jude'S Church, Religious grounds	Queen'S Road Cemetery
Atwood Primary Academy	St Mary Abbots Church, Religious grounds	Abney Park Cemetery
Bevington Primary School	St Mary The Boltons Church, Religious grounds	Western Synagogue Cemetery
Queen'S Park Primary School	All Saints' Church, Religious grounds	St John'S Churchyard, Cemeteries
Wilberforce Primary School	St Paul'S Church, Religious grounds	Brompton Cemetery
Thomas Fairchild Community School	St Dominic'S Priory, Religious grounds	Kensal Green Cemetery
Grange Primary School	St Benet And All Saints' Church, Religious grounds	Hampstead Cemetery
Marner Primary School	London Central Mosque, Religious grounds	Highgate Cemetery
Bonner Hill School	St Marks Church, Religious grounds	Hammersmith Cemetery
The Clara Grant Primary School	The Danish Church, Religious grounds	Paddington Cemetery
Star Primary School	Church Of Christ The King, Religious grounds	Quaker Burial Ground
Manorfield Primary School	St Anne'S Church, Religious grounds	St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Cemetery
St Paul With St Luke Church Of England Primary School	St Giles-In-The-Fields Church, Religious grounds	West Ham Cemetery
St Paul'S Way Foundation Primary School	St Pancras Church, Religious grounds	West Ham Jewish Cemetery
Stebon Primary School	St James'S Church, Religious grounds	City Of London Cemetery
St Saviour'S Church Of England Primary School	St Cuthberts Parish Church, Religious grounds	Buckingham Road Cemetery
Lansbury Lawrence Primary School	St Gabriel'S Church, Religious grounds	The Manor Park Cemetery And Crematorium
Culloden Primary School	St Marylebone Church, Religious grounds	Barkingside Cemetery
Bygrove Primary School	St Augustine'S Church, Religious grounds	Barkingside Garden Of Rest
Wellington Primary School		East Ham Jewish Cemetery
English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School		Woodgrange Park Cemetery
Miles Coverdale Primary School		East London Cemetery
Greenside Primary School		Plashet Jewish Cemetery
Wendell Park Primary School		Rippleside Burial Ground
The Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Primary School		Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery
Addison Primary School		
Brackenbury Primary School		
Lena Gardens Primary School		
Canon Barnett Primary School		
Sir John Cass'S Foundation Primary School		
St Barnabas And St Philip'S Church Of England Primary School		

	Mayflower Primary School Woolmore Primary School Blue Gate Fields Junior And Infants Schools St Paul'S Whitechapel Ce Primary School	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 15 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 38 Flood Warning Areas Contains 62 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 3 World Heritage Sites Intersects 10896 Listed Buildings Intersects 75 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 109 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 3 World Heritage Sites Tower Of London, World heritage sites Palace Of Westminster, Westminster Abbey And St. Margaret'S Church, World heritage sites Maritime Greenwich, World heritage sites	High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.2. BEDDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Riddlesdown, SSSI Croham Hurst, SSSI Chipstead Downs, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Intersects 10 Locally designated sites (LNR) Banstead Woods And Chipstead Downs, LNR Foxley Wood, LNR Streatham Common, LNR Blanchman'S Farm, LNR	High

	The Spinney, Carshalton, LNR Sutton Ecology Centre Grounds, LNR Wandle Valley Wetland, LNR Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, (SAC) Wimbledon Common, (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Riddlesdown, SSSI Croham Hurst, SSSI Wilderness Island, LNR Bramley Bank, LNR Roundshaw Downs, LNR Chipstead Downs, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, SSSI Quarry Hangers, SSSI Banstead Downs, SSSI Reigate Heath, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of BEDDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1324 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BEDDINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 559 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 48 allotments, 78 religious grounds, 138 playing fields, 27 sports facility, 15 golf courses, 117 public parks and 11 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 125 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 115 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 78 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEDDINGTON STW catchment 94% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 10 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 11 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 6 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wandle, Watercourses , Watercourses River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of BEDDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Merton Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA Hooley Air Quality Management Area, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 74 % area of BEDDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 101 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 94 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 331 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 41 Allotments, 67 religious grounds, 85 playing fields, 21 sports facility, 11 golf course, 99 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Riddlesdown, SSSI Croham Hurst, SSSI Chipstead Downs, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, SSSI Quarry Hangers, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 231 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Beddington Park Primary School</td><td>St Margaret'S Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant School</td><td>Church Of The Good Shepherd</td></tr><tr><td>Broadmead Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>West Thornton Primary Academy</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Ecclesbourne Primary School</td><td>Carshalton Beeches Baptist Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Crescent Primary School</td><td>St Saviour'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Rushy Meadow Primary School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>West Thornton Canterbury Hub</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>Muschamp Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hackbridge Primary School</td><td>The Church Of Jesus Christ The Wisdom Of God</td></tr><tr><td>Culvers House Primary School</td><td>Woodmansterne Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Tweeddale Primary School</td><td>St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Green Wrythe Primary School</td><td>Bandon Hill Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harris Junior Academy Carshalton</td><td>St Jude'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Woodmansterne Primary School</td><td>St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Chestnut Park Primary School</td><td>Milton Hall, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Bandon Hill Primary School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints Carshalton Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Church Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus</td></tr><tr><td>Chipstead Valley Primary School</td><td>St Lawrence'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Stanley Park Infants School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Stanley Park Junior School</td><td>Oakhall Church</td></tr><tr><td>Victor Seymour Infants' School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Family</td></tr><tr><td>And Children'S Centre</td><td>The Parish Church Of St Matthew Christ Church</td></tr></table>	Beddington Park Primary School	St Margaret'S Catholic Church	Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant School	Church Of The Good Shepherd	Broadmead Primary School	St Peter'S Church	West Thornton Primary Academy	None, Religious grounds	Ecclesbourne Primary School	Carshalton Beeches Baptist Free Church	The Crescent Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	Rushy Meadow Primary School	All Saints' Church	West Thornton Canterbury Hub	St Michael And All Angels Church	Muschamp Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Hackbridge Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ The Wisdom Of God	Culvers House Primary School	Woodmansterne Baptist Church	Tweeddale Primary School	St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Church	Green Wrythe Primary School	Bandon Hill Methodist Church	Harris Junior Academy Carshalton	St Jude'S Church	Woodmansterne Primary School	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church	Chestnut Park Primary School	Milton Hall, Religious grounds	Bandon Hill Primary School	St John'S Church	All Saints Carshalton Church Of England Primary School	Church Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus	Chipstead Valley Primary School	St Lawrence'S Church	Stanley Park Infants School	St Mary'S Church	Stanley Park Junior School	Oakhall Church	Victor Seymour Infants' School	Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Family	And Children'S Centre	The Parish Church Of St Matthew Christ Church	High
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Parish Church Infants And Junior Schools	Montpelier Evangelical Church
Ark Oval Primary Academy	Croydon Spiritualist Church
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School	St Paul'S Church
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Junior School	St Dominic'S Church
Kingsley Primary School	Sanderstead United Reformed Church
Atwood Primary School	St Luke'S Church
Regina Coeli Catholic Primary School	Warlingham Methodist Church
St Mary'S Catholic Nursery And Infants' School	St Augustine'S Church
Aerodrome Junior School	St Mary Magdalene'S Church
Amy Johnson Primary School	East Croydon United Reformed Church
Highview Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church
St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Infants School	St Michael And All Angels' Church
St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Junior School	St James' Church
Margaret Roper Roman Catholic Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church
Harris Primary Academy Purley Way	Caterham United Reform Church
Holy Trinity Church Of England Junior School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church
Gresham Primary School	Downsview Methodist Church
Old Palace Of John Whitgift Junior School	St Stephen'S Church
Ridgeway Primary School And Nursery	St Barnabas Church
St John'S C Of E Primary School	St Swithun'S Church
Park Hill Infants School	St Patrick'S Church
Park Hill Junior School	St Mark'S Church
St Peter'S Primary School	Strawberry Lane Baptist Church
Harris Primary Academy Haling Park	Holy Trinity Church
Purley Oaks Primary School	St Margarets Church
Heathfield Academy	Banstead U Ref Church
Howard Primary School	St Francis Church
Krishna Avanti Primary School	Holy Innocents' Church
Barrow Hedges Primary School	None, Playing fields
Beddington Infants School	Rotherwick Rise Natural Play Space
Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	Trumble Gardens, Playing fields
Woodlea Primary School	None, Sports facility
Whyteleafe School	Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club
Warlingham Village Primary School	None, Golf course
Beaumont Primary School	Chipstead Golf Club
Oasis Academy Byron School	Oaks Park Golf Course
Wattenden Primary School	Coulsdon Manor Golf Course
Kenley Primary School	Surrey National Golf Club
St Anne'S Caltholic Primary School	Selsdon Park Golf Course
The Hayes Primary School	Croham Hurst Golf Club
Kingswood Primary School	The Woldingham Golf Club
St Peter And St Paul Church Of England Infant School	Woodcote Park Golf Club
Roke Primary School	Shirley Park Golf Course
Marden Lodge School	Addington Palace Golf Course
St Francis' Roman Catholic Primary School	Roundshaw Park
Audley Primary School	Wrythe Green, Public park
Hamsey Green Primary School	Royston Park
Keston Primary School	Rosehill Park East
Coulsdon Church Of England Primary School	Poulter Park
Downsview Primary And Nursery School	None, Public park
All Saints' Primary Schools	Watercress Park
Hillcroft Primary School 2	Norwood Grove, Public park
Foresters Primary School	Beddington Park
Winterbourne Boys Academy/Winterbourne Nursery And Infants School	Carshalton Park
Beulah Junior School	The Green, Public park
Beulah Nursery And Infants School	Mellows Park
St James The Great Roman Catholic Primary And Nursery School	Bradmore Green, Public park
	Westway Common, Public park
	Purley Beeches, Public park
	Wettern Tree Garden, Public park
	Wandle Park
	The Queen'S Gardens, Public park

	Norbury Manor Primary School David Livingstone School St Cyprian'S Greek Orthodox Primary School Kensington Avenue Primary School Whitehorse Manor Infant And Junior Schools/The Pegasus Academy Trust Brigstock Site/Whitehorse Manor Schools Smitham Primary School St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Chad'S Roman Catholic Primary School Gonville Primary School Woodcote Primary School Crown Lane Primary School St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School Malmesbury Primary School Cypress Junior School Heavers Farm Primary School Stanford Primary School Cypress Infants School Croydon University Hospital St Helier Hospital Queen Mary'S Hospital For Children Purley War Memorial Hospital Southleigh Community, Hospitals Caterham Dene Hospital North Downs Hospital The Royal Marsden Hospital Tadworth Court, Hospitals None, Allotments Sanderstead Allotments	Coombe Wood, Public park Queenhill Road Playspace, Public park Roke Open Space Lloyd Park Manor Park Church Green, Public park Heathfield, Public park Kenley Common, Public park Starrock Green, Public park Norbury Park Farthing Downs, Public park Pollards Hill, Public park Heavers Meadow, Public park Lacy Green, Public park Manor Garden, Public park Village Green, Public park Stag Field, Public park Norbury Hall Park Grangewood Park Whitehorse Meadow, Public park Trumble Gardens, Public park Wallington Green, Public park Beddington Park And The Grange The Grove, Public park Park Downs, Public park The Lawns, Public park Streatham Common, Public park Mitcham Common, Public park Coombe Park Greenlawn Memorial Park Great Farleigh Green, Public park Burgh Heath, Public park Mill Green, Public park Moreton Green, Public park Queen'S Road Cemetery Bandon Hill Cemetery None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 4 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 348 Listed Buildings Intersects 13 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High	

Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
As a whole less than 1 % of BEDDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.3. CROSSNESS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																																																						
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wimbledon Common, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, NNR</td></tr><tr><td>Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> Intersects 33 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Stave Hill Ecology Park, LNR</td><td>Lower Wandle, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Downham Woodland Walk, LNR</td><td>Myrna Close, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oxleas Wood, LNR</td><td>Morden Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Dulwich Upper Wood, LNR</td><td>One Tree Hill, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Sydenham Hill Wood And Fern Bank, LNR</td><td>Russia Dock Woodland, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Sutcliffe Park, LNR</td><td>Crossness, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Lavender Pond, LNR</td><td>Spencer Road Wetlands, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Sue Godfrey Nature Park, LNR</td><td>Cherry Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Lesnes Abbey Woods, LNR</td><td>Beckenham Place Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Dacres Wood, LNR</td><td>Bennett'S Hole, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oakleigh Way, LNR</td><td>Cranmer Green, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Nunhead Cemetery, LNR</td><td>Battersea Park Nature Areas, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Merton Park Green Walks, LNR</td><td>Brookmill Road, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Maryon Wilson Park & Gilbert'S Pit, LNR</td><td>Barnes Common, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Ravensbury Park, LNR</td><td>Burnt Ash Pond, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Pyl Brook, LNR</td><td>Streatham Common, LNR</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cannon Hill Common, LNR</td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites <table><tr><td>Lee Valley, RAMSAR site</td><td>Epping Forest, (SAC)</td></tr><tr><td>South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site</td><td>Lee Valley, (SPA)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>South West London Waterbodies, (SPA)</td></tr></table> Wimbledon Common, (SAC) Richmond Park, (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td><td>Abbey Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wimbledon Common, SSSI</td><td>Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI</td><td>Elmstead Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, NNR</td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of CROSSNESS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2203 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CROSSNESS STW catchment area.	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI	Wimbledon Common, SSSI	Richmond Park, NNR	Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI		Stave Hill Ecology Park, LNR	Lower Wandle, LNR	Downham Woodland Walk, LNR	Myrna Close, LNR	Oxleas Wood, LNR	Morden Park, LNR	Dulwich Upper Wood, LNR	One Tree Hill, LNR	Sydenham Hill Wood And Fern Bank, LNR	Russia Dock Woodland, LNR	Sutcliffe Park, LNR	Crossness, LNR	Lavender Pond, LNR	Spencer Road Wetlands, LNR	Sue Godfrey Nature Park, LNR	Cherry Wood, LNR	Lesnes Abbey Woods, LNR	Beckenham Place Park, LNR	Dacres Wood, LNR	Bennett'S Hole, LNR	Oakleigh Way, LNR	Cranmer Green, LNR	Nunhead Cemetery, LNR	Battersea Park Nature Areas, LNR	Merton Park Green Walks, LNR	Brookmill Road, LNR	Maryon Wilson Park & Gilbert'S Pit, LNR	Barnes Common, LNR	Ravensbury Park, LNR	Burnt Ash Pond, LNR	Pyl Brook, LNR	Streatham Common, LNR		Cannon Hill Common, LNR	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site	Epping Forest, (SAC)	South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site	Lee Valley, (SPA)		South West London Waterbodies, (SPA)	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Abbey Wood, SSSI	Wimbledon Common, SSSI	Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI	Elmstead Pit, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI	Richmond Park, NNR	High
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Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2511 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 175 allotments, 181 religious grounds, 1004 playing fields, 65 sports facility, 25 golf courses, 501 public parks and 50 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 510 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 476 Schools and education centres, 34 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 209 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High																																								
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High																																								
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 9 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 33 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Shuttle, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Beverley Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Quaggy At Kidbrooke, Lee And Hither Green, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Ravensbourne River, Watercourses</td><td>Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Wandle, Watercourses</td><td>Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Pyl Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Quaggy River, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Deptford Creek, Watercourses</td><td>Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Pool River, Watercourses</td><td>River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Coombe Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Properties Around Chinbrook Meadows, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Pickle, Watercourses</td><td>Ravensbourne At Lewisham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Graveney At Tooting And Colliers Wood, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tidal Thames From Rotherhithe Station To London Bridge, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Tidal Thames At Walworth, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Pool River At Bell Green And New Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Tidal Thames At Deptford And Southwark Park, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Ravensbourne At Deptford, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table>	, Watercourses	East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas	River Shuttle, Watercourses		Beverley Brook, Watercourses	River Quaggy At Kidbrooke, Lee And Hither Green, Flood Warning Areas	Ravensbourne River, Watercourses	Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas	River Wandle, Watercourses	Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas	Pyl Brook, Watercourses		Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses	Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas	Quaggy River, Watercourses		Deptford Creek, Watercourses	Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas	Pool River, Watercourses	River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas	Coombe Brook, Watercourses	Properties Around Chinbrook Meadows, Flood Warning Areas	The Pickle, Watercourses	Ravensbourne At Lewisham, Flood Warning Areas	Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas	River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas	Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas		River Graveney At Tooting And Colliers Wood, Flood Warning Areas	Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas	Tidal Thames From Rotherhithe Station To London Bridge, Flood Warning Areas	Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas	Tidal Thames At Walworth, Flood Warning Areas	Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas	Pool River At Bell Green And New Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas		Tidal Thames At Deptford And Southwark Park, Flood Warning Areas		Ravensbourne At Deptford, Flood Warning Areas		High
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	Tidal Thames From Hungerford Bridge To Battersea Power Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Woolwich Arsenal To Deptford Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Thamesmead To Woolwich Arsenal, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wandsworth, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Bridge To Wandsworth Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Pyl Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Wandsworth Bridge To Putney Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wimbledon, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Morden, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Raynes Park, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At South Bermondsey, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Camberwell, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Blackfriars Bridge To Vauxhall Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Barnes, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Power Station To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Putney Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of CROSSNESS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.		Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 14 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Bromley Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA	Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA	High

	Sutton Aqma, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Lewisham Aqma, AQMA Crofton Park And Honor Oak Park Air Quality Management Area, AQMA AQMAs constitute 91 % area of CROSSNESS STW catchment. Intersects 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 452 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 423 Schools and education centres, 29 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1626 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 131 Allotments, 161 religious grounds, 804 playing fields, 39 sports facility, 20 golf course, 430 public park and 41 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, (SAC) Richmond Park, (SAC) Richmond Park, NNR Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Greenwich Aqma, AQMA Westminster Aqma, AQMA Merton Aqma, AQMA Bexley Aqma, AQMA Wimbledon Common, SSSI Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Abbey Wood, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 816 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
	Harris Primary Academy East Dulwich Christ Church Church Of England Primary School Falconbrook Primary School Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School Shaftesbury Park Primary School Streatham Wells Primary School Henry Cavendish Primary School Millenium Primary School Chesterton Primary School Hitherfield Primary School St Mary Magdalene C Of E Primary School Grinling Gibbons Primary School Richard Atkins Primary School Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School Rosendale Primary School Christ Church Streatham C Of E Primary School Fenstanton Primary School St Alfege With St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School Meridian Primary School Christ Church C Of E	Abbotsbury Primary School Morden Primary School St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School Bishop John Robinson Church Of England Primary School Malmesbury Primary School Linton Mead Primary School Alexander Mcleod Primary School The Alton School St Thomas Æ Becket School Parkway Primary School Northwood Primary School Boxgrove Primary School St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School De Lucy Primary School Willow Bank Primary School St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School Hawksmoor Primary School Abbey Primary School Hatfield Primary School Eardley Primary School Links Primary School All Saints Church Of England Primary School Singlegate Primary School	Richmond Park Golf Course, Golf course Royal Wimbledon Golf Course, Golf course None, Golf course Mitcham Golf Club, Golf course Roehampton Club Golf Course, Golf course Dulwich And Sydenham Hill Golf Course, Golf course Wellington Park Wandle Park Plumstead Gardens, Public park Gallions Reach Park St Nicholas' Gardens, Public park Altash Gardens, Public park Queens Gardens, Public park Lavender Park Birchmere Park Oxleas Meadows, Public park Garratt Green, Public park Godley Gardens, Public park Rockcliffe Gardens, Public park Trafalgar Garden, Public park None, Public park Parish Wood, Public park East Wickham Open Space

Primary School	Pelham Primary School	Shrewsbury Park
St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	Dundonald Primary School	The William Barefoot Garden, Public park
Westbridge Primary School	Granton Primary School	Sutcliffe Park
St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School	Merton Abbey Primary School	Horn Park
Morden Mount Primary School	Gorrings Park Primary School	Woolwich Common, Public park
St Mary'S Lewisham Church Of England Primary School	Beechholme Primary School	Charlton Park
Tidemill Academy	Wimbledon Chase Primary School	Hornfair Park
James Wolfe Primary School And Centre For The Deaf	Liberty Primary School	York Gardens, Public park
St James The Great Roman Catholic Primary And Nursery School	Lonsome Primary School	Shillington Street Open Space
The Belham Primary School	Merton Park Primary School	Harroway Gardens, Public park
St John'S And St Clement'S Church Of England Primary School	Penwortham Primary School	Christchurch Gardens, Public park
Bellenden Primary School	Joseph Hood Primary School	Montefiore Gardens, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	William Morris Primary School	Charlton House Grounds, Public park
Ashmead Primary School	Stanford Primary School	Wandle Meadow Nature Park
High View Primary School	Aragon Primary School	Tooting Gardens, Public park
St Faith'S C Of E Primary School	Hollymount School	St Marys Garden, Public park
John Stainer Community Primary School	West Wimbledon Primary School	Fred Wells Gardens, Public park
St James'S Hatcham Church Of England Primary School	St Matthews C Of E Primary School	Pullens Gardens, Public park
Childeric Primary School	Woodmansterne Primary School And Children'S Centre	Max Roach Park
St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	Geraldine Mary
Beecroft Garden Primary School	Our Lady Queen Of Heaven Roman Catholic School	Harmsworth Park
Myatt Garden Primary School	Vauxhall Primary School And Children'S Centre	Wyck Gardens, Public park
Lucas Vale School	Southmead Primary Schools	Eythorne Park
Gordonbrock Primary School	Heathmere Primary School	Myatt'S Fields Park
Dulwich Hamlet Junior School	Archbishop Sumner C Of E Primary School	Sunray Gardens, Public park
Dulwich Village Church Of England Infants School	Albemarle Primary School	Brockwell Park
Victory Primary School	Archbishop Sumner C Of E Primary School Oakden Site	Knight'S Hill, Public park
Boutcher Church Of England Primary School	Walnut Tree Walk Primary School	Dan Leno Garden, Public park
Globe Academy Primary School	Bishop Gilpin Church Of England Primary School	Community Garden, Public park
Charlotte Sharman Primary School	None	Bindon Green, Public park
Grange Primary School	Southwark Park Primary School	Lower Green, Public park
Townsend Primary School	Ronald Ross Primary School	King George'S Park
Cooper'S Lane Primary School	Roehampton Church Of England Primary School	Bostall Gardens, Public park
	Ilderton Primary School	Spencer Park
	Albion Primary School	Greening Street Green, Public park
	Rotherhithe Primary	Cranmer Green, Public park
		Garrat Lane Old Burial Ground, Public park
		Elephant Park
		West Square Garden, Public park
		Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens, Public park
		Woodvale Walk, Public

Torridon Infants School	School	park
Halstow Primary School	Alfred Salter Primary	Westow Park
Torridon Junior School	School	Hillside Gardens, Public
Forster Park Primary	Peter Hills With St Mary'S	park
School	And St Paul'S Church Of	Agnes Riley Gardens,
St Jude'S Church Of	England Primary School	Public park
England Primary School	St John'S Roman Catholic	Southend Park
English Martyrs Catholic	Primary School	Bellingham Green Park
Primary School	Sir Francis Drake Primary	Ravensbourne Park
St Winifred'S Roman	School	Gardens, Public park
Catholic Junior School	Deptford Park Primary	Mountsfield Park
Middle Park Primary	School	Heathbrook Park
School	Redriff Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public
Baring Primary School	Henry Fawcett Primary	park
Horn Park Primary School	School	Slade Gardens, Public
Sandhurst Infant And	Galleywall Primary	park
Nursery School	St Patrick'S Catholic	Harleyford Road
Griffin Primary School	Primary School	Community Garden,
Holy Cross Roman	Conway Primary School	Public park
Catholic Primary School	Discovery Primary School	Vauxhall Park
John Ruskin Primary	Bannockburn Primary	Larkhall Park
School	School	Albert Square Garden,
Michael Faraday Primary	Gallions Mount Primary	Public park
School	School	Albert Embankment
Cobourg Primary School	Wyborne Primary School	Gardens, Public park
St Paul'S Church Of	Trinity Primary School	Lambeth Park
England Primary School	St Winifred'S Roman	Lambeth High Street
Keyworth Primary School	Catholic Infant And	Recreation Ground
St Peter'S Church Of	Nursery School	St Mary'S Gardens, Public
England Primary School	Brindishe Lee School	park
Robert Browning Primary	Brindishe Manor School	Archbishop'S Park
School	Greenacres Primary	Maryon Park
Surrey Square Primary	School And Children'S	Downham Fields, Public
School	Centre	park
Crampton Primary School	Heronsgate Primary	Shaftesbury Park
English Martyrs Roman	School	Manor House Gardens,
Catholic Primary School	South Rise Primary School	Public park
St John'S Walworth	Waterside Primary School	Kidbrooke Green Park
Church Of England	Mulgrave Primary School	Maryon Wilson Park
Primary School	And Early Year Centre	Festival Pleasure Gardens,
Fossdene Primary School	Notre Dame Roman	Public park
Our Lady Of Grace	Catholic Primary School	Northbrook Park
Catholic Primary School	St Peter'S Roman Catholic	Edith Nesbit Gardens,
Rushey Green Primary	Primary School	Public park
School	Nightingale Primary	Ecology Park
Allenby Primary School	School	Brookmill Park
Rathfern Primary School	Plumcroft Primary School	Broadway Fields, Public
Fairlawn Primary School	(Vincent Road Campus)	park
Annexe	Heronsgate Primary	Friendly Gardens, Public
Kilmorie Primary School	School Royal Arsenal	park
St George'S Church Of	Campus	Charlotte Turner Gardens,
England Primary School	Foxfield Primary School	Public park
Perrymount Primary	Alderwood Primary	Forster Park
School	School	Lewisham Park
Eliot Bank Primary School	St Margaret'S Church Of	Manor Park
Athelney Primary School	England Primary School	Hilly Fields Park
Corpus Christi Roman	Eltham Church Of England	Ingleside Gardens, Public
Catholic Primary School	Primary School	park
St Judes Church Of	St Anselm'S Roman	Greenwich Park
England Primary School	Catholic Primary School	Corner Green, Public park
Glenbrook Primary	Hillbrook Primary School	St Alfege Recreation
School	Gatton (Voluntary Aided)	Ground, Public park
Jubilee Primary School	Primary School	Cornmill Gardens, Public

Horniman Primary School	Smallwood Primary	park
St Francis Roman	School And Language Unit	Twinkle Park
Catholic Primary School	Broadwater Primary	Peter Pan'S Park
St William Of York Roman	School	Brimmington Park
Catholic Primary School	St Boniface Roman	Caroline Gardens, Public
Heber Primary School	Catholic Primary School	park
Thorntree Primary School	Tooting Primary School	John Innes Park
Windrush Primary School	The Priory Church Of	Mostyn Gardens, Public
Stillness Junior And	England School	park
Infant Schools	Sellincourt Primary School	Winsford Gardens, Public
Goodrich Community	Garfield Primary School	park
Primary School	St Leonards Church Of	Elliott Forde Park
Woodhill Primary School	England Primary School	Deptford Park
St Anthony'S Roman	Fircroft Primary School	Folkestone Gardens,
Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Primary Schools	Public park
Cardwell Primary School	St George'S Cathedral	Eckington Gardens, Public
St Francesca Cabrini	Catholic Primary School	park
Primary School	Oasis Academy Johanna	Bridge House Meadows,
Holbeach Primary School	Rutherford House School	Public park
Fairlawn Primary School	Wimbledon Park Primary	Margaret Macmillan Park
Dalmain Primary School	School	Fordham Park
Peckham Park Primary	Furzedown Primary	Hatcham Gardens, Public
School	School	park
Camelot Primary School	Franciscan Primary School	St Mary Frobisher Park
Hillsgrove Primary School	Phoenix Primary School	Home Park
Timbercroft Primary	School	Cator Park
School	House/Roehampton	Baxter Fields, Public park
Eglinton Primary School	Church School	De Frene Market Garden,
And Early Years Centre	St James' Church Of	Public park
Plumcroft Primary School	England Primary School	Mayow Park
Greenslade Primary	Mosaic Jewish Primary	Piermont Green, Public
School	School	park
Lark Hall Primary School	Riverside Primary School	Lammas Green, Public
Kings Avenue School	Granard Primary School	park
Allen Edwards Primary	Compass School	Leyton Square, Public
School	Dulverton Primary School	park
Herbert Morrison	Culvers House Primary	Paterson Park
Primary School	School	Glengall Wharf
Wyvil Primary School	Mottingham Primary	Community Garden,
Rockliffe Manor Primary	School	Public park
School	East Sheen Primary	Brenchley Gardens, Public
Clapham Manor Primary	School	park
School	Our Lady Of The Rosary	Russia Dock Woodland,
Telferscot Primary School	Catholic Primary School	Public park
Gloucester Primary	Dorset Road Infants	King George'S Field, Public
School	School	park
Oliver Goldsmith Primary	Burlington Infant And	Southwark Park
Schools	Nursery School	Ecological Park
Goose Green Primary	Burlington Junior School	Brockley Hill Trust
School	St Augustine Of	Garden, Public park
Sheringdale Primary	Canterbury Church Of	Blythe Hill Fields, Public
School	England (Voluntary Aided)	park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic	Primary School	Wildlife Garden, Public
Primary School	East Wickham Primary	park
Haimo Primary School	Academy	Horniman Gardens, Public
Beatrix Potter Primary	St Michael'S East	park
School	Wickham Ce Va Primary	Horniman Triangle, Public
Gordon Primary School	School	park
Earlsfield Primary School	Norbury Manor Primary	Lavender Pond Nature
St Thomas More Roman	School	Park, Public park
Catholic Primary School	Brookfield Primary	Tarleton Gardens, Public
Henwick Primary School	SchoolLewisham Hospital	park
St Bede'S Catholic Infant	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Morden Hall Park

And Nursery School	Goldie Leigh Hospital	Tooting Graveney
Deansfield Primary School	Lambeth Hospital/Reay House	Common, Public park
St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Memorial Hospital	Burgess Park
Sudbourne Primary School	Dulwich Community Hospital	Telegraph Hill Park
John Burns Primary School	Blackheath Hospital/40 - 42	Kennington Park
Ravenstone Primary School	King'S College Hospital	Norwood Park
Wix Primary School	The Maudsley Hospital	Putney Heath, Public park
Alderbrook Primary School	Guy'S Hospital	Pepys Park
Macaulay Church Of England Primary School	St Thomas' Hospital	Wimbledon Common, Public park
Belleville Primary School	London Bridge Hospital	Avery Hill Park
Heathbrook Primary School	Wilson Hospital	Buckler Gardens, Public park
St Bernadette Catholic Junior School	The Priory Hospital	Upper Green, Public park
Bonneville Primary School	Roehampton	Morden Park, Public park
Trinity St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	The Huntercombe	Lynmouth Avenue Gardens, Public park
Stockwell Primary School	Roehampton Hospital	Mill Green, Public park
Durand Academy	Parkside Hospital	Southmere Park
Reay Primary School	Eltham Community Hospital	Barnes Common, Public park
Ashmole Primary School	Springfield University Hospital	Newington Gardens, Public park
St Helen'S Rc Primary School	St George'S Hospital	Maribor Park
St John'S Angell Town Church Of England Primary School	Queen Mary'S Hospital	Falcon Park
Christ Church Primary Sw9	Royal Hospital For Neuro-Disability	Wandsworth Common, Public park
Hill Mead Primary School	Spire St Anthony'S Hospital	Blackheath, Public park
Loughborough Primary School	None, Allotments	Paragon Gardens, Public park
St John The Divine Church Of England Primary School	John Evelyn Community Garden, Allotments	Abbey Wood Park
Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Primary School	None	Ravensbury Park
Dog Kennel Hill School	Christ Church	Fountain Green, Public park
Brooklands Primary School	St Nicholas' Church	Ladywell Fields, Public park
John Ball Primary School	Woolwich Central Baptist Church	Pedlar'S Park
Blackheath High School	The Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Cross	Eltham Green, Public park
All Saints' Church Of England Primary School	Wesley Hall Methodist Church	Rush Common, Public park
Kidbrooke Park Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Streatham Common, Public park
Cherry Orchard Primary School	St Alban'S Church	Plumstead Common, Public park
Charlton Manor Primary School	William Temple Church	Church Manor Estate, Public park
Invicta Primay School	All Saint'S Church	Mitcham Common, Public park
Wingfield Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Clapham Common, Public park
Holy Family Roman Catholic Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints	Chinbrook Meadows, Public park
Rye Oak Primary School	St Augustine'S Church	Richmond Park
	All Saints' Church	Dog Kennel Hill, Public park
	St Barnabas Church	King Stairs Gardens, Public park
	St John Fisher And St Thomas More Roman Catholic Church	Tooting Bec Common, Public park
	St Luke'S Church	Watercress Park
	St Philip'S Church	Cannizaro Park
	Christ And St Stephen Church	South Park Gardens, Public park
	Christchurch Roman Catholic Church	
	Eltham Park, Religious grounds	

And Children'S Centre	Eltham United Reformed Church	Galustian Gardens Open Space
St Mary Magdalene Church Of England Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Roof Garden, Public park
John Donne Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Kendor Gardens, Public park
Pilgrims Way Primary School	St James' Church	Nelson Gardens, Public park
Hollydale Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Manor Fields, Public park
Kender Primary School	St Nicholas'S Church	Wandsworth Park
Edmund Waller Primary School	Woolwich Evangelical Church	Coronation Gardens, Public park
Ivydale Primary School	St George'S Garrison Church	Moreton Green, Public park
Haberdashers Askes Hatcham College/Temple Grove	Benefice Of Charlton St Thomas'S Church	Holland Gardens, Public park
Turnham Primary Foundation School	St Mark'S Church	Putney Lower Common, Public park
Ealdham Primary School	St John'S Church	Barn Elms Park
St Margaret'S Lee Church Of England Primary School	The Cathedral And Collegiate Church Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie, Southwark	Leader'S Gardens, Public park
St Saviour'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Faith'S Church	Surrey Square Park
Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic School	Mitcham Methodist Church	Bermondsey Spa Gardens, Public park
Sherington Primary School	Mitcham Parish Church	Potters Fields, Public park
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	St Anne'S Church	Hankey Place Gardens, Public park
Floreat Wandsworth Primary School	St George'S Church	Tabard Gardens, Public park
Riversdale Primary School	Abbey Wood Methodist Church	Victory Community Park
Jessop Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Dickens Square Park
St Saviour'S Church Of England Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Church	David Copperfield Garden, Public park
Crawford Primary School	St Leonard'S Church	Dulwich Park
Brunswick Park Primary School	St Peter'S Church	Betts Park
Lyndhurst Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	Tottenham Green, Public park
Bessemer Grange Primary School And Children'S Centre	St Bede'S Roman Catholic Church	Leathermarket Community Park
Swaffield Primary School	St Dunstan'S Church	Lettsom Gardens, Public park
Allfarthing Primary School	St Thomas' Church	Langford Green, Public park
Greenmead And Paddock Schools	Parish Church Of St John The Evangelist	Ruskin Park
Brandlehow Primary School	Stockwell Methodist Church	Milkwood Community Park
Our Lady Of Victories Primary School	St Matthew'S Church	Redcross Gardens, Public park
Hotham Primary School	Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church	Nelson Square Garden, Public park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Brixton Hill Methodist Church	Emma Cons Garden, Public park
All Saints C Of E Primary School	Church Of St Barnabas	Little Dorrit Park
Oasis Academy Putney	Pollards Hill Baptist Church	Guy Street Park
St Anne'S Church Of England School	Church Of St John Fisher	St Georges Gardens, Public park
West Hill Primary School	St James'S Church	Waterloo Millennium Green, Public park
Honeywell Schools	Church Of The Good Shepherd	Wildlife Centre, Public park
	St Mildred'S Church	Lucas Gardens, Public park
	St Nicholas Church	Mayflower Gardens, Public park
	St Olave'S Church	
	St Michael And All Angels' Church	
	St Alfege Church	
	St John The Baptist	

Sandhurst Junior School	Church	Sceaux Gardens, Public park
Brindishe Green School	Church Of The Holy Redeemer	Nursery Row Park
Adamsrill Primary School	The Annunciation And St Augustine Roman Catholic Church	Faraday Gardens, Public park
St Bartholomew'S Primary School	St Catherine'S Church	Brunswick Park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Olivet Deptford Baptist Church	Pelier Park
Elfrida Primary School	New Testament Church Of God	Kings Grove Community Garden, Public park
Haseltine Primary School	St Antony With St Silas Church	Goose Green, Public park
Kelvin Grove Primary School	Holy Trinity Church Centre	Cossall Park
Our Lady And Saint Philip Neri Catholic Primary School	St Bartholomew'S Church	Dr Harold Moody Park
Friars Primary Foundation School	St Hilda'S Church	Peckham Rye Park
Charles Dickens Primary School	Rotherhithe Free Church	Consort Park
Snowsfields Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	Crystal Palace Park
Tower Bridge Primary School	St Lawrence'S Church	King William Iv Gardens, Public park
Beormund Primary School	Hall Brook Lane, Religious grounds	Sydenham Wells Park
Our Lady And St Philip Neri Roman Catholic Primary School	Sacred Heart Church	Pollards Hill, Public park
St Mark'S Primary School	St Winefride'S Roman Catholic Church	Poulter Park
St Thomas Of Canterbury Catholic Primary School	The Buddhapadipa Temple	Cannon Hill Common, Public park
Poplar Primary School	Morden Baptist Church	Norwood Grove, Public park
Garden Primary School	St Barnabas' Church	Bostall Heath, Public park
Marvels Lane Primary School	St Simon'S Roman Catholic Church	Palewell Common, Public park
St John Baptist Southend Church Of England Primary School	Polish Roman Catholic Church Of St John The Evangelist	The Lawns, Public park
Montbelle Primary School	Our Lady And St Peter Roman Catholic Church	Beverley Park
Downderry Primary School	St George Of England Church Of England Church	Norbury Park
Good Shepherd Catholic Primary School	The Church Of The Lord	South Norwood Lake And Grounds, Public park
Launcelot Primary School	St Clement'S Church	Stevens Park
Rangefield Primary School	St Thomas More'S Roman Catholic Church	Falconwood Field, Public park
Burnt Ash Primary School	All Hallows' Church	Shoulder Of Mutton Green, Public park
The Cathedral School Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie	St Giles Church	Victoria Tower Gardens, Public park
Kingswood Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow'S Church	Worcester Park
St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	St John Fisher'S Roman Catholic Church	Rosehill Park East
St Andrew'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church	Malden Green, Public park
Crown Lane Primary School	None, Playing fields	Cromwell Avenue Open Space
Paxton Primary School	Kingfisher Playground, Playing fields	Streatham Cemetery
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infant And	Charlie Chaplin Adventure Playground, Playing fields	None, Cemeteries
	Kimber Skate And Bmx Park, Playing fields	Woolwich Cemetery
	Cock Pond, Playing fields	Wandsworth Cemetery
	Papa'S Park, Playing fields	Eltham Cemetery
	Bromfield Playground, Playing fields	Greenwich Cemetery
	Shuttleworth Playground, Playing fields	Lambeth Cemetery
		West Norwood Cemetery And Crematorium
		Plumstead Cemetery
		Battersea Rise Cemetery
		Putney Vale Cemetery
		Hitther Green Cemetery
		Streatham Park Cemetery
		Ladywell Cemetery
		Christchurch Churchyard, Cemeteries

	Nursery School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Junior School Rockmount Primary School Immanuel And St Andrew Church Of England Primary School Haslemere Primary School Julian'S Primary School St Augustine'S Roman Catholic Primary School And Nursery Alexandra Junior School Harris Primary Academy Crystal Palace St John'S Church Of England Primary School Alexandra Infants School Harris Primary Academy Kent House Elm Wood Primary School Dulwich Wood Primary School Sunnyhill Primary School Park Community School Bond Primary School Castilion Primary School James Dixon Primary School Stewart Fleming Primary School Benedict First School Ss Peter And Paul Catholic Primary School Sherwood Primary Hillcross Primary School Cranmer Primary School	White Grounds Skate Park, Playing fields Mint Street Adventure Playground, Playing fields Point Pocket Park Play Area, Playing fields None, Sports facility Blackheath And Greenwich Bowling Club, Sports facility Crystal Palace Indoor Bowling Club, Sports facility West Wimbledon Bowling Club, Sports facility Southey, Sports facility Shooters Hill Golf Club, Golf course Eltham Warren Golf Course, Golf course Royal Blackheath Golf Course, Golf course Malden Golf Course, Golf course	Brockley Cemetery Nunhead Cemetery St Mary'S Churchyard, Cemeteries Camberwell Old Cemetery Camberwell New Cemetery Morden Cemetery Merton And Sutton Joint Cemetery Wimbledon Gap Road Cemetery Old Barnes Cemetery Putney Lower Common Cemetery St George'S Churchyard, Cemeteries St John'S Churchyard, Cemeteries St Mary Magdalen Church Yard St Giles' Churchyard, Cemeteries Hillview Cemetery Beckenham Crematorium	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 45 Flood Warning Areas Contains 28 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 3134 Listed Buildings Intersects 23 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 33 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields			High

	Within 500 meters, there are 3 World Heritage Sites Maritime Greenwich, World heritage sites Palace Of Westminster, Westminster Abbey And St. Margaret'S Church, World heritage sites Tower Of London, World heritage sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.4. DEEPHAMS STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Epping Forest, SSSI Northaw Great Wood, SSSI Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI Intersects 9 Locally designated sites (LNR) Coppetts Wood And Glebelands, LNR Alexandra Palace & Park, LNR Cheshunt Park, LNR Coldfall Wood, LNR Ainslie Wood, LNR Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 12 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, SSSI Northaw Great Wood, SSSI Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of DEEPHAMS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2075 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the DEEPHAMS STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	High

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1131 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 140 allotments, 88 religious grounds, 320 playing fields, 53 sports facility, 35 golf courses, 227 public parks and 32 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 236 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 225 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 97 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.																																																															
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DEEPHAMS STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High																																																														
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 16 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 95 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Pymme'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Small River Lee At Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Dollis Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Lee At Hoddesdon And Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Monken Mead Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Turkey Brook At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses</td><td>Dollis Brook From Barnet To Hendon, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Ching, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Lee At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Turkey Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Rags Brook At Flamstead End, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Pymmes Brook From Bowes Park To Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Northaw Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Ching Brook In The London Borough Of Waltham Forest, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Merryhills Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Trinity Marsh Ditch At Waltham Cross, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Bounds Green Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Cobbins Brook At Waltham Abbey, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Folly Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Salmons Brook At Grange Park And Lower Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Hempshill Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Pymmes Brook At East Barnet, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Salmon'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Mutton Brook At Hampstead Garden Suburb, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Houndsden Gutter, Watercourses</td><td>Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Cornmill Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Old River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Shirebourne, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cobbin'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Theobalds Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>New River, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Grimes Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Rags Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The Moselle, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Turnford Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Small River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Cuffley Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>College Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Trinity Marsh Ditch, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Leeging Beech Gutter, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lower River Lee At Hackney And Walthamstow, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Pymmes Brook At Upper Edmonton And Tottenham, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Pymme'S Brook, Watercourses	Small River Lee At Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas	Dollis Brook, Watercourses	Lower River Lee At Hoddesdon And Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas	Monken Mead Brook, Watercourses	Turkey Brook At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas	River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses	Dollis Brook From Barnet To Hendon, Flood Warning Areas	The Ching, Watercourses	Lower River Lee At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas	Turkey Brook, Watercourses	Rags Brook At Flamstead End, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses	Pymmes Brook From Bowes Park To Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas	Northaw Brook, Watercourses	Ching Brook In The London Borough Of Waltham Forest, Flood Warning Areas	Merryhills Brook, Watercourses	Trinity Marsh Ditch At Waltham Cross, Flood Warning Areas	Bounds Green Brook, Watercourses	Cobbins Brook At Waltham Abbey, Flood Warning Areas	Folly Brook, Watercourses	Salmons Brook At Grange Park And Lower Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas	Hempshill Brook, Watercourses	Pymmes Brook At East Barnet, Flood Warning Areas	Salmon'S Brook, Watercourses	Mutton Brook At Hampstead Garden Suburb, Flood Warning Areas	Houndsden Gutter, Watercourses	Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas	Cornmill Stream, Watercourses	Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas	Old River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses	Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas	Shirebourne, Watercourses		Cobbin'S Brook, Watercourses		Theobalds Brook, Watercourses		New River, Watercourses		Grimes Brook, Watercourses		Rags Brook, Watercourses		The Moselle, Watercourses		Turnford Brook, Watercourses		Small River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses		Cuffley Brook, Watercourses		College Brook, Watercourses		Trinity Marsh Ditch, Watercourses		Leeging Beech Gutter, Watercourses		Lower River Lee At Hackney And Walthamstow, Flood Warning Areas		Pymmes Brook At Upper Edmonton And Tottenham, Flood Warning Areas		High
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Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium																																																														

	Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of DEEPHAMS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 12 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Extension To Aqma 1, AQMA</td><td>Monarchs Way, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA</td><td>Haringey Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma 6 Great Cambridge Road (A10), AQMA</td><td>Monarchs Way / Winston Churchill Way, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Redbridge Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Barnet Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Hackney Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Camden Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.4 Eleanor Cross Road /</td><td>Enfield Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA</td></tr></table> AQMA's constitute 83 % area of DEEPHAMS STW catchment. Intersects 47 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 216 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 206 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 738 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 117 Allotments, 81 religious grounds, 238 playing fields, 44 sports facility, 28 golf course, 207 public park and 23 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 11 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Lee Valley, RAMSAR site</td><td>Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</td><td>Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA)</td><td>Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Epping Forest, SSSI</td><td>Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Northaw Great Wood, SSSI</td><td>Waltham Abbey, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 437 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Eden Primary School</td><td>South Harringay Junior School</td></tr><tr><td>Devonshire Hill Primary School</td><td>Woodford Green Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Wilbury Primary School</td><td>North Harringay Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Firs Farm Primary School</td><td>Wells Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Oakthorpe Primary School</td><td>North Middlesex University Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Highfield Primary School</td><td>Barnet Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Bullimore House/Finchley Memorial Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Hazelwood Schools</td><td>St Ann'S Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Michael-At-Bowes Church Of England Junior School</td><td>Cheshunt Community Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Tottenham Infant School</td><td>The Priory Hospital North London</td></tr><tr><td>And Children'S Centre</td><td>Redford Lodge Psychiatric Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Hazelbury Primary School</td><td>The Cavell Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Martin Of Porres Primary School</td><td>Chase Farm Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Summerside Primary School</td><td>The Kings Oak Private Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Bounds Green Junior And Infants Schools</td><td>Holly House, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Hollickwood School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Earlham Primary School</td><td>Cadmore Lane Allotment</td></tr><tr><td>Coppetts Wood Primary School</td><td>Trinity South Allotment Gardens</td></tr><tr><td>Rhodes Avenue Primary School</td><td>Trinity North Allotment Gardens</td></tr><tr><td>Raglan Infant School</td><td>Holdbrook Allotment Gardens</td></tr><tr><td>The Raglan Junior School</td><td>St Bartholomew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Starks Field Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Risley Avenue Primary School</td><td>Community Church Of God</td></tr><tr><td>St Catherine'S Primary School</td><td>St Ann'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Ann'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Woodberry Down Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Christ Church</td></tr></table>	Extension To Aqma 1, AQMA	Monarchs Way, AQMA	Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA	Haringey Aqma, AQMA	Aqma 6 Great Cambridge Road (A10), AQMA	Monarchs Way / Winston Churchill Way, AQMA	Redbridge Aqma, AQMA	Barnet Aqma, AQMA	Hackney Aqma, AQMA	Camden Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.4 Eleanor Cross Road /	Enfield Aqma, AQMA		Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site	Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI	Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI	Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA)	Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI	Epping Forest, SSSI	Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI	Northaw Great Wood, SSSI	Waltham Abbey, SSSI	Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI		Eden Primary School	South Harringay Junior School	Devonshire Hill Primary School	Woodford Green Primary School	Wilbury Primary School	North Harringay Primary School	Firs Farm Primary School	Wells Primary School	Oakthorpe Primary School	North Middlesex University Hospital	Highfield Primary School	Barnet Hospital	St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Bullimore House/Finchley Memorial Hospital	Hazelwood Schools	St Ann'S Hospital	St Michael-At-Bowes Church Of England Junior School	Cheshunt Community Hospital	Tottenham Infant School	The Priory Hospital North London	And Children'S Centre	Redford Lodge Psychiatric Hospital	Hazelbury Primary School	The Cavell Hospital	St Martin Of Porres Primary School	Chase Farm Hospital	Summerside Primary School	The Kings Oak Private Hospital	Bounds Green Junior And Infants Schools	Holly House, Hospitals	Hollickwood School	None, Allotments	Earlham Primary School	Cadmore Lane Allotment	Coppetts Wood Primary School	Trinity South Allotment Gardens	Rhodes Avenue Primary School	Trinity North Allotment Gardens	Raglan Infant School	Holdbrook Allotment Gardens	The Raglan Junior School	St Bartholomew'S Church	Starks Field Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Risley Avenue Primary School	Community Church Of God	St Catherine'S Primary School	St Ann'S Church	St Ann'S Church Of England Primary School	Woodberry Down Baptist Church		Christ Church	High
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Southbury Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Church
St Mary'S Catholic Primary School And Nursery	St Andrew'S Church
Bush Hill Park Primary School	Oakwood Baptist Church
Alma Primary School	St Thomas Oakwood Church
St Matthew'S Church Of England Primary School	Church Of St Thomas Of Canterbury
Tiverton Primary School	St Edmund'S Church
Yardley Primary School	All Saints' Church
Ferry Lane Primary School	Bevan Park Baptist Church
Woodpecker Hall Primary Academy	East Barnet Parish Church St Mary'S The Virgin
Cuckoo Hall Academy	Cockfosters United Reform Church
Houndsfield Primary School	Church And Monastery Of Christ The King
St Mary'S Priory Roman Catholic Junior School	St Michael'S Church
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School	Muswell Hill Methodist Church
Whittings Hill Primary School	St Paul'S Church
Underhill School	Braemar Avenue Baptist Church
Grasvenor Avenue Infants School	Finchley Progressive Synagogue
St Andrew'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Church Of St James The Great
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	The Parish Church Of St Peter-Le-Poer
Woodridge Primary School	St Aldhelm'S Church
Downhills Primary School	St John The Baptist Church
And Chldren'S Centre	All Hallows' Church
Northside Primary School	Westbury Avenue Baptist Church
Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	St Benet-Fink Church
Moss Hall Junior School	St Mark'S Church
St Antony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Cuthbert'S Church
Moss Hall Infant School	St Thomas'S Church
Morasha Jewish Primary School	Chingford Mount Baptist Church
Manorside Primary School	Chingford Methodist Church
Whitehall Primary School	The Abbey Church Of Waltham Holy Cross And St Lawrence
Tudor Primary School	All Saints Church
Longshaw Primary School	St James'S Church
Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Junior School	St Thomas A' Becket'S Church
St Theresa'S Roman Catholic School	Church Of St Mary Ponsbourne
Crowland Primary School	St John Methodist Church
Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church
Springfield Community Primary School	Sewardstone Evangelical Church
Welbourne Primary School	Chingford Christian Science Church
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	St Peter And St Paul Church
Mulberry Primary School	St Andrews Church
Chalgrove Primary School	St Peter'S Church
Pardes House Primary School	None, Religious grounds
Akiva School	St Stephen'S Church
Brookland Junior School/Brookland Infant School	St Mark'S Parish Church
Our Lady Of Lourdes Rc School	St John'S Church
Chase Lane Primary School And Nursery Unit	Edmonton Baptist Church
Raynham Primary School	Jesus Church
Chestnuts Primary School	St Mary Magdalene Church
Queenswell Junior School	St George'S Church
Walker Primary School	St Luke'S Church
Queenswell Infant And Nursery School	St Marks Church
St Monica'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School N11	St Alphege Church
Holly Park Primary School	Bush Hill Park Methodist Church
Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints
	Holy Trinity Church
	St Michael And All Angels Church
	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church
	Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church
	St Jude'S Church
	The Church Of The Holy Innocents
	None, Playing fields
	Oakleigh Grove Play Area

Primary School	Grovelands Park Play Area
Garfield Primary School	Four Hills Estate Play Area
Bowes Primary School	St Michael'S Green Play Garden
Coleraine Park Primary School	Bowes Meadow Play Area
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Sports facility
Lordship Lane Primary School	Finchley Bowling Club
Ainslie Wood Primary School	Bounds Green Bowls And Tennis Club
Meridian Angel Primary School	Buckhurst Hill Bowling And Lawn Tennis Club
St John And St James Church Of England Primary School	The Connaught Lawn Tennis And Bowling Club
Chingford Hall Community Primary School	West Finchley Bowling Club
Brook House Primary School	South Herts Golf Course
Sunrise Primary School	Woodford Golf Course
Lea Valley Primary School	Oak Hill Park, Golf course
St Paul'S And All Hallows Church Of England Junior School	Muswell Hill Golf Club
St Paul'S And All Hallows Church Of England Infant School	North Middlesex Golf Course
St Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Junior School	None, Golf course
St Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Infant School	High Beech Golf Club
Lancasterian Primary School	Arkley Golf Club
St John Vianney Roman Catholic Primary School	Hadley Wood Golf Club
Belmont Junior School	East Barnet Golf Club
West Green Primary School	Old Fold Manor Golf Club
Eldon Junior School	Hampstead Golf Club
Galliard Primary School	Whitewebbs Park, Golf course
Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Infants School	Highgate Golf Club
Worcesters Primary School	Chingford Golf Course
George Spicer Primary School	West Essex Golf Course
George Spicer School Kimberley Gardens	Cheshunt Park, Golf course
Upshire Primary Foundation School	Finchley Golf Course
Hillhouse Church Of England Primary School	Hendon Golf Club
The Leverton County Primary And Infant School	The Shire London, Golf course
Waltham Holy Cross Primary School	None, Public park
Holdbrook Primary School	Page Green Common, Public park
St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School	Kenninghall Open Space, Public park
Downfield Primary School	Paignton Park
Four Swannes Primary School	Lordship Recreation Ground, Public park
Grangewood Infants School/Burleigh Primary School	Pymmes Park
Hurst Drive Primary School	Chase Lane Park
Eastfield Primary School	Brook Farm Open Space, Public park
Freezywater St George'S Church Of England Primary School	Greenhill Gardens, Public park
Kingfisher Hall Primary Academy	Swan Lane Open Space, Public park
Enfield Heights Academy	Minchenden Oak Garden, Public park
St James Church Of England Primary School	Oakwood Park
Honilands Primary School	Whetstone Stray Open Space, Public park
Suffolks Primary School	Clendish Marsh, Public park
Carterhatch Infant And Junior Schools	Oak Hill Park
Eldon Infant School	Belmont Avenue Pleasure Ground, Public park
Capel Manor Primary School	Caxton Gardens, Public park
Forty Hill Church Of England Primary School	Wood Green Common, Public park
Bonneygrove Primary School	Nightingale Gardens, Public park
Our Lady Of Muswell Roman Catholic Primary School	Trinity Gardens, Public park
Longlands Primary School And Nursery	The Green, Public park
Brookland Junior School	Bounds Green, Public park
	Friary Park
	Trent Park
	Woodside Park
	Finsbury Gardens, Public park
	Springfield Community Park
	Hollickwood Park
	Friern Village Park
	New Southgate Millenium Green, Public park
	Bowes Park Community Gardens, Public park
	Millfield House Gardens, Public park
	Hollywood Gardens, Public park

Brookland Infant And Nursery School	Railway Fields Nature Park
Churchfield Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary' School And Nursery	Tower Gardens, Public park
Muswell Hill Primary School	Peace Garden, Public park
Millbrook School	Bruce Castle Park
Dewhurst St Mary Church Of England Primary School	Chapman'S Green, Public park
St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Downhills Park
Andrew'S Lane Primary And Nursery School	Carnbrook Park
Flamstead End School	Cadmore Lane Open Space, Public park
Fairfields Primary School And Nursery	Turnford Brook, Public park
Coldfall Primary School	Moxom Avenue Open Space, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School And Nursery	Grundy Park
Ponsbourne St Mary'S Primary School	Mansfield Park
Goff's Oak Primary School	The Cedars Park
Bruce Grove Primary School	Whit Hern Park
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	Hoe Green Park
Woodside Primary School	Abbey Gardens, Public park
Northaw Church Of England Primary School	Gunpowder Park
Cuffley School	Rosedale Way Open Space, Public park
Alexandra Primary School	Cheshunt Park
Trinity Primary Academy School	Village Green, Public park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Northaw Great Wood, Public park
Noel Park Primary School	Warwick Field Open Space, Public park
South Harringay Infants School	Holmesdale Tunnel Open Space, Public park
Martin Primary School	Drysdale Park
Brimsdown Primary School	Painters Lane Neighborhood Park
Keys Meadow Primary School	Elsinge Golden Jubilee Park
Danegrove School	Town Park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Cheyne Walk Open Space, Public park
Wolfson Hillel Primary School	Riverside Park
West Grove Primary School	Bush Hill Gardens, Public park
Monkfrith Primary School	Firs Farm Wetlands, Public park
Chesterfield School	Grovelands Park
St Andrew'S Southgate Primary School	Jubilee Park
Osidge Primary School	Bury Lodge Park
Brunswick Park Primary And Nursery School	Forest Road Golden Jubilee Park, Public park
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	Durants Park
Danegrove Primary School	Hilly Fields Park
De Bohun Primary School	King George'S Field, Public park
Churchfield Primary School	Ravenscroft Gardens, Public park
St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Chase Green, Public park
Parkside Primary School	Highlands Gardens, Public park
Latymer All Saints Church Of England Primary School	Hampstead Heath, Public park
Fleecefield Primary School	Alexandra Park
Larkwood Primary School	Crescent Gardens, Public park
Brettenham Primary School	Totteridge Green, Public park
Trent Church Of England Primary School	Avenue Gardens, Public park
Grange Park Primary School	Hadley Green, Public park
Eversley Primary School	Church End Gardens, Public park
All Saints Church Of England Nursery And Primary School	Chelsfield Green, Public park
Church Hill School	Northway Gardens, Public park
Stamford Hill Primary School	Brent Park
St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Garden Of Hope, Public park
Christ Church Church Of England Infants School	Ducketts Common, Public park
	Lee Valley Country Park
	Brunswick Park
	Avenue House Grounds, Public park
	Windsor Open Space, Public park
	Lee Valley Regional Park
	The Glebe Land Open Space, Public park
	Whitewebbs Park
	Tottenham Green East, Public park
	Victoria Park
	Arnos Park

	Foulds School Chase Side Primary School Cromer Road Primary School Merryhills Primary School Seven Sisters Primary School High Beech Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School Prince Of Wales Primary School Livingstone Primary School Earlsmead Primary School St George'S Roman Catholic Primary School Lavender Primary School Monken Hadley Church Of England Primary School The Willow Primary School Hadley Wood School St Michaels C Of E Primary School Ashmole Primary School Woodberry Down Community Primary School	Enfield Island Village, Public park Bethune Park Long Lane Pasture, Public park Finsbury Park The Paddock Community Nature Park Midhurst Garden, Public park Rowley Gardens, Public park Fairland Park Roebuck Green, Public park Western Synagogue Cemetery Federation Cemetery Tottenham Park Cemetery None, Cemeteries Southgate Cemetery Trent Park Cemetery New Southgate Cemetery And Crematorium Tottenham Cemetery Wood Green Cemetery Chingford Mount Cemetery Edmonton Cemetery Adath Yisroel Cemetery East Finchley Cemetery St Pancras And Islington Cemetery Waltham Abbey Jewish Cemetery Hendon Cemetery And Crematorium	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 113 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 42 Flood Warning Areas Contains 60 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 852 Listed Buildings Intersects 13 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 10 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DEEPHAMS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

1.5. HOGSMILL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new	High

	development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Banstead Downs, SSSI Stones Road Pond, SSSI Epsom And Ashted Commons, SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Ashted Common, NNR Richmond Park, NNR Intersects 20 Locally designated sites (LNR) Anton Crescent Wetland, LNR Hogsmill River Park, LNR Hogsmill, LNR Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR Rose Walk, LNR Morden Park, LNR Raeburn Open Space, LNR The Wood And Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary, LNR Southwood Open Space, LNR Tolworth Court Farm Fields, LNR Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 10 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Banstead Downs, SSSI Stones Road Pond, SSSI Epsom And Ashted Commons, SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Wimbledon Common, SSSI Horton Country Park, LNR Belmont Pastures, LNR Epsom Common, LNR Elmbridge Open Space, LNR Edith Gardens Nature Reserve, LNR Devonshire Avenue Nature Area, LNR Cuddington Meadows, LNR Bonesgate Open Space, LNR Castle Hill, LNR Coombe Wood, LNR	
	As a whole less than 1% of HOGSMILL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 869 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the HOGSMILL STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 497 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 64 allotments, 52 religious grounds, 131 playing fields, 25 sports facility, 26 golf courses, 77 public parks and 14 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 108 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 94 Schools and education centres, 14 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 34 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOGSMILL STW catchment 97% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 5 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 8 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 18 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Hogsmill River, Watercourses</td><td>River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Creek, Watercourses</td><td>Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Hogsmill, Watercourses</td><td>Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Beverley Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Pyl Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnerley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Hogsmill At Ewell Court, Ruxley And Old Malden, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Beverley Brook At Raynes Park, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Properties Closest To The River Thames From Raven'S Ait To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td>River Hogsmill At Ewell, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Hogsmill River, Watercourses	River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses	Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas	The Creek, Watercourses	Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas	River Hogsmill, Watercourses	Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas	Beverley Brook, Watercourses	River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas	Pyl Brook, Watercourses	Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas	River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas	River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnerley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas	Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas	River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas	River Hogsmill At Ewell Court, Ruxley And Old Malden, Flood Warning Areas	Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas	Beverley Brook At Raynes Park, Flood Warning Areas		Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas		River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas		Properties Closest To The River Thames From Raven'S Ait To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas		Areas	River Hogsmill At Ewell, Flood Warning Areas	East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas		High
Hogsmill River, Watercourses	River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas																															
, Watercourses	Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas																															
The Creek, Watercourses	Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas																															
River Hogsmill, Watercourses	Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas																															
Beverley Brook, Watercourses	River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas																															
Pyl Brook, Watercourses	Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas																															
River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas	River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnerley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas																															
Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas	River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas																															
River Hogsmill At Ewell Court, Ruxley And Old Malden, Flood Warning Areas	Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas																															
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Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas																																
River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas																																
Properties Closest To The River Thames From Raven'S Ait To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas																																
Areas	River Hogsmill At Ewell, Flood Warning Areas																															
East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas																																
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of HOGSMILL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 8 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Ewell Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Richmond Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Sutton Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Merton Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.8, AQMA</td></tr></table> AQMAs constitute 59 % area of HOGSMILL STW catchment. Intersects 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 95 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 83 Schools and education centres, 12 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA	Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA	Ewell Aqma, AQMA	Richmond Aqma, AQMA	Sutton Aqma, AQMA	Merton Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA	Aqma No.8, AQMA	High																						
Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA	Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA																															
Ewell Aqma, AQMA	Richmond Aqma, AQMA																															
Sutton Aqma, AQMA	Merton Aqma, AQMA																															
Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA	Aqma No.8, AQMA																															

Intersects 305 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 55 Allotments, 44 religious grounds, 89 playing fields, 18 sports facility, 20 golf course, 68 public park and 11 cemeteries

Within 200 meters, there are 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)

Richmond Park, (SAC)	Stones Road Pond, SSSI
Wimbledon Common, (SAC)	Epsom And Ashted Commons, SSSI
Ashted Common, NNR	Richmond Park, SSSI
Richmond Park, NNR	Wimbledon Common, SSSI
Banstead Downs, SSSI	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI

Within 200 meters, there are 195 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)

Maple Infants School	Westbourne Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church
Surbiton High Junior Girls' School	Cheam Park Farm Junior School	St Peter'S Church
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Cuddington Community Primary School	St John The Evangelist, Religious grounds
Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Primary School	The Mead Infant School	The United Reformed Church
Lovelace Primary School	Auriol Junior School	St Ann'S Church
Ellingham Primary School	Meadow Primary School	St Raphael'S Roman Catholic Church
St Paul'S Primary School	Cheam Fields Primary School	None, Playing fields
St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	Manor Park Primary School	Tattenham Way Playground
Southfield Park Primary School	Nonsuch Primary School	None, Sports facility
Stamford Green Primary School	Robin Hood Junior School	Epsom Bowling Club
Tolworth Infants School	St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club
Moor Lane Junior School	St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Oaks Park Golf Course
Castle Hill Primary School	Cheam Common Infants School	Chessington Golf Centre
St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School	Brookfield Primary School	Banstead Downs Golf Club
Tolworth Junior School	Cheam Common Junior School	Cuddington Golf Course
Danetree Primary School	Green Lane Primary And Nursery School	Coombe Wood Golf Course
Alexandra School	Cheam Park Farm Nursery And Infants School	None, Golf course
St Paul'S Church Of England Junior School	Burlington Junior School	Walton Heath, Golf course
St Agatha'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Dorchester Primary School	Woodcote Park, Golf course
Latchmere School	King Athelstan Primary School	Malden Golf Course
Fern Hill Primary School	Coombe Hill Infants School	Coombe Hill Golf Course
Robin Hood Primary School	Coombe Hill Junior School	Richmond Park Golf Course
Malden Parochial Church Of England Primary School	Christ Church New Malden Primary School	Hampton Court Park
Our Lady Immaculate Roman Catholic Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Warren Farm, Public park
Malden Manor Primary And Nursery School	King'S Oak Primary School	None, Public park
St Andrew'S And	Burlington Infant And Nursery School	Cheam Park
St Mark'S Church Of England Junior School	Knollmead Primary School	Fairlands Park
Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	Abbey Primary School	Belmont Pastures, Public park
Lime Tree Primary School	St John The Baptist Church Of England Junior School	Worcester Park
Grand Avenue Primary School	New Epsom And Ewell Community Hospital	Nork Park
St Matthew'S Primary School	Tolworth Hospital	Manor Park
Riverview C Of E Primary And Nursery School	The Meadows, Hospitals	Rosehill Park East
West Ewell Infant School And Nursery	Tadworth Court, Hospitals	Seears Park
Epsom Primary School	Epsom General Hospital	Morden Park
Epsom Downs Primary School And Children'S Centre	The Royal Marsden Hospital	Claremont Crescent Gardens, Public park
	The Cassel Hospital	Alexandra Millennium Green, Public park
	Spire St Anthony'S Hospital	Wimbledon Common, Public park
	St Helier Hospital	Malden Green, Public park
	The New Victoria Hospital	Stamford Green, Public park
	Kingston Hospital	Nonsuch Park
		Richmond Park
		Clayhill Green, Public park
		Ham Common, Public park

	Shawley Community Primary School St Anne'S Caltholic Primary School Banstead Community Junior School Banstead Infant School Warren Mead Infant School Warren Mead Junior School St Martin'S Church Of England Infant School St Martin'S Church Of England (Aided) Junior School The Vale Primary School Walton On The Hill Primary School Tadworth Primary School Wallace Fields Junior School Wallace Fields Infant School The Avenue Primary School Woodmansterne Primary School Devonshire Primary School Cuddington Croft County Primary School St Dunstan'S Cheam Church Of England Primary School St Clement'S Roman Catholic Primary School Ewell Grove Primary And Nursery School Robin Hood Infants School All Saints' Benhilton Church Of Eng Church land Primary School	Queen Mary'S Hospital For Children None, Allotments Knollmead Allotment Gardens St Mary'S Church St Anne'S Roman Catholic Church St John'S Church All Saints' Church St Andrew'S Church St Barnabas' Church The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints Staneway Chapel None, Religious grounds St Mark'S Church Christ Church Trinity United Reformed And Methodist Church Banstead U Ref Church St Nicholas Church St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church St Mary The Virgin, Religious grounds St George'S Church St Matthew'S Church St Catherine Of Sienna Church Epsom Methodist Church St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church St Martin'S Church St Paul'S Church St John'S Roman Catholic	Perrett'S Field, Public park The Green, Public park Horton Country Park Long Grove Park Woodcote Millenium Green, Public park Mounthill Gardens, Public park Fair Green, Public park The Elizabeth Welchman Garden, Public park Rosebery Park Preston Park Burgh Heath, Public park Gately Green, Public park Shadbolt Park Plough Green, Public park Abelea Green, Public park Cromwell Avenue Open Space, Public park Canbury Gardens, Public park Beverley Park Royston Park Lynmouth Avenue Gardens, Public park Hampton Court Park Saint Phillip'S Churchyard, Cemeteries Cuddington Cemetery Merton And Sutton Joint Cemetery None, Cemeteries Sutton Cemetery Epsom Cemetery Surbiton Cemetery Morden Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 109 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 19 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 549 Listed Buildings Intersects 17 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites			Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty			High

	Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of HOGSMILL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.6. LONG REACH STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																																																																
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 14 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Crofton Woods, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td><td>Darenth Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI</td><td>Wansunt Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI</td><td>Saltbox Hill, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Elmstead Pit, SSSI</td><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td></tr></table> Intersects 12 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Lesnes Abbey Woods, LNR</td><td>Jubilee Country Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>South Norwood Country Park, LNR</td><td>Hutchinson'S Bank, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Scadbury Park, LNR</td><td>Foots Cray Meadows, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Rectory Meadow, LNR</td><td>Selsdon Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oxleas Wood, LNR</td><td>Beckenham Place Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>High Elms Country Park, LNR</td><td>Bramley Bank, LNR</td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites <table><tr><td>Thames Estuary & Marshes, RAMSAR site</td><td>Wimbledon Common, (SAC)</td></tr><tr><td>North Downs Woodlands (SAC)</td><td>Thames Estuary & Marshes(SPA)</td></tr></table> Within 2km there are 33 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Greatness Brickworks, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Dryhill, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Abbey Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td><td>Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI</td><td>Lullingstone Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI</td><td>Magpie Bottom, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Elmstead Pit, SSSI</td><td>West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI</td><td>Riddlesdown, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Crofton Woods, SSSI</td><td>Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td><td>One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Darenth Wood, SSSI</td><td>Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wansunt Pit, SSSI</td><td>Croham Hurst, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Saltbox Hill, SSSI</td><td>Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td><td>Titsey Woods, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI</td><td>Purfleet Chalk Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td><td>Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Wood, SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of LONG REACH STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3454 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the LONG REACH STW catchment area.	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Crofton Woods, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI	Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI	Wansunt Pit, SSSI	Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI	Saltbox Hill, SSSI	Elmstead Pit, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Lesnes Abbey Woods, LNR	Jubilee Country Park, LNR	South Norwood Country Park, LNR	Hutchinson'S Bank, LNR	Scadbury Park, LNR	Foots Cray Meadows, LNR	Rectory Meadow, LNR	Selsdon Wood, LNR	Oxleas Wood, LNR	Beckenham Place Park, LNR	High Elms Country Park, LNR	Bramley Bank, LNR	Thames Estuary & Marshes, RAMSAR site	Wimbledon Common, (SAC)	North Downs Woodlands (SAC)	Thames Estuary & Marshes(SPA)	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Dryhill, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Abbey Wood, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI	Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI	Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI	Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Elmstead Pit, SSSI	West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, SSSI	Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI	Riddlesdown, SSSI	Crofton Woods, SSSI	Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI	Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI	Wansunt Pit, SSSI	Croham Hurst, SSSI	Saltbox Hill, SSSI	Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Titsey Woods, SSSI	Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Purfleet Chalk Pits, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI	Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR	Westerham Wood, SSSI		High
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Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	High																																																																

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1341 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 157 allotments, 162 religious grounds, 341 playing fields, 54 sports facility, 56 golf courses, 269 public parks and 43 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 259 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 241 Schools and education centres, 18 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 125 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.																															
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG REACH STW catchment 85% is classified as urban.	High																														
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 26 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 11 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 102 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Dartford, Crayford And Greenhithe, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Beck, Watercourses</td><td>Ravensbourne At Bromley, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Darent, Watercourses</td><td>River Shuttle At Blackfen, Sidcup, Old Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Cross Dyke, Watercourses</td><td>River Darent At Dartford Trade Park, Brooklands And Dartford To The Thames Estuary, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Cray, Watercourses</td><td>Properties Seaward Side Of Tidal Defences From Greenhithe To Gravesend, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Shuttle, Watercourses</td><td>River Darent From Westerham To Sevenoaks, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Manor Drain, Watercourses</td><td>River Darent From Otford To Darenth, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Stanham River, Watercourses</td><td>Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Ravens Bourne, Watercourses</td><td>Shuttle And Cray, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Kyd Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Darent From Westerham To Dartford, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Ravensbourne River, Watercourses</td><td>Coast From Dartford To Allhallows, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Wyncham Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Quaggy River, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr></table> Tidal Thames From Dartford Creek To Erith High Street East, Flood Warning Areas Chaffinch Brook And St James Stream At Elmers End, Flood Warning Areas Kyd Brook At Petts Wood, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas River Cray In St Marys Cray, Sidcup, Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas Kyd Brook At Sundridge Park, Flood Warning Areas Pool River At Bell Green And New Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas Properties Around Chinbrook Meadows, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses	Dartford, Crayford And Greenhithe, Flood Warning Areas	The Beck, Watercourses	Ravensbourne At Bromley, Flood Warning Areas	River Darent, Watercourses	River Shuttle At Blackfen, Sidcup, Old Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas	Cross Dyke, Watercourses	River Darent At Dartford Trade Park, Brooklands And Dartford To The Thames Estuary, Flood Warning Areas	River Cray, Watercourses	Properties Seaward Side Of Tidal Defences From Greenhithe To Gravesend, Flood Warning Areas	River Shuttle, Watercourses	River Darent From Westerham To Sevenoaks, Flood Warning Areas	Manor Drain, Watercourses	River Darent From Otford To Darenth, Flood Warning Areas	Stanham River, Watercourses	Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas	Ravens Bourne, Watercourses	Shuttle And Cray, Flood Alert Areas	Kyd Brook, Watercourses	River Darent From Westerham To Dartford, Flood Alert Areas	Ravensbourne River, Watercourses	Coast From Dartford To Allhallows, Flood Alert Areas	Wyncham Stream, Watercourses	Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas	Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses	Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas	Quaggy River, Watercourses	Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas	Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas	Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas	High
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	Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																															
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination	Medium																														

	or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of LONG REACH STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																																																													
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 17 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Bromley Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Aqma No. 13 (A25), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No. 14 (Junction Or Brichwood And London Roads, Swanley, AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.1 (M20), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Greenwich Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.4 (A20(T)), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Croydon Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Dartford Aqma No.1, AQMA</td><td>Dartford Aqma No.2, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Dartford Aqma No.4, AQMA</td><td>Aqma No. 8 (Swanley Town Centre), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Dartford Aqma No.3, AQMA</td><td>Bexley Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.6 (M25-Pm10), AQMA</td><td>Aqma No.3 (M26), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.10 (Sevenoaks High Street), AQMA</td><td></td></tr></table> AQMAs constitute 43 % area of LONG REACH STW catchment. Intersects 23 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 231 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 214 Schools and education centres, 17 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 836 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 132 Allotments, 143 religious grounds, 213 playing fields, 39 sports facility, 41 golf course, 237 public park and 31 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 19 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Darenth Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Wansunt Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td><td>Saltbox Hill, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI</td><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI</td><td>Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Elmstead Pit, SSSI</td><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI</td><td>Westerham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Crofton Woods, SSSI</td><td>Greatness Brickworks, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Dryhill, SSSI</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 490 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Bursted Wood Primary School</td><td>Pratts Bottom Primary School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Bean Primary School</td><td>Rowdown Primary School</td><td>Church Of St Mary Of</td></tr><tr><td>Hartley Primary School,</td><td>Wolsey Junior Academy Good</td><td>Nazareth</td></tr><tr><td>Schools and Education centres</td><td>Shepherd Catholic</td><td>The Church Of St Giles The</td></tr><tr><td>New Ash Green Primary</td><td>Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Abbot</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>Applegarth Academy</td><td>Keston Parish Church</td></tr><tr><td>Our Lady Of Hartley Roman</td><td>Green Street Green Primary</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of The</td></tr><tr><td>Catholic Primary School</td><td>School</td><td>Holy Family</td></tr><tr><td>Blenheim Primary School And</td><td>Amherst School</td><td>St Alban'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Nursery</td><td>Lessness Heath Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>The Anthony Roper Primary</td><td>Bedonwell Infant And Nursery</td><td>The Copse And The</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>School</td><td>Firs Children'S Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>St Philomena'S Roman Catholic</td><td>Bedonwell Junior School</td><td>Hill Rise Playground</td></tr><tr><td>Primary School</td><td>Ide Hill Church Of England</td><td>Playground</td></tr><tr><td>Fawkham Church Of England</td><td>Primary School</td><td>Jessamine Place Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>(Voluntary Controlled) Primary</td><td>Churchill Church Of England</td><td>Attlee Drive Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>Voluntary Controlled Primary</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Crockenhill Primary School</td><td>School</td><td>Bromley Bowling Club</td></tr></table>	Bromley Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No. 13 (A25), AQMA	Aqma No. 14 (Junction Or Brichwood And London Roads, Swanley, AQMA	Aqma No.1 (M20), AQMA	Greenwich Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.4 (A20(T)), AQMA	Croydon Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.1, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.2, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.4, AQMA	Aqma No. 8 (Swanley Town Centre), AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.3, AQMA	Bexley Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.6 (M25-Pm10), AQMA	Aqma No.3 (M26), AQMA	Aqma No.10 (Sevenoaks High Street), AQMA		Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Wansunt Pit, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI	Saltbox Hill, SSSI	Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI	Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Elmstead Pit, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI	Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI	Crofton Woods, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI		Dryhill, SSSI	Bursted Wood Primary School	Pratts Bottom Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Bean Primary School	Rowdown Primary School	Church Of St Mary Of	Hartley Primary School,	Wolsey Junior Academy Good	Nazareth	Schools and Education centres	Shepherd Catholic	The Church Of St Giles The	New Ash Green Primary	Primary And Nursery School	Abbot	School	Applegarth Academy	Keston Parish Church	Our Lady Of Hartley Roman	Green Street Green Primary	Roman Catholic Church Of The	Catholic Primary School	School	Holy Family	Blenheim Primary School And	Amherst School	St Alban'S Church	Nursery	Lessness Heath Primary School	None, Playing fields	The Anthony Roper Primary	Bedonwell Infant And Nursery	The Copse And The	School	School	Firs Children'S Play Area	St Philomena'S Roman Catholic	Bedonwell Junior School	Hill Rise Playground	Primary School	Ide Hill Church Of England	Playground	Fawkham Church Of England	Primary School	Jessamine Place Play Area	(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Churchill Church Of England	Attlee Drive Play Area	School	Voluntary Controlled Primary	None, Sports facility	Crockenhill Primary School	School	Bromley Bowling Club	High
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Hartley Primary School,	Wolsey Junior Academy Good	Nazareth																																																																																												
Schools and Education centres	Shepherd Catholic	The Church Of St Giles The																																																																																												
New Ash Green Primary	Primary And Nursery School	Abbot																																																																																												
School	Applegarth Academy	Keston Parish Church																																																																																												
Our Lady Of Hartley Roman	Green Street Green Primary	Roman Catholic Church Of The																																																																																												
Catholic Primary School	School	Holy Family																																																																																												
Blenheim Primary School And	Amherst School	St Alban'S Church																																																																																												
Nursery	Lessness Heath Primary School	None, Playing fields																																																																																												
The Anthony Roper Primary	Bedonwell Infant And Nursery	The Copse And The																																																																																												
School	School	Firs Children'S Play Area																																																																																												
St Philomena'S Roman Catholic	Bedonwell Junior School	Hill Rise Playground																																																																																												
Primary School	Ide Hill Church Of England	Playground																																																																																												
Fawkham Church Of England	Primary School	Jessamine Place Play Area																																																																																												
(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Churchill Church Of England	Attlee Drive Play Area																																																																																												
School	Voluntary Controlled Primary	None, Sports facility																																																																																												
Crockenhill Primary School	School	Bromley Bowling Club																																																																																												

Manor Oak Primary School	Sundridge And Brasted Church	Dartford Stone Lodge Bowls
High Firs County Primary	Of England (Voluntary	Club
School	Controlled) Primary School	Halls Bowls Club
St Mary'S Church Of England	Tatsfield Primary School	Erith Bowling Green
(Voluntary Aided) Primary	St Katharine'S Knockholt Church	Hesketh Park Bowls Club
School	Of England (Voluntary Aided)	Bromley Golf Centre
Downsview Primary School	Primary School	Sundridge Park Golf Club
St Paul'S Cray Church Of	Biggin Hill Primary School	None
England Primary School	Oaklands Primary School	Cherry Lodge Golf Club
St Bartholomews Roman	Cudham Church Of England	Bexleyheath Golf Course
Catholic Primary School	Primary School	Camden Place
Horizon Primary Academy	Seal Church Of England	Dartford Golf Club
Birchwood Primary School	(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Pedham Place Golf Centre
St Pauls' Church Of England	School	Shirley Park Golf Course
(Voluntary Controlled) Primary	Kemsing Primary School	Darent Valley Golf Course
School	West Kingsdown C Of	Wildernesse Golf Club
Stone St Mary'S Church Of	E Vc Primary School	Downe Golf Course
England Primary School	Christ Church	World Of Golf
Sutton-At-Hone Church Of	Westerham Hill Baptist Church	Broke Hill Golf Club
England Primary School	St Peter And St Paul Church	Selsdon Park Golf Course
The Gateway Primary School	All Souls Church	Ruxley Golf Course
The Brent Primay School	Pratt'S Bottom Free Church	Addington Palace Golf Course
Fleetdown Primary School	St John'S Church	High Elms Public Golf Course
Greenlands Primary School	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	Langley Park, Golf course
Horton Kirby Church Of	Albany Park Baptist Church	Knole Park Golf Club
England Primary School	St James' Church	Addington Court Golf Course
East Wickham Primary	The Oak Community Church	Farleigh Court Golf Course
Academy	Foots Cray Baptist Church	Park Wood Golf Course
St Stephen'S Catholic Primary	Temple Congregational Church	Shooters Hill Golf Club
School	Rosary Catholic Church	Cray Valley Golf Course
Eastcote Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Woodlands Manor Golf Club
Hook Lane Primary School	St Andrews Church	Lullingstone Park, Golf course
Bishop Ridley Church Of	Giggs Hill Church	Eltham Warren Golf Course
England (Voluntary Aided)	Church Of The Annunciation	Belmont Open Space, Public
Primary School	St Augustine'S Church	park
Danson Primary School	St George'S Church	None, Public park
Hillsgrove Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	Church House Gardens, Public
Hextable Primary School	St Nicholas Church	park
Oasis Academy Shirley Park	St Francis Church	South Hill Wood, Public park
Thomas Becket Roman	Sidcup Baptist Church	The Green, Public park
Catholic Primary School	St Mary The Virgin	South Park, Public park
Monks Orchard School	Welling Seventh-Day Adventist	Richmal Crompton Fields,
Unicorn Primary School	Church	Public park
Oasis Academy Ryelands	Church Of St Barnabas Cray	Farnborough Common, Public
Marian Vian Primary School	Our Lady Of The Rosary Roman	park
Harris Primary Academy	Catholic Church	Widmore Green, Public park
Beckenham	Bishop Ridley Church	Broxbourne Gardens, Public
Balgowan Primary School	Church Of The Holy Redeemer	park
Harris Primary Academy	St Mary Magdalene'S Church	Broomhill Common, Public
Beckenham Green	St Andrew'S United Reformed	park
Hawes Down Primary School	Church	Darrick Common, Public park
Hayes Primary School	Slade Green Baptist Church	Shaftesbury Park
Trinity Church Of England	St Vincent'S Church	College Green, Public park
Primary School	Winners Chapel International	Queens Gardens, Public park
Churchfields Primary School	St Anselm'S Roman Catholic	Plaistow Green, Public park
Orchard Way Primary School	Church	Penhill Park
Hope Community School	Chapel Of St Luke	Danson Park
St Peter Chanel Roman	The Pantiles Methodist Church	Abbeyhill Park
Catholic Primary School	Northend Baptist Church	Marlborough Park
Joydens Wood Junior School	St Barnabas' Church	Lamorbey Park
Joydens Wood Infants School	St John The Baptist Church	Willersley Park
Wilmington Primary School	All Saints' Church	Hoblingwell Wood, Public
Davidson Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	park

Woodside Children Centre And Infants School	St Barnabas Church	St Paul'S Green, Public park
Heavers Farm Primary School	Baldwyn'S Park Baptist Church	River Cray Water Meadows, Public park
Benson Primary And Nursery School	Our Lady Of The Angels Roman Catholic Church	Riverside Gardens, Public park
Spring Park Primary School	St James'S Church	Husseywell Park
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	St Botolphs Church	Stevens Park
Oak Lodge Primary School	St Paulinus' Church	St Pauls Cray Hill Country Park
Cypress Infants School	Church Of St John Vianney	Jubilee Country Park
Cypress Junior School	Grace Baptist Church	Flamingo Park
Chatsworth Infants School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church	Westmore Green, Public park
Burnt Oak Junior School	St Peter'S Parish Church	East Wickham Open Space, Public park
Holy Trinity Lamorbey Church	Holy Innocents' Church	Eastcote Gardens, Public park
Of England Primary School	St Mildred'S Church	Shoulder Of Mutton Green, Public park
Dulverton Primary School	West Wickham And Shirley Baptist Church	Old Farm Park
Dorset Road Infants School	St Nicholas'S Church	Parish Wood, Public park
Birkbeck Primary School	Hall Brook Lane	Old Rectory Gardens, Public park
Longlands Primary School	Church Of Our Lady Of The Annunciation	Longfield Community Park
Days Lane Primary School	Woodside School	Heath Lane Open Space, Public park
Christ Church, Erith, Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	St Augustine Of Canterbury Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Worcester Park
Mayplace Primary School	Dunton Green Primary School	Saxon Park
Barnehurst Infant School	Shoreham Village School	Beacon Wood Country Park
St Fidelis' Roman Catholic Primary School	Riverhead Infants School	Darenth Country Park
Barnehurst Junior Foundation School	Otford Primary School	Hextable Gardens, Public park
Northumberland Heath Primary School	St Thomas' Roman Catholic Primary School	Swanley Park
Mottingham Primary School	Lady Boswell'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Enchanted Woodland, Public park
Gravel Hill Primary School	Belvedere Infant School	Hesketh Park
Our Lady Of The Rosary Catholic Primary School	Belvedere Junior School	Kelsey Park
Edgebury Primary School	Sevenoaks Primary School	Crease Park
Castlecombe Primary School	Atwood Primary School	Priory Gardens, Public park
Red Hill Primary School	Tubbenden Primary School	Fordcroft, Public park
Parish Church Of England Primary School	Clare House Primary School	Stable Meadow, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Valley Primary School	Parkhurst Gardens, Public park
Scotts Park Primary School	Chislehurst (St Nicholas) Church Of England (Aided) Primary School	The Golden Acre, Public park
Sherwood Park Primary School	Mead Road Infants School	Crayford War Memorial Garden, Public park
Ashgrove School	Crofton Junior School	Martens Grove Park
Worsley Bridge Primary School	Crofton Infant School	Shenstone Park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Orchard Primary School	Stone, Public park
Pelham Primary School	Poverest Primary School	Batholomew Way Park, Public park
Belmont Primary School	Midfield Primary School	Palmar Gardens, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Leesons Primary School	Beckenham Green, Public park
West Hill Primary Academy	Perry Hall School	Belvedere
Haberdashers' Aske'S Crayford	Harris Primary	Recreation Gorund North, Public park
Temple Grove North Campus	Academy Shortlands	Ocean Park
Slade Green Primary School	St George'S Bickley Church Of England Primary School	Frank'S Park
Haberdashers' Aske'S Crayford	Highfield Junior School	Knole Park
Temple Grove	Southborough Primary School	Shepherd'S Green, Public park
Our Lady'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Langafel Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Heathfield, Public park
Wentworth Primary School	St James' Roman Catholic Primary School	Wilmington Common, Public park
	Raglan Primary School	Sole Fields, Public park
		Cator Park
		Heavers Meadow, Public park

St Paulinus' Church Of England Primary School	Hillside Primary School	South Norwood Lake And Grounds, Public park
Maypole Primary School	Highfield Infants School	South Norwood Country Park
Colyers Primary School	Grays Farm Primary School	Tillingbourne Green, Public park
Normandy Primary School	La Fontaine Academy	Pickhurst Green, Public park
South Norwood Primary School	St Mary Cray Primary School	Goddington Park
St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	Bickley Primary School	Coombe Park
Peareswood Primary School	All Saints' Primary Schools	Dartford Heath, Public park
Westgate Primary School	Burnt Ash Primary School	Ashburton Park
Oakfield Primary Academy	Rangefield Primary School	High Elms Country Park
River Mill Primary School	Northwood Primary School	Woodside Green, Public park
Old Bexley Ce Primary School	Gresham Primary School	Riverhead Parkland, Public park
St Thomas More Roman Catholic Primary School	Alderwood Primary School	Broadstreet Green, Public park
Upland Primary School	Stewart Fleming Primary School	Lloyd Park
Upton Primary School	Launcelot Primary School	Brickfields Meadow, Public park
Royal Park Primary School	Montbelle Primary School	Chislehurst Common, Public park
Hurst Primary School	Ark Oval Primary Academy	Harvestfield Park
Brampton Primary School	Kent House Hospital	Elmers End Green, Public park
Crook Log Primary School	The Little Brook	Chipstead Common, Public park
Barrington Primary School	Hospital Darent Valley	Palace Field, Public park
Fosters Primary School	Hospital	Millers Pond, Public park
St Michael'S East Wickham Ce Va Primary School	The Priory Hospital	Shirley Heath, Public park
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Bethlem Royal Hospital	Lullingstone And Preston Hill Country Park
St Chad'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Bmi Shirley Oaks Hospital Erith And District Hospital	Great Farleigh Green, Public park
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Bmi The Sloane Hospital	Sidcup Green, Public park
Temple Hill Primary Academy	Bracton Centre, Hospitals	Central Park
York Road Junior Academy And Language Unit	Upton Day Hospital	Hollyoak Wood Park
Dartford Primary Academy	Livingstone Hospital	Newlands Woods, Public park
Pickhurst Infants School	Orpington Hospital	Addington Park
Chelsfield Primary School	Green Parks House/Princess	Bradbourne Lakes, Public park
Keston Church Of England Primary School	Royal University Hospital	Chinbrook Meadows, Public park
The Highway Primary School	Chelsfield Park Hospital	Tatsfield Green, Public park
Warren Road Primary School	Sevenoaks Hospital	Scadbury Park
Wickham Common Primary School	Queen Mary'S Hospital	Falconwood Field, Public park
Darrick Wood Junior School	Goldie Leigh Hospital	Bostall Heath, Public park
Pickhurst Junior School	None, Allotments	Grangewood Park
Darrick Wood Infants School	South Road Allotments	Southend Park
Holy Innocents Roman Catholic Primary School	St Martin'S Church	Norman Park
Hamsey Green Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Horn Park
Halstead Community Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Buckler Gardens, Public park
St Botolph'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	The Lawns, Public park
Farnborough Primary School	St Edward'S Church	Westow Park
Castle Hill Academy	Orpington Baptist Church	Whitehorse Meadow, Public park
Selsdon Primary And Nursery School	None, Religious grounds	None, Cemeteries
Greenvale Primary School	Church Of The Holy Innocents	St Luke'S Cemetery
Gilbert Scott Primary School	Church Of Unity	Bromley Cemetery
Forestdale Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Sidcup Cemetery
Courtwood Primary School	Woodside Baptist Church	Chislehurst Cemetery
	St Margaret'S Church	St Mary Cray Cemetery
	Roman Catholic Church Of St Bernadette	Hillview Cemetery
	Church Of The Good Shepard	Eltham Cemetery
	Bessels Green Baptist Church	East Hill Cemetery
	Shirley Methodist Church	Watling Street Cemetery
	Eynsford Baptist Church	
	Church Of St Martin	
	St Bartholomew'S Church	
	Addington Methodist Church	
	Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints	
	New Addington Baptist Church	

	Fairchildes Primary School Downe Primary School Erith Cemetery Bluebell Cemetery Greatness Park Cemetery Beckenham Crematorium Kemnal Park Cemetery Plumstead Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 150 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 31 Flood Warning Areas Contains 18 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1401 Listed Buildings Intersects 27 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 16 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Kent Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 6 % of LONG REACH STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.7. MOGDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Intersects 15 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI</td><td>Harrow Weald, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ruislip Woods, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Harefield Pit, SSSI</td><td>Syon Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Old Park Wood, SSSI</td><td>Bentley Priory, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Mid Colne Valley, SSSI</td><td>Brent Reservoir, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI</td><td>Staines Moor, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI</td><td>Ruislip Woods, NNR</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Richmond Park, NNR</td></tr></table> Intersects 30 Locally designated sites (LNR) Denham Quarry Park (Mapped Boundary Not Stanmore Common, LNR Verified), LNR Stanmore Country Park, LNR	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Harrow Weald, SSSI	Ruislip Woods, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI	Harefield Pit, SSSI	Syon Park, SSSI	Old Park Wood, SSSI	Bentley Priory, SSSI	Mid Colne Valley, SSSI	Brent Reservoir, SSSI	Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Staines Moor, SSSI	Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI	Ruislip Woods, NNR		Richmond Park, NNR	High
Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Harrow Weald, SSSI																	
Ruislip Woods, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI																	
Harefield Pit, SSSI	Syon Park, SSSI																	
Old Park Wood, SSSI	Bentley Priory, SSSI																	
Mid Colne Valley, SSSI	Brent Reservoir, SSSI																	
Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Staines Moor, SSSI																	
Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI	Ruislip Woods, NNR																	
	Richmond Park, NNR																	

	Oxhey Woods, LNR Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp, LNR Yeading Meadows (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), LNR Yeading Brook Meadows (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), LNR Scratchwood And Moat Mount Open Spaces, LNR Fryent Country Park, LNR Litten Nature Reserve, LNR Hounslow Heath, LNR Oak Avenue Hampton, LNR Cranebank, LNR Pevensey Road, LNR Masons Field, LNR Kempton Nature Reserves, LNR Within 10km there are 10 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC) Wimbledon Common, (SAC) Within 2km there are 30 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Ruislip Woods, SSSI Harefield Pit, SSSI Old Park Wood, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Harrow Weald, SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Syon Park, SSSI Bentley Priory, SSSI Brent Reservoir, SSSI Staines Moor, SSSI Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI As a whole less than 1% of MOGDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2597 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the MOGDEN STW catchment area.	Long Wood, LNR Islip Manor, LNR Grove Farm, LNR Northolt Manor, LNR Blondin Nature Area, LNR Leg Of Mutton Reservoir, LNR Big Wood & Little Wood, LNR Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve, LNR Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR Fox Wood, LNR Barnes Common, LNR Ruislip, LNR Bentley Priory, LNR Yeading Woods (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), LNR Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC) Burnham Beeches, (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA) Lee Valley, (SPA) Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, SSSI Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI Langham Pond, SSSI Dumsey Meadow, SSSI Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Wimbledon Common, SSSI Ruislip Woods, NNR Richmond Park, NNR
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2260 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 256 allotments, 213 religious grounds, 749 playing fields, 88 sports facility, 63 golf courses, 390 public parks and 67 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 434 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 409 Schools and education centres, 25 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 195 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW catchment 97% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 8 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 103 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Fray'S River, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Yeading Brook, Watercourses River Ash, Watercourses Duke Of Northumberland'S River, Watercourses Portlane Brook, Watercourses River Crane, Watercourses Longford River, Watercourses River Brent, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Dean'S Brook, Watercourses River Pinn, Watercourses Colne Brook, Watercourses River Colne, Watercourses County Ditch, Watercourses Wraysbury River, Watercourses Poyle Channel, Watercourses Dollis Brook, Watercourses Yeading Brook (Eastern Arm), Watercourses Wealdstone Brook, Watercourses Shire Ditch, Watercourses Edgware Brook, Watercourses River Misbourne, Watercourses Silk Stream, Watercourses Beverley Brook, Watercourses The Roxbourne, Watercourses Bigley Ditch, Watercourses River Pinn At Pinner, Flood Warning Areas River Colne At Willowbank, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Hampton And Hampton Wick, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Platts Eyot To Hampton Court Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Sunbury, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Richmond Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To The Hogarth Lane Roundabout, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Barnet, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Ruislip, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The River Brent To The River Crane, Flood Warning Areas Edgware Brook At Stanmore, Flood Warning Areas Dollis Brook From Barnet To Hendon, Flood Warning Areas River Ash At Ashford And Staines, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Hogarth Lane Roundabout To The River Brent, Flood Warning Areas River Crane At Twickenham, Flood Warning Areas Yeading Brook East At South Ruislip, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Wraysbury From Old Windsor Weir To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas Tidal River Crane At Isleworth, Flood Warning Areas Deans Brook At Edgware, Flood Warning Areas River Crane At Southall, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Ickenham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal River Brent At Brentford, Flood Warning Areas	High

River Pinn At Uxbridge, Flood Warning Areas
 River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood Warning Areas
 River Pinn At Eastcote Village, Flood Warning Areas
 Yeading Brook At Hillingdon, Flood Warning Areas
 Tidal Thames From Mortlake High Street East To Richmond Bridge, Flood Warning Areas
 Tidal Thames From The River Crane To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas
 Yeading Brook West At Ruislip Manor, Flood Warning Areas
 River Pinn At Yiewsley, Flood Warning Areas
 River Colne And Frays River At West Drayton And Stanwell Moor, Flood Warning Areas
 River Brent In The London Boroughs Of Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Hamm Court, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Shepperton And Lower Halliford, Flood Warning Areas
 Colne Brook At Iver, Flood Warning Areas
 Properties Closest To The River Thames From Littleton Lane, Shepperton Green To Shepperton Lock, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Staines And Egham, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Laleham, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Horton, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas
 Tidal Thames At Chiswick, Flood Warning Areas
 Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Shepperton Green, Flood Warning Areas
 Woodridings Stream At Pinner Green, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Trowlock Island, Flood Warning Areas
 Mutton Brook At Hampstead Garden Suburb, Flood Warning Areas
 Tidal Thames To The South Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas
 Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas
 River Crane At Cranford And Feltham, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Teddington, Flood Warning Areas
 Wealdstone Brook At Kenton, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Sunbury, Flood Warning Areas
 Properties Closest To The River Thames From Runnymede Pleasure Grounds, Staines To Penton Hook, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At Wraysbury, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames At East And West Molesey, Flood Warning Areas
 Properties Closest To The River Thames From Shepperton Lock To Beasley'S Ait, Flood Warning Areas
 Silk Stream At Edgware And Colindale, Flood Warning Areas
 River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas
 Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Kensington And Chelsea, Hammersmith And Fulham, Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Alert Areas
 Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas
 River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas
 Tidal River Brent, Flood Alert Areas
 Yeading Brooks In London Boroughs Of Harrow And Hillingdon, Flood Alert Areas
 Tidal Thames Riverside From Putney Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Alert Areas
 River Pinn And Woodridings Stream, Flood Alert Areas
 Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas
 River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas
 Tidal River Crane, Flood Alert Areas
 Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas
 River Ash In The Borough Of Spelthorne, Flood Alert Areas
 Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas
 River Thames From Shepperton To Molesey, Flood Alert Areas
 Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas
 River Thames At Trowlock Island, Flood Alert Areas
 Middle River Colne, Flood Alert Areas
 Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood Alert Areas
 River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas
 Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 94 % of MOGDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 17 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Barnet Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA Slough Aqma No.2., AQMA South Bucks Aqma, AQMA Hertsmere Aqma No. 6, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA South Bucks District Council Aqma No 2, AQMA Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Harrow Aqma, AQMA Wraysbury/M25, AQMA Spelthorne Aqma, AQMA Hillingdon Aqma, AQMA Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA Hounslow Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 88 % area of MOGDEN STW catchment. Intersects 30 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 381 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 360 Schools and education centres, 21 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1359 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 217 Allotments, 195 religious grounds, 459 playing fields, 50 sports facility, 48 golf course, 333 public park and 57 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 22 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Ruislip Woods, NNR Richmond Park, NNR Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Ruislip Woods, SSSI Harefield Pit, SSSI Old Park Wood, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Harrow Weald, SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Syon Park, SSSI Bentley Priory, SSSI Brent Reservoir, SSSI Staines Moor, SSSI Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 817 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Kew Riverside Primary School Strand On The Green Junior And Infant School Darell Primary And Nursery School Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School The Queen'S Church Of England Primary School Sheen Mount Primary School Green Dragon Primary School St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School St Richard'S With Primary School St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School Oriel Academy West London Meadlands Primary School Stanley Primary School St James'S Roman Catholic Primary School Garden Suburb Junior School Garden Suburb Infant School St Mary'S Hampton Church Of England Primary School Beauclerc Infant And Nurserv St Hugh'S Church St Mary West Twyford Church Church Of The Holy Family St Dunstan'S Church St Albans Church None, Playing fields King George'S Field, Playing fields Wades Lane Ground, Playing fields Deansbrook Playground Fairway Playground Alf Kings Play Ground	High

Our Lady And St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	School	Wood End Recreation Ground
Grove Park Primary School	St John The Baptist Church Of England Junior School	Jubilee Park Playground
Westbrook Primary School	Wraysbury Primary School	Composers Park Play Area
Wellington Primary And Nursery School	Trafalgar Infants School	Pinemartin Activity Park
St Michael And St Martin Roman Catholic Primary School	Trafalgar Junior School	None, Sports facility
Wellington Primary School	Crane Park Primary School	Hounslow Indoor Bowls Club
Norwood Green Infant And Nursery School	Frith Manor Primary School	Indoor Bowling Green
Edison Primary School	Etz Chaim Jewish Primary School	Richmond Indoor Bowls Club
Norwood Green Junior School	St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Hanworth Bowling Club
East Sheen Primary School	St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Nw7	Hendon Golf Club
William Hogarth Primary School	Dollis Infants School	Pinner Hill Golf Club
Cavendish Primary School	Bell Lane Primary School	Uxbridge Golf Course
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Agnes Roman Catholic School	Northwood Golf Course
St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Childs Hill Primary School	Haste Hill Golf Course
Thomson House School	All Saints' Church Of England School	Northolt Golf Club
Marlborough Primary School And Nursery	Claremont Primary School	Grims Dyke Golf Club
Botwell House Rc Primary School	Rimon Jewish Primary School	Ealing Golf Range
West Drayton Primary School	Dollis Junior School	Fulwell Golf Course
St Catherine Roman Catholic Primary School	Weald Rise Primary School	Twickenham Golf Course
Clifton Primary School	St Mary'S And St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	None, Golf course
Featherstone Primary And Nursery School	Parkfield Primary School	Strawberry Hill Golf Club
Laurel Lane Primary School	Sunnyfields Primary School	Sudbrook Park, Golf course
St Martins Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S And St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club
Pinkwell Primary School	Belmont School	Finchley Golf Course
Cherry Lane Primary School	Highfield Primary School	Brent Valley Municipal Golf Course
Cranford Park Academy	St Josephs Roman Catholic Primary School	Stockley Park, Golf course
William Byrd Primary School	Edward Pauling Primary School	West Middlesex Golf Course
Heathrow Primary School	St Lawrence Roman Catholic Primary School	Ashford Manor Golf Club
Harmondsworth Primary School	Fairholme Primary School	Mill Hill Golf Club
Berkeley Primary School	Cardinal Road Infant And Nursery School	Mill Hill Golf Course
Beaconsfield Primary And Nursery School	Southville Junior School	Sudbury Golf Club
Blair Peach Primary School	St Robert Southwell Roman Catholic Primary School	Northwick Park, Golf course
Minet Nursery And Infant School	The Hyde School	Ruislip Golf Course
The Smallberry Green Primary School	And Children'S Centre	Ealing Golf Course
Isleworth Town Primary School	Victoria Junior School	Buckinghamshire Golf Club
Spring Grove Primary School	Southville Infant And Nursery School	Wyke Green Golf Course
The Blue School	Oakington Manor Primary School	Harrow Hill Golf Course
Colnbrook Church Of England Primary School	Chalkhill Primary School	Thorney Park Golf Course
Rabbsfarm Primary School	Kingsbury Green Primary School	Hendon Park
Wood End Park Community School	St Jerome Church Of England Bilingual School	Windsor Open Space
Tudor Primary School	The Deer Park School	Willifield Green, Public park
St Matthew'S Church Of England Primary School	Denham Village Infant School	Garrick Lawn, Public park
Lake Farm Park Academy	Worple Primary School	Osterley Park
The Rosary Roman Catholic Primary School	Fryent Primary School	Princes Park
Grove Road Primary School	Oliver Goldsmith Primary School	Basinghill Park
	Elmgrove Primary School And Nursery	Manor House Grounds, Public park
	St George'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Public park
		Hounslow Heath Open Space
		Murray Park
		Nursery Green, Public park
		Woodside Park
		Bittacy Park
		Frogmore Green, Public park
		Jersey Gardens, Public park
		Cuckoo Hill
		Church Field Gardens, Public park
		Pine Gardens, Public park
		Warrender Park
		Haydon Hall Park

Glebe Primary School	Norbury First And Middle School	The Green, Public park
Earlsmead Primary School	Mount Stewart Junior And Infants School	Marbaix Gardens, Public park
Deanesfield Primary School	East Lane Primary School	Glade Lane Canalside Park
Ruislip Gardens Primary School	Byron Court Primary School	Eastcote House Gardens, Public park
St Swithun Wells Roman Catholic Primary School	Sudbury Primary School	Breakspear Crematorium And Gardens Of Remembrance
Field End Junior School	St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	Elthorne Park
The Breakspear School	Marshgate Primary School	Willow Tree Open Space
Roxbourne Junior And Infant Schools	Harefield Infant School	Brackenbridge Field, Public park
Newton Farm Nursery Infant And Junior School	Longfield Primary School	Deane Park
Lady Bankes Junior, Infant And Nursery Schools	St Bernadette'S Catholic Primary School	Alexandra Park
Newnham School	Camrose Primary School With Nursery	Lime Tree Park
Moriah Jewish Day School	Krishna-Avanti Primary School	Newton Park
Warrender Primary School	Stag Lane Junior, Infant And Nursery School	Pinner Village Gardens, Public park
Bishop Winnington-Ingram Church Of England Primary School	Coteford Junior School	Little Common, Public park
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	West Lodge Primary School	Bridge Street Gardens, Public park
Welldon Park Junior School	Harlyn Primary School	Pinner Memorial Park
St Teresa'S Roman Catholic School	Heathland School	Boulevard Gardens, Public park
Vaughan Primary School	St Johns Church Of England School	Golders Hill Park
Welldon Park Primary School	Priestmead Primary School And Nursery	Elm Park
Cedars Manor School	Stanburn Primary School	Beaversfield Park
Greenwood Primary School	Whitchurch First School And Nursery	The Highlands Open Space
Wood End Academy	Aylward Primary School	Lampton Park
Roxeth Primary School	Kenmore Park Junior, Infant And Nursery School	Norwood Green, Public park
Whitefriars School	Ark Academy Primary School	Heston Pools And Fitness, Public park
Marlborough Primary School	Sinai Jewish Primary School	Putney Lower Common, Public park
Whiteheath Junior School	Harefield Junior School	Islip Manor Park
Cannon Lane Primary School	Preston Park Primary School	Belvue Park
Archdeacon Cambridge'S Church Of England Primary School	Uxendon Manor Primary School	De Brome Open Space
Chatsworth Primary School	Wembley Primary School	Stamford Brook Common, Public park
Hounslow Town Primary School	Frithwood Primary School	Little Green, Public park
Alexandra Primary School	Grimsdyke School	Chiswick Common, Public park
Nelson Primary School	Pinner Wood School	Cambridge Gardens, Public park
St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Park Lane Primary School And Nursery	Royal Botanic Gardens, Public park
Bishop Perrin Church Of England Primary School	Sefton Harrow Primary School	Syon Park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Hillside Junior School/Hillside Infant School	Diamonds Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Heathfield Junior School	Hawkedale Infants	Orleans Gardens, Public park
Heathfield Infants School	Hathaway Primary School	Marble Hill Park
Heston Primary School	Millbrook Park Primary School	The Copse, Public park
The Orchard Primary School	Church Of The Holy Family Primary School	Richmond Green, Public park
The Russell School	St Nicholas Primary School	Grove Gardens, Public park
Trafalgar Infant School	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School	Radnor Gardens, Public park
Whiteheath Infant And Nursery School	Hartsbourne Primary School	Barnes Green, Public park
Coteford Infant School	Mora Primary And Nursery School	Manor Road Recreation Ground
St Elizabeth'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	Tangier Green, Public park
St Stephen'S Church Of England Junior School	St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School	Pesthouse Common, Public park
Ivybridge Primary School		Grove Road Gardens, Public park
Chase Bridge Primary School		
The Vineyard School		

Orleans Primary School	St Peter'S Church Of England	Terrace Gardens, Public park
St Mary'S C Of E Primary School	Primary School	Palewell Common, Public park
St Mary'S Primary School	Southfield Primary School	Lammas Park
Gems Twickenham	Barnes Hospital, Hospitals	Petersham Park
Primary Academy	West Middlesex University	Maytrees Rest Garden, Public
Riverbridge Primary School	Hospital	park
Riverbridge Primary School	Dame Gertrude Young Hospital	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
(Knowle Green)	The Ealing Hospital	Mortlake Green, Public park
Our Lady Of The Rosary Roman	Clayponds Hospital And Day	Watermans Park
Catholic Primary School	Treatment Centre	Gunnersbury Park
Charville Primary School	Hillingdon Hospital	Raleigh Road Recreation
Rosedale Primary School	Royal National Orthopaedic	Ground
Ryefield Primary School	Hospital	Minet Country Park
Carlisle Infants School	Teddington Memorial Hospital	Fassnidge Park
Collis Primary School	Edgware Community Hospital	Udney Hall Gardens, Public
Hampton Wick Infant And	The Cassel Hospital	park
Nursery School	Hendon Hospital	Ruislip Gardens, Public park
Hampton Infant School And	Ashford Hospital	Knights Gardens, Public park
Nursery	Bmi Bishops Wood Hospital	Silverhall Park
Hewens Primary School	Harefield Hospital	St John'S Gardens, Public park
Ashford Church Of England	Mount Vernon Hospital	Kings Gardens, Public park
Primary School	Bmi The Clementine Churchill	Kingsley Avenue Park
St Raphael'S Catholic Primary	Hospital	Down Way, Public park
School	Northwick Park Hospital	Uxbridge Common, Public
St Nicholas Church Of England	St Mark'S Hospital	park
Primary School	Ravenscourt Park Hospital	Dowding Park
St Michael Catholic Primary	The Priory Hospital	Inwood Park
School	Roehampton	Golden Park
Littleton Church Of England	None, Allotments	Avenue Park
Infant School	William Hobbayne Community	Berkeley Meadows, Public
Saxon Primary School	Gardens, Allotments	park
Clarendon Primary School	Poor'S Field, Allotments	Kneller Gardens, Public park
And Children'S Centre	Lincoln Road Allotment Site,	Twickenham Green, Public
Ashford Park Primary School	Allotments	park
Buckland Primary School	Booth Road Allotment Gardens,	Pinkwell Park
Laleham Church Of England	Allotments	Holly Road Gardens, Public
(Voluntary Aided) Primary	Shortwood Allotments,	park
School	Allotments	Hampton Court Green, Public
Dr Triplett'S Church Of England	Durdans Park Leisure Gardens,	park
Primary School	Allotments	Hayes Park
Grange Park Junior, Infant And	St Mary And Archangel Michael	Hampton Court Gardens The
Nursery Schools	Church	Wilderness, Public park
Hayes Park School	St Mary'S Church	Ickenham Green, Public park
Montpelier Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Barra Hall Park
St Gregory'S Catholic Primary	King'S Hall Methodist Church	Hale Field Park
School	St Philip And St James'S Church	Lake Gardens, Public park
St John Fisher Roman Catholic	None, Religious grounds	Huntsmoor Park
Primary School	St John'S Church	Grahame Park
North Ealing Primary School	All Saints Parish Church	Silkstream Park
Ravenor Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of St	Roxbourne Park
Coston Primary School	Thomas More	Stonegrove Park
The Edward Betham C Of E	Eastcote Methodist Church	Brent Park
Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Watling Park
Gifford Primary School	Church Of St Edmund The King	Lyndhurst Park
Oldfield Primary School	The Church Of St Vincent De	Mill Hill Park
Selborne Primary School	Paul	Woodcroft Park
Horsenden Primary School	Parish Church Of St Paul'S	Hampton Court Park
Petts Hill Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Stoneyfields Park
Wood End Infant School	St Thomas The Apostle Church	Coronation Gardens, Public
St Bernadette Roman Catholic	St Stephen'S Church	park
Primary School	Northolt Park Baptist Church	Hampstead Heath, Public park
Oak Farm Schools	St Barnabas Church	Fordbridge Park
The Echelford Primary School	St Richard'S Church	Acton Green Common, Public

Our Lady Of The Visitation Roman Catholic Primary School	St Andrew'S Presbyterian Church	park
Stanhope Primary School	St Anselm'S Church	Grange Park, Public park
Vicars Green Primary School	Hatch End Free Church	Fryent Country Park
West Twyford Primary School	Pinner Methodist Church	Buccleugh Gardens, Public park
Perivale Primary School	St Luke'S Roman Catholic Church	Brent Green, Public park
The Federation Of Lyon Park Infant School And Lyon Park Junior School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Chalkhill Park
Barham Primary School	Church Of St Alban	Sherrans Farm Open Space
Elsley Primary School	Rayners Lane Baptist Church	Canons Park
Saint Joseph'S Catholic Infant School	St James'S Church	Staines Park
Saint Joseph'S Catholic Junior School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Francis De Sales	Stanmore Marsh South, Public park
Allenby Primary School	St Jude'S Church	Harmondsworth Moor, Public park
Mayfield Primary School And Nursery	Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church	Stanmore Marsh North, Public park
Durdans Park Primary School	Golders Green Parish Church	Bedfont Lakes, Public park
Lady Margaret Primary School	Golders Green Unitarian Church	Eyot Green, Public park
Brentside Primary School	All Saints' Church	Hanger Hill Park
Meadhurst Primary School	Mohammedi Park Masjid	Montpelier Park
Barnes Primary School	St Leonard'S Church	Silver Jubilee Park
Hambrough Primary School	Hanworth Methodist Church	Kingsbury Green, Public park
St Osmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Church Of All Saints	Caffrey Gardens, Public park
St Mark'S Primary School	St Augustine Of Canterbury	Roe Green Park
Lowther Primary School	Whitton Methodist Church	Centenary Park
Oaklands Primary School	Heston Methodist Church	Laleham Park
Dairy Meadow Primary And Nursery School	St Giles'S Church	Woodcock Park
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Michael And All Angels' Church	Sunnyhill Park
Fielding Primary School	St Mary Magdelene'S Church	School Park
Havelock Primary School	St Michael And	Arrandene Open Space
Three Bridges Primary School	St George'S Church	Halliford Park
St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	Christ Church	Ludlow Road Open Space
Wolf Fields Primary School	St Nicholas'S Church	Victoria Gardens, Public park
North Primary School	St Osmund'S Roman Catholic Church	The Moor, Public park
Christ The Saviour Church Of England Primary School	St Philip And All Saints Church	Orchard Meadow, Public park
Grange Primary School	St Margaret'S Roman Catholic Church	Splash Meadow, Public park
Little Ealing Primary School	St Anne'S Church	Echelforde Recreation Ground
Hampton Junior School	St Thomas' Church	Boston Manor Park
Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Primary School	Our Lady Queen Of Peace	Walpole Park
Belmont Primary School	Roman Catholic Church	Barnes Common, Public park
Lionel Primary School	St Matthias' Church	Bushy Park
Hobbayne Primary School	All Saints' House	Glebelands, Public park
Drayton Green Primary School	St Peter'S Church	Blenheim Park
Dormers Wells Infant School/Dormers Wells Junior School	St Andrew'S Church	Feltham Park
St John'S Primary School	St Faith'S Church	Poet'S Corner, Public park
Khalsa Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Church	Denham Country Park
Hillingdon Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church	Crane Park
The Willows School	St Michael'S Sutton Court Church	Thames Meadow, Public park
Viking Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Malcolm Park
Brookside Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Gregory The Great	Rushgrove Park
Bourne Primary School	St Francis Church	York Park
Yeading Infant And Nursery	St Laurence Church	Woodfield Park
	St Martin'S Church	Raleigh Park
	Our Lady Of Sorrows And St Bridget Of Sweden Roman Catholic Church	Composers Park
		Stanmore Country Park
		Edgwarebury Park
		Bridge House Pond
		Manor Court Green, Public park
		Brent Lodge Park
		Shortwood Common, Public park
		Bernays Gardens, Public park

School	St Raphael R C Church	Cranford Park
Yeading Junior School	Bell Farm Church	Barham Park
Chennestone Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	The Grove Open Space
Belmore Primary School	Holy Angels Church	Brent Meadow, Public park
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	St Nicholas Church	Ham Common, Public park
Kenyngton Manor Primary School	St Edmund Of Canterbury Church	Mount Pleasant Leisure Gardens
Downe Manor Primary School	St Jerome'S Church	Cayton Green Park
Oak Hill Academy	St Augustine'S Church	Kew Green, Public park
Feltham Hill Infant And Nursery School	Camrose Baptist Church	Haven Green, Public park
Springfield Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Church	Lake Farm Country Park
Willow Tree Primary School	St Alphage Church	Castlebar Park
Colham Manor Primary School	Edgware Abbey, Religious grounds	Windmill Common, Public park
John Locke Academy	Sacred Heart Church	Brent River Park
Hermitage Primary School	John Keble Church	Ravenor Park
St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	Jubilee Park
Cowley St Laurence Church Of England Primary School	St David'S Church	Richmond Park
And Children'S Centre	Edgware Synagogue	Dean Gardens, Public park
Whitehall Junior School	Ealing Abbey, Religious grounds	Hounslow Heath, Public park
Whitehall Infant School	St Lawrence Church	Drayton Green, Public park
Pinner Park Infant And Nursery Schools	St Barnabas' Church	Engineer'S Wharf, Public park
Fairway Primary School	Church Of The Ascension	Pitshanger Park, Public park
And Children'S Centre	Ealing And Acton District Synagogue	Cleveland Park
Courtland School	Parish Church Of Christ The Saviour	Lawrence Green, Public park
Broadfields Primary School	St William Of York Church	Abbey Estate Open Space
Springwell Infant And Nursery School	Kingsbury Parish Church	Weald Village Open Space
Pippins School	The Church Of The Annunciation	King Edward Vii Park
Cranford Primary School	St Andrew'S New Church	Ealing Common, Public park
Pinner Park Junior School	Kenton Free Church	Southall Park
Beavers Community Primary School	The Church Of The Ascension	Turnham Green, Public park
Hounslow Heath Junior School	Staines Congregational Church	Butlers Green, Public park
Hounslow Heath Infant And Nursery School	Mill Hill East Free Church	Wyke Green, Public park
Springwell Junior School	Hendon St Mary Parish Church	Feltham Arena, Public park
Rosh Pinah School	With St Mary Magdalene	Aldenham Country Park
The Cedars Primary School	Holders Hill	Stockley Country Park
Menorah Primary School	St George'S Church	Batchworth Heath, Public park
Hampton Hill Junior School	St Hilda'S Church	Runnymede Pleasure Ground, Public park
Buckingham Primary School	Sunbury Methodist Church	Canbury Gardens, Public park
Forge Lane Primary School	St Mary Magdalene Church	Autumn Green, Public park
Bedfont Primary School	Laleham Methodist Church	Hurst Park
Stanwell Fields Church Of England Primary School	Church Of The Good Shepherd	St Raphael'S Edible Garden, Public park
The Annunciation Rc Infant School	St Matthias Church	Chertsey Meads, Public park
The Annunciation Roman Catholic Junior School	St Nicholas' Church	Cigarette Island Park
Goldbeaters Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	Grove Green, Public park
Beis Yaakov Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Dolours	Heathfield Gardens, Public park
Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish Primary School	Ashford Common Methodist Church	Privy Garden, Public park
Woodcroft Primary School	St Matthew'S Church	Northway Gardens, Public park
Deansbrook Junior School	St Mellitus' Church	Bishops Wood Country Park
The Orion Primary School	Hanwell Methodist Church	Ravenscourt Park
Blessed Dominic Roman Catholic Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And St Thomas Of Canterbury	Hendon Cemetery And Crematorium
	Church Of St John Fisher	Hortus Cemetery
	Church Of Holy Cross	Havelock Cemetery
	All Hallows Church	Hampton Cemetery
	Greenford Baptist Church	Isleworth Cemetery
	St Cuthbert'S Church	None, Cemeteries
		Northwood Cemetery

	Colindale Primary School Deansbrook Infants School Barnfield Primary School Sparrow Farm Infant And Nursery School Sparrow Farm Junior School Town Farm Primary School Rosh Pinah Primary School Edgware Junior School Roe Green Junior And Infant Schools Beit Shvidler Primary School Watling Park School Shalom Noam Primary School Menorah Foundation School Wessex Gardens Primary School	Greenford Methodist Church St George'S Roman Catholic Church The Ancient Church Of St Mary The Virgin Church Of St Augustine International Presbyterian Church Park Lane Methodist Church	Eastcote Lane Cemetery Hoop Lane Cemetery New Brentford Cemetery Hounslow Cemetery Oak Lane Cemetery North Sheen Cemetery Mortlake Cemetery Teddington Cemetery East Sheen Cemetery Richmond Cemetery Gunnersbury Cemetery South Ealing Cemetery Hammersmith New Cemetery Hillingdon Cemetery Uxbridge Cemetery Cherry Lane Cemetery Twickenham Cemetery Mill Hill Cemetery Ashford Burial Ground Hatton Cemetery Edgwarebury Cemetery Wealdstone Cemetery The Royal Borough Of Kensington And Chelsea Cemetery Alperton Cemetery Harrow Weald Cemetery City Of Westminster Cemetery Greenford Park Cemetery Hampstead Cemetery Old Barnes Cemetery Putney Lower Common Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 12 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 115 Flood Warning Areas Contains 74 Flood Alert Areas			High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 2529 Listed Buildings Intersects 33 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 35 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, World heritage sites			High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.			Low

1.8. RIVERSIDE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																				
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI Intersects 12 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>East Brookend Country Park, LNR</td><td>Chigwell Row Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>The Manor, LNR</td><td>Cranham Marsh, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Hainault Lodge, LNR</td><td>Ingrebourne Valley, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Scrattons Ecopark Amd Extension, LNR</td><td>Rainham Marshes, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Beam Valley, LNR</td><td>Dagenham Village Churchyard, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>The Chase, LNR</td><td>Hainault Forest, LNR</td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites <table><tr><td>Lee Valley, RAMSAR site</td><td>Lee Valley, (SPA)</td></tr></table> Epping Forest, (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI</td><td>Hainault Forest, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI</td><td>Curtismill Green, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI</td><td>Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI</td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of RIVERSIDE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 477 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the RIVERSIDE STW catchment area.	East Brookend Country Park, LNR	Chigwell Row Wood, LNR	The Manor, LNR	Cranham Marsh, LNR	Hainault Lodge, LNR	Ingrebourne Valley, LNR	Scrattons Ecopark Amd Extension, LNR	Rainham Marshes, LNR	Beam Valley, LNR	Dagenham Village Churchyard, LNR	The Chase, LNR	Hainault Forest, LNR	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site	Lee Valley, (SPA)	Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI	Hainault Forest, SSSI	Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI	Curtismill Green, SSSI	Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI	Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI	High
East Brookend Country Park, LNR	Chigwell Row Wood, LNR																					
The Manor, LNR	Cranham Marsh, LNR																					
Hainault Lodge, LNR	Ingrebourne Valley, LNR																					
Scrattons Ecopark Amd Extension, LNR	Rainham Marshes, LNR																					
Beam Valley, LNR	Dagenham Village Churchyard, LNR																					
The Chase, LNR	Hainault Forest, LNR																					
Lee Valley, RAMSAR site	Lee Valley, (SPA)																					
Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI	Hainault Forest, SSSI																					
Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI	Curtismill Green, SSSI																					
Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI	Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI																					
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 415 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 43 allotments, 49 religious grounds, 116 playing fields, 14 sports facility, 14 golf courses, 67 public parks and 14 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 98 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 95 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 21 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High																				
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE STW catchment 93% is classified as urban.	High																				
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium																				

	Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 34 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Ingrebourne River, Watercourses</td><td>River Rom At Romford, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>River</td></tr><tr><td>River Rom, Watercourses</td><td>Beam At Dagenham, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Black'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Beam River, Watercourses</td><td>River Rom At Collier Row, Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Rainham Creek, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Wantz Stream, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Paine'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Common Watercourse, Watercourses</td><td>Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Carter'S Brook, Watercourses</td><td>River Ingrebourne At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>The Gores, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>The Ravensbourne, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Bourne Brook, Watercourses</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Ingrebourne At Hornchurch, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>River Ingrebourne At Harold Park, Flood Warning Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Ingrebourne River, Watercourses	River Rom At Romford, Flood Warning Areas	, Watercourses	River	River Rom, Watercourses	Beam At Dagenham, Flood Warning Areas	Black'S Brook, Watercourses	Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas	Beam River, Watercourses	River Rom At Collier Row, Flood Warning Areas	Rainham Creek, Watercourses	Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas	Wantz Stream, Watercourses	Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas	Paine'S Brook, Watercourses	Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas	Common Watercourse, Watercourses	Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas	Carter'S Brook, Watercourses	River Ingrebourne At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas	The Gores, Watercourses		The Ravensbourne, Watercourses		Bourne Brook, Watercourses		River Ingrebourne At Hornchurch, Flood Warning Areas		River Ingrebourne At Harold Park, Flood Warning Areas		
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The Ravensbourne, Watercourses																																
Bourne Brook, Watercourses																																
River Ingrebourne At Hornchurch, Flood Warning Areas																																
River Ingrebourne At Harold Park, Flood Warning Areas																																
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of RIVERSIDE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA Havering Aqma, AQMA Redbridge Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 99 % area of RIVERSIDE STW catchment. Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 85 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 82 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 270 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 39 Allotments, 47 religious grounds, 93 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 7 golf course, 62 public park and 13 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	High																														
	<table><tr><td>Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI</td><td>Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI</td><td>Hainault Forest, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Within 200 meters, there are 192 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)</td></tr><tr><td>Thomas Arnold Primary School</td><td>St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Harold Hill Evangelical Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Five Elms Primary School</td><td>Crownfield Junior School</td><td>St Thomas Jso Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Peter'S Roman Catholic</td><td>Crownfield Infant School</td><td>London</td></tr></table>	Hornchurch Cutting, SSSI	Ingrebourne Marshes, SSSI	Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI	Hainault Forest, SSSI	Within 200 meters, there are 192 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		Thomas Arnold Primary School	St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Harold Hill Evangelical Free Church	Five Elms Primary School	Crownfield Junior School	St Thomas Jso Church	St Peter'S Roman Catholic	Crownfield Infant School	London																
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Five Elms Primary School	Crownfield Junior School	St Thomas Jso Church																														
St Peter'S Roman Catholic	Crownfield Infant School	London																														

Primary School	Parklands Infant And Junior Schools	St Edward
Parsloes Primary School	Warren Junior School	The Confessor'S Church
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School	Holy Cross Church
Robert Clack School	The Mawney School	Havering Road Methodist Church
Valence Primary School	St Edward'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Church Of The Ascension
Towers Junior School	Gidea Park Primary School	St Thomas'S Church
Towers Infants School	Marks Gate Infants School	None, Religious grounds
The Sidney Russell School	Marks Gate Junior School	Gidea Park Methodist Church
Grafton Primary School	Dame Tipping Church Of England Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The Eternal High Priest
Broadford Primary School	Clockhouse Primary School	St Thomas' Church
Godwin Primary School	Henry Green Primary School	None, Playing fields
Ardleigh Green Junior School/Ardleigh Green Infants School	The James Cambell Primary School	Play Ground, Playing fields
Richard Alibon Primary School	Goresbrook School	Chelmsford Avenue Play Area, Playing fields
Hylands Primary School	St Teresa Rc Primary School	None, Sports facility
Concordia Academy	Chadwell Primary School	Harold Hill Bowls Club
Furze Infants School	Roding Primary School	Upminster Golf And Bowling Club
The Leys Primary School	St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Golf course
Beam Primary School	John Bramston Primary School	The Warren Park Golf Centre
Brookside Junior And Infant School	St Bede'S Roman Catholic Primary School And Nursery	Romford Golf Course
The William Ford Church Of England Junior School	Queens Hospital	Risebridge Golf Course
Manford Primary School	None, Allotments	Maylands Golf Course
Village Infants School	Farlands Allotment, Collier Row Methodist Church	Hainault Forest Golf Club
William Bellamy Primary School	Church Of St John The Divine	Langtons Gardens, Public park
Marsh Green Primary School	London Riverside Church	Havering Country Park
Hunters Hall Primary School	Church Of The Good Shepherd	Central Park
Mead Primary Schools	St John'S Church	None, Public park
Hacton Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints	The Green, Public park
Brady Primary School	St Martin'S Church	Dagnam Park
Elm Park Primary School	Harold Wood Methodist Church	Saint Andrew'S Park
Suttons Primary School	St Paul'S Church	The Peace And Memorial Garden, Public park
Rainham Village Primary School	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church	Rainham Community Garden, Public park
La Salette Presbytery School	Oxlow Lane Baptist Church	Kingston Hill Recreation Ground
Parsonage Farm Primary School	St James' Family Church	Parsloes Park
Branfil Primary School	St Helens And St Giles Church	Hainault Forest Country Park
Newtons Primary School	Church Of Our Lady Of La Salette	Gaynes Parkway, Public park
Whybridge Infants School	Whybridge Evangelical Free Church	Rise Park
St Alban'S Roman Catholic School	St John'S And St Matthew'S Church	Educational Nature Reserve, Public park
Scargill Infant School	Church Of St George	Valence Park
Scargill Junior School	Rainham Methodist Church	Raphael Park
John Perry Primary School	St Matthews Church	Hornchurch Country Park
The R J Mitchell Primary School	St Mary Magdalene Church	St Chad'S Park
Whybridge Junior School	St Albans Church	Beam Valley Country Park
Benhurst Primary School	Wood Lane Baptist Church	Cottons Park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Elisabeth'S Church	Dagenham Old Park
Langtons Junior And Infant Schools		Eastbrookend Country Park
Nelmes Primary School		Coronation Garden, Public park
Harold Wood Primary School		Jubilee Park
Pyrgo Priory School		Goresbrook Park
Harold Court Primary School		Maylands Field, Public park
Rush Green Primary School		Harold Wood Park
		Harrow Lodge Park
		Grenfell Park
		Haynes Park

	Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge Primary School Upminster Infant School Upminster Junior School Crowlands Primary School Scotts Primary School Southwood Primary School Coppice Primary School Pinewood Primary School St Ursula'S Roman Catholic Infant And Junior School Hilldene Infant School Hilldene Primary School Rise Park Infants School Rise Park Junior School The Church Of The Assumption St Mary And St Peter'S Church Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church Upminster Baptist Church St Chad'S Church St Laurence'S Church St Peter And St Paul'S Church Heaton Way United Reformed Church All Saints' Church St Andrew'S Church St Augustine'S Church Grange Hill Methodist Church Lodge Farm Park Castle Green, Public park Clockhouse Gardens, Public park Rainham Cemetery Hornchurch Cemetery Marks Gate Cemetery Upminster Cemetery Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery Federation Jewish Cemetery Romford Cemetery, None, Cemeteries Forest Park Cemetery And Crematorium Eastbrook End Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 9 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 130 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2. London Risk Zones

This section of the document presents all proformas for the London Risk Zones. These are environmental baseline proformas that cover the nine SEA topics. Also reported is the sensitivity assigned to the SEA topic based on the rules presented in Table 4-2 of the Main Report.

Note that not all risk zones have solutions proposed within them. They are, nevertheless, included here as they inform part of the environmental baseline gathering exercise.

Furthermore, GSOs listed in the Catchment Proformas are those briefed for the catchment. Significance of effect for each have therefore been generated and are presented in Appendix E. Please see Chapter 11 of the Environmental Report and Appendix E which highlights those GSOs promoted in the Final Plan.

2.1. BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Adelaide, Local Nature Reserve Westbere Copse, Local Nature Reserve Camley Street Nature Park, Local Nature Reserve St John'S Wood Church Grounds, Local Nature Reserve Belsize Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1918 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 664 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 32 religious grounds, 278 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 160 public parks and 11 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 160 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 127 Schools and education centres, 33 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 87 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 32 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses The Westbourn, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses The Fountains, Watercourses Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Westminster, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Vauxhall Bridge To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Blackfriars Bridge To Vauxhall Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Power Station To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Hungerford Bridge To Battersea Power Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 9 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Haringey Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA Westminster Aqma, AQMA Islington Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Barnet Aqma, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA City Of London Aqma, AQMA Kensington And Chelsea Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	High

	Intersects 121 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 92 Schools and education centres, 29 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 358 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 10 Allotments, 26 religious grounds, 183 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 0 golf course, 127 public park and 5 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 243 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School St George The Martyr Church Of England Primary School Argyle Primary School King'S Cross Academy St Alban'S C Of E Primary And Nursery School Queen'S Park Primary School Our Lady Of Dolours Roman Catholic Primary School St Augustine'S C Of E Primary School Ark Atwood Primary Academy St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School Essendine Primary School St Peter'S Church Of England School St Mary Of The Angels Roman Catholic Primary School Atwood Primary Academy Wilberforce Primary School Holy Trinity And St Silas C Of E Primary School St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Primrose Hill Primary School George Eliot Primary School Robinsfield Infant School Netley Primary School Edith Neville Primary School St Aloysius Roman Catholic Infant School St Mary Magdalene Church Of England Primary School St Aloysius Roman Catholic Junior School Richard Cobden Primary School All Souls Church Of England Primary School Edward Wilson Primary School St James'S And St Michael'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School St George'S Hanover Square Church Of England Primary School St Peter'S Eaton Square Church Of England Primary School St Josephs Primary School St Clement Danes Church Of England Primary School St Gabriel'S Church Of England Primary School Churchill Gardens Primary School The Western Eye Hospital University College Hospital At Westmoreland Street St Mary'S Hospital The Princess Grace Hospital The Portland Hospital For Women And Children Capio Nightingale Hospital Hospital Of St John And St Elizabeth Queen Mary'S House, Hospitals The Royal Free Hospital The Wellington Hospital Whittington Hospital St Thomas' Hospital None, Allotments Adelaide Community Garden, Allotments London Central Mosque St Marks Church St Marylebone Church St Peter'S Church St John'S Church St Anne'S Church St Luke'S Church St Benet And All Saints' Church St Mark'S Church St Saviour'S Church St Dominic'S Priory, Religious grounds None, Religious grounds St Martin'S Church Westminster Abbey, Religious grounds St Cuthberts Parish Church St Augustine'S Church St Mary'S Church St Giles-In-The-Fields Church The Danish Church St Pancras Church Church Of Christ The King None, Playing fields Parliament Hill Playground Kilburn Grange Park Adventure Playground Coram'S Fields Playground The Diana Princess Of Wales Memorial Playground Adventure Play Area None, Sports facility Mansfield Bowling Club Hampstead Golf Club None, Public park Grosvenor Square Gardens, Public park	

Westminster Cathedral Roman Catholic Primary School	Warwick Gardens, Public park
St Vincent De Paul Roman Catholic Primary School	Lisson Gardens, Public park
Burdett-Coutts And Townshend Church Of England Primary School	Broadley Street Gardens, Public park
Millbank Academy	Mount Street Gardens, Public park
St James The Less Primary School	Queen Mary'S Gardens, Public park
Soho Parish Church Of England Primary School	Primrose Hill, Public park
King Solomon Academy	The Hill Garden, Public park
Christ Church Bentinck Church Of England Primary School	Antrim Grove Public Garden, Public park
St Mary'S Bryanston Square Church Of England School	Waterlow Park
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Martin'S Gardens, Public park
Hampden Gurney Church Of England Primary School	College Gardens, Public park
Hallfield Primary School	Rochester Terrace Gardens, Public park
St Matthew'S C Of E Primary School	Montpelier Gardens, Public park
St Barnabas' Church Of England Primary School	Talacre Open Space, Public park
St Saviour'S Church Of England Primary School	Chalcot Square Gardens, Public park
St Edward'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Lismore Circus Gardens, Public park
Paddington Green Primary School	Parliament Square Garden, Public park
Barrow Hill Junior School	Ebury Square Gardens, Public park
Christopher Hatton Primary School	Green Park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	Abbey Garden, Public park
Hawley Infant School	Abingdon Street Gardens, Public park
South Hampstead Junior School	Millbank Gardens, Public park
Rhyl Primary School	Victoria Tower Gardens, Public park
The Hall Junior School	St John'S Gardens, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	St James'S Park
Hawley Primary School	Hampstead Heath, Public park
Brecknock Primary School	Waterloo Gardens, Public park
Torriano Infant School	Westbourne Green, Public park
Gospel Oak Primary School	Eaton Square Gardens, Public park
Fitzjohn'S Primary School	Regent'S Park
Fleet Primary School	Hampstead Green, Public park
Our Lady'S Catholic Primary School	Camden Gardens, Public park
Rosary Primary School	Kensington Gardens, Public park
Carlton Primary School	Hyde Park
St Dominic'S Primary School	Victoria Embankment Gardens, Public park
Abacus Belsize Primary School	St Mary'S Gardens, Public park
Torriano Junior School	Flanders Fields Memorial Garden, Public park
St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St George'S Square Gardens, Public park
Kentish Town Church Of England Primary School	Pimlico Gardens And Shrubbery, Public park
Beckford Primary School	Golders Hill Park, Public park
Emmanuel Church Of England Primary School	Fortune Green, Public park
Christ Church Primary School	West End Green, Public park
Gateway Primary School	Cholmley Gardens, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Forty Tree Green, Public park
Christ Church School	Kilburn Grange Park
Channing Junior School	Gasholder Park
	Lewis Cubitt Park
	The Convent Garden, Public park
	Golden Square Gardens, Public park
	Hanover Square Garden, Public park
	Drury Lane Gardens, Public park
	Coney Garth, Public park
	Lincoln'S Inn Fields, Public park
	Bloomsbury Square Gardens, Public park
	Red Lion Gardens, Public park
	Russell Square Gardens, Public park
	Cartwright Gardens, Public park
	Handyside Gardens, Public park
	Argyle Square Gardens, Public park
	Brunswick Square Gardens, Public park

	Kingsgate Primary School Brookfield Primary School Eleanor Palmer Primary School Hampstead Parochial Church Of England Primary School New End Primary School St Mary'S Kilburn Church Of England Primary School St Eugene De Mazenod Catholic Primary School Carlton Vale Infant School Hargrave Park School The Kilburn Park School Foundation Hungerford Primary School And Children'S Centre Ark Brunel Primary Academy St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School Ark Franklin Primary Academy Winton Primary School Eastman Dental Hospital Nurses Home/Audiology Centre, Hospitals The Royal London Hospital For Integrated Medicine Great Ormond Street Hospital National Hospital For Neurology And Neurosurgery Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital St Pancras Hospital Mya Fitzroy Hospital Lister Hospital Gordon Hospital	St George'S Gardens, Public park Mecklenburgh Square Gardens, Public park St Andrew'S Gardens, Public park Cantelowes Gardens, Public park Camden Square Gardens, Public park Queen Victoria Memorial Gardens, Public park Harrington Square Gardens, Public park St Pancras Gardens, Public park Gordon Square Garden, Public park Tavistock Square Gardens, Public park Queen Square Garden, Public park Park Square Gardens, Public park Goldington Crescent Gardens, Public park Crescent Gardens, Public park Oakley Square Gardens, Public park Meanwhile Gardens, Public park Ranelagh Gardens, Public park South Kilburn Open Space, Public park Woodhouse Urban Park Caledonian Park Bingfield Park Albert Embankment Gardens, Public park Festival Pleasure Gardens, Public park Jubilee Gardens, Public park St James Garden, Public park Queen'S Park Joseph Grimaldi Park None, Cemeteries Highgate Cemetery Hampstead Cemetery Kensal Green Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 6 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 5908 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 54 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Palace Of Westminster, Westminster Abbey And St. Margaret'S Church, World heritage sites	High	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in	Low	

	addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - CA(CAMDEN) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

2.2. BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 6 Locally designated sites (LNR) Parkland Walk, Local Nature Reserve Abney Park Cemetery, Local Nature Reserve Alexandra Palace & Park, Local Nature Reserve Queen'S Wood, Local Nature Reserve Railway Fields, Local Nature Reserve Springfield Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 3% of BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 684 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 672 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 36 allotments, 33 religious grounds, 322 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 114 public parks and 10 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 144 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 137 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 64 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment 95% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 5 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 12 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Moselle, Watercourses River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses New River, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Coppermill Stream, Watercourses Lower River Lee At Stratford, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Hackney And Walthamstow, Flood Warning Areas Pymmes Brook At Upper Edmonton And Tottenham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Mill Meads And East Plaistow, Flood Warning Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 9 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hackney Aqma, AQMA Haringey Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA Islington Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA	High

	Barnet Aqma, AQMA Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA City Of London Aqma, AQMA Newham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 98 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 95 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 360 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 22 Allotments, 23 religious grounds, 220 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 1 golf course, 81 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 214 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Sebright School Southwold Primary School Simon Marks Jewish Primary School Jubilee Primary School Harrington Hill Primary School Tyssen Community School And Children'S Centre Northwold Primary School Shacklewell Primary School Princess May Primary School St Matthias Ce Primary School Mossbourne Riverside Academy St Scholastica'S Roman Catholic Primary School Benthal Primary School South Haringay Junior School South Haringay Infants School Highgate Primary School St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School Tetherdown Primary School St James'S Church Of England Primary School Muswell Hill Primary School Gainsborough Primary School Rushmore Infants School Rushmore Primary School Millfields Community School Nightingale Primary School Baden-Powell School Mandeville Primary School Grasmere Primary School North Haringay Primary School Betty Layward Primary School Brook Community Primary School St John And St James Church Of England Primary School Morningside Primary School Berger Primary School St Dominic'S Catholic Primary School Mowlem Primary School Our Lady Of Muswell Roman Catholic Primary School St Jude And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Welbourne Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Luke'S Primary School Belmont Junior School St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Jude'S And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Annexe Columbia Primary School Highgate Private Hospital Homerton University Hospital St Ann'S Hospital Moorfields Eye Hospital Mildmay Mission Hospital Whittington Hospital None, Allotments Shepherd'S Hill Allotments St Luke'S Church Woodberry Down Baptist Church St Ann'S Church Community Church Of God St Mark'S Church St Leonard'S Church All Saints Church St Saviour'S Priory, Religious grounds St Michael And All Angels' Church St Bartholomew'S Church Cathedral Church Of The Good Shepherd St Mary'S Church St Mary'S Old Church Christ Church All Saints' Church None, Religious grounds St Andrew'S Church	

Orchard Primary School	St Olave'S Church
St John Of Jerusalem Church Of England Primary School	St John Of Jerusalem'S With Christ Church
St Paul'S With St Michael'S C Of E Primary School	St Matthias'S Church
London Fields Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church
Lauriston Primary School	Holy Trinity Church
Gayhurst Community School/Gayhurst School Nursery	St Barnabas' Church
Daubeney Primary School	Wesley'S Chapel
William Patten Primary School	Muswell Hill Methodist Church
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Peter'S With St Thomas Church
De Beauvoir Primary Schools	The Congregational Church
Grazebrook Primary School	None, Playing fields
Beis Yaakov Girls School	Shoreditch Play Park
Parkwood Primary School	None, Sports facility
Our Lady And St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School	Highgate Golf Club
Holy Trinity Primary School	Rowley Gardens, Public park
Queensbridge Primary School	Millfields, Public park
Hackney New Primary School	St Thomas'S Recreation Ground, Public park
Rosemary Works School	None, Public park
Whitmore Primary School	Broadway Market Green, Public park
Burbage Primary School	London Fields, Public park
Randal Cremer Primary School	Hoxton Community Garden, Public park
Kingsmead Primary School	Shoreditch Park
Colvestone Primary School	Aske Gardens, Public park
Stroud Green Primary School	St John'S Gardens, Public park
St Aidan'S Primary School	Paignton Park
Tiverton Primary School	Kynaston Gardens, Public park
St Ann'S Church Of England Primary School	Dalston Eastern Curve Garden, Public park
Stamford Hill Primary School	Somerford Gardens, Public park
Seven Sisters Primary School	West Hackney Recreation Ground, Public park
Sir Thomas Abney School	Stoke Newington Common, Public park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School	Shacklewell Green, Public park
Holmleigh Primary School	Hackney Downs, Public park
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	Geffrye'S Gardens, Public park
Coleridge Primary School	Stonebridge Gardens, Public park
Campsbourne School	Stonebridge Common, Public park
St Mary'S Church Of England Junior School	St Mary'S Community Garden, Public park
Downhills Primary School And Children'S Centre	Springfield Park
Woodberry Down Community Primary School	Page Green Common, Public park
Thomas Fairchild Community School	Haggerston Park
St John The Baptist (Voluntary Aided) Church Of England Primary School	Stationers Park
Springfield Community Primary School	Ducketts Common, Public park
Crowland Primary School	Alexandra Park
Olive School	Tottenham Green East, Public park
St Monica'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Public park
Earlsmead Primary School	Midhurst Garden, Public park
Ferry Lane Primary School	Hampstead Heath, Public park
St John Vianney Roman Catholic Primary School	The Rectory Gardens, Public park
West Green Primary School	Clissold Park
Chestnuts Primary School	The Priory Park
Rokesly Junior School	Grove Lodge Garden, Public park
	Shepherd'S Hill Garden, Public park
	Clapton Common, Public park
	Victoria Park
	Butterfield Green, Public park
	Fairland Park, Public park
	Well Street Common, Public park
	Allen'S Gardens, Public park
	Shepherdess Walk, Public park
	Finsbury Park

	St Mary'S Priory Roman Catholic Junior School St Peter-In-Chains Roman Catholic Infants School Weston Park Primary School Rokesly Infant School St Mary'S Church Of England Infant School Alexandra Primary School St Gildas' Catholic Junior School Whitehall Park School Ashmount Primary School Newington Green Primary School Ambler Primary School Hanover Primary School Channing Junior School Virginia Primary School Highbury Quadrant Primary School Gillespie Primary School Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	Railway Fields Nature Park Downhills Park Shore Gardens, Public park Waterlow Park Caxton Gardens, Public park Ion Square Gardens, Public park Rosemary Gardens, Public park Newington Green, Public park Wood Green Common, Public park The Paddock Community Nature Park, Public park Boundary Gardens, Public park Ravenscroft Park Lordship Recreation Ground, Public park Jesus Green, Public park Avenue Gardens, Public park None, Cemeteries Abney Park Cemetery Highgate Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 44 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 724 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 7 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - HK(HACKNEY) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.3. BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Barnsbury Wood, Local Nature Reserve Gillespie Park, Local Nature Reserve Parkland Walk, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 314 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 491 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 allotments, 22 religious grounds, 243 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 106 public parks and 10 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 101 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 90 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 51 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 20 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: New River, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses	Medium

	, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Regent'S Canal, Watercourses Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Limehouse Basin To Blackfriars Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Blackfriars Bridge To Vauxhall Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Rotherhithe Station To London Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.							
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low						
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 9 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hackney Aqma, AQMA Haringey Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA Westminster Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA City Of London Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA Islington Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 98 % area of BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 54 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 50 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 261 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 Allotments, 12 religious grounds, 172 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 66 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 162 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St John'S Upper Holloway Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Cathedral</td></tr><tr><td>Winton Primary School</td><td>The Congregational Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr></table>	St John'S Upper Holloway Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Cathedral	Winton Primary School	The Congregational Church	St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Medium
St John'S Upper Holloway Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Cathedral							
Winton Primary School	The Congregational Church							
St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S Church							

New River College Primary	Christ Church
Duncombe Primary School	The Celestial Church Of Christ
Christ The King Roman Catholic Primary School	St Mark'S Church
Vittoria Primary School	St Luke'S Church
Clerkenwell Parochial Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church
St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	St John'S Church
Ambler Primary School	Wesley'S Chapel
St Peter'S And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Botolph Without Bishopsgate Church
Rotherfield Primary School	St Matthias'S Church
Montem Primary School	St Benet And All Saints' Church
Yerbury Primary School	The Cathedral And Collegiate Church Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie, Southwark
Gillespie Primary School	None, Playing fields
Pooles Park Primary School	Hayward Adventure Playground
Pakeman Primary School	Three Corners Adventure Playground
Copenhagen Primary School	None, Sports facility
Thornhill Primary School	Mansfield Bowling Club
New North Community School	St John'S Gardens, Public park
St Jude And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Postman'S Park
Sir John Cass'S Foundation Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
St Jude'S And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Annexe	The Green, Public park
Newington Green Primary School	Festival Gardens, Public park
Tufnell Park Primary School	Whittington Garden, Public park
Blessed Sacrament Roman Catholic Primary School	Seething Lane Garden, Public park
Drayton Park Primary School	Saint Swithun'S Church Garden, Public park
Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	None, Public park
Highbury Quadrant Primary School	Market Road Garden, Public park
Hungerford Primary School And Children'S Centre	Bingfield Park
Canonbury Primary School	Quaker Garden, Public park
Robert Blair Primary School	St James Garden, Public park
Laycock Primary School	Priory Church Garden, Public park
William Tyndale Primary School	Gillespie Park
Grafton Primary School	Arvon Road Community Garden, Public park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary Magdalene Garden, Public park
Hugh Myddelton Primary School	Culpeper Park
St Luke'S Primary School	Islington Green Gardens, Public park
St John'S Highbury Vale Church Of England Primary School	Duncan Terrace Gardens, Public park
Ashmount Primary School	Owens Fields, Public park
Whitehall Park School	Gibson Square Gardens, Public park
Hanover Primary School	Spa Green Garden, Public park
Moreland Primary School	Spa Fields, Public park
St Peters And St Pauls Roman Catholic Primary School	Paradise Park
St John Evangelist Roman Catholic Primary School	Barnard Park
Prior Weston Primary School And Children'S Centre	Caledonian Park
Hargrave Park School	Zoffany Park
St Joan Of Arc Roman Catholic Primary School	Scholefield Road Open Space, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Whittington Park
St Gildas' Catholic Junior School	Foxham Gardens, Public park
	Sunnyside Gardens, Public park
	Thornhill Road Garden, Public park
	Arundel Square Gardens, Public park
	Landseer Gardens, Public park
	Joseph Grimaldi Park
	Edward Square, Public park
	Elthorne Park
	Culpeper Community Garden, Public park
	King George'S Field, Public park
	Newington Green, Public park
	Rosemary Gardens, Public park
	St Paul'S South Open Space, Public park
	Trinity Square Gardens, Public park

	Brecknock Primary School St Matthias Ce Primary School De Beauvoir Primary Schools St Peter-In-Chains Roman Catholic Infants School English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School Christopher Hatton Primary School Eleanor Palmer Primary School Our Lady And St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School Coleridge Primary School Stroud Green Primary School Channing Junior School Torriano Infant School Torriano Junior School Thomas Fairchild Community School Colvestone Primary School St Alban'S C Of E Primary And Nursery School Canon Barnett Primary School Moorfields Eye Hospital, Hospitals St Bartholomew'S Hospital Whittington Hospital, Nurses Home/Audiology Centre, Hospitals London Bridge Hospital Eastman Dental Hospital None, Allotments	Wakefield Gardens, Public park Tower Gardens, Public park Nightingale Park St Paul'S Shrubbey, Public park St Mary'S Somerset Garden, Public park Pleasant Place Garden, Public park Waterlow Park Clissold Park Finsbury Park Handyside Gardens, Public park Montpelier Gardens, Public park Victoria Embankment Gardens, Public park St Andrew'S Gardens, Public park Shoreditch Park Lewis Cubitt Park Coney Garth, Public park Shepherdess Walk, Public park Argyle Square Gardens, Public park Dalston Eastern Curve Garden, Public park Lincoln'S Inn Fields, Public park St Mary Staining Churchyard, Cemeteries Churchyard Of St John Zachary, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries Christchurch Greyfriars Churchyard, Cemeteries Highgate Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1659 Listed Buildings Intersects 56 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 6 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Tower Of London, World heritage sites	High	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low	

	As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - IS(ISLINGTON) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

2.4. BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Gunnersbury Triangle, Local Nature Reserve Wormwood Scrubs, Local Nature Reserve Fox Wood, Local Nature Reserve Chiswick Eyot, Local Nature Reserve Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barn Elms Wetland Centre, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 897 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 709 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 43 allotments, 48 religious grounds, 290 playing fields, 22 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 121 public parks and 23 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 162 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 150 Schools and education centres, 12 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 102 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment 98% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 16 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Brent, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Beverley Brook, Watercourses Wealdstone Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Silk Stream, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Tidal Thames At Chiswick, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Bridge To Putney Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At North Fulham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At South Fulham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Power Station To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Bridge To Wandsworth Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Vauxhall Bridge To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Hammersmith And West Kensington, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To The Hogarth Lane Roundabout, Flood Warning Areas Wealdstone Brook At Kenton, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames To The South Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames To The North Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Wandsworth Bridge To Putney Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Putney Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Kensington And Chelsea, Hammersmith And Fulham, Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel	High

	and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 9 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Camden Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Kensington And Chelsea Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Westminster Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Barnet Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Hounslow Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Brent Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Richmond Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Ealing Aqma, AQMA</td><td></td></tr></table>	Camden Aqma, AQMA	Kensington And Chelsea Aqma, AQMA	Westminster Aqma, AQMA	Barnet Aqma, AQMA	Hounslow Aqma, AQMA	Brent Aqma, AQMA	Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA	Richmond Aqma, AQMA	Ealing Aqma, AQMA																																																								
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	AQMAs constitute 98 % area of BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 131 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 120 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 407 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 33 Allotments, 35 religious grounds, 225 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 0 golf course, 83 public park and 20 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barn Elms Wetland Centre, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 270 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Clement And St James Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Eugene De Mazenod Catholic Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Atwood Primary Academy</td></tr><tr><td>Avondale Park Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Kilburn Church Of England Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Miles Coverdale Primary School</td><td>Bupa Cromwell Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Greenside Primary School</td><td>Hammersmith Hospital And Postgraduate Medical School Of London</td></tr><tr><td>Wendell Park Primary School</td><td>St Charles' Centre For Health And Wellbeing, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>The Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>The Royal Marsden Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Addison Primary School</td><td>Royal Brompton Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Brackenbury Primary School</td><td>Charing Cross Hospital/School Of Nursing, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Lena Gardens Primary School</td><td>Chelsea And Westminster Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Ravenscourt Park Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Wormholt Park Primary School</td><td>Central Middlesex Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Ark Conway Primary Academy</td><td>Lister Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>St Francis Of Assisi Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Pope John Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>The Warren, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Canberra Infant And Junior Schools</td><td>Bridge Road Allotment</td></tr><tr><td>St Barnabas And St Philip'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Albans Church</td></tr><tr><td>Queen'S Manor School And Special Needs Unit</td><td>St Luke'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Ark Bentworth Primary Academy</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Kenmont Primary School</td><td>St James'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Furness Primary School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Old Oak Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>John Keble Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Gabriel'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Kilburn Park School Foundation</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Carlton Vale Infant School</td><td>St Thomas'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Colville Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Salisbury Primary School</td><td>St Jude'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Princess Frederica Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Mary Abbots Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Mary The Boltons Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Martin'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Michael'S And All Angels' Church</td></tr></table>	St Clement And St James Church Of England Primary School	St Eugene De Mazenod Catholic Primary School	St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School	Atwood Primary Academy	Avondale Park Primary School	St Mary'S Kilburn Church Of England Primary School	Miles Coverdale Primary School	Bupa Cromwell Hospital	Greenside Primary School	Hammersmith Hospital And Postgraduate Medical School Of London	Wendell Park Primary School	St Charles' Centre For Health And Wellbeing, Hospitals	The Good Shepherd Roman Catholic Primary School	The Royal Marsden Hospital	Addison Primary School	Royal Brompton Hospital	Brackenbury Primary School	Charing Cross Hospital/School Of Nursing, Hospitals	Lena Gardens Primary School	Chelsea And Westminster Hospital	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Ravenscourt Park Hospital	Wormholt Park Primary School	Central Middlesex Hospital	Ark Conway Primary Academy	Lister Hospital	St Francis Of Assisi Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Allotments	Pope John Roman Catholic Primary School	The Warren, Allotments	Canberra Infant And Junior Schools	Bridge Road Allotment	St Barnabas And St Philip'S Church Of England Primary School	St Albans Church	Queen'S Manor School And Special Needs Unit	St Luke'S Church	Ark Bentworth Primary Academy	All Saints' Church	Kenmont Primary School	St James'S Church	Furness Primary School	St John'S Church	Old Oak Primary School	St Peter'S Church	John Keble Church Of England Primary School	St Gabriel'S Church	The Kilburn Park School Foundation	St Paul'S Church	Carlton Vale Infant School	St Thomas'S Roman Catholic Church	Colville Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Salisbury Primary School	St Jude'S Church	Princess Frederica Church Of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	Christ Church		St Mary Abbots Church		St Mary The Boltons Church		St Martin'S Church		St Michael'S And All Angels' Church	
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St Thomas Of Canterbury Roman Catholic Primary School	Shri Swaminarayan Mandir
Sir John Lillie Primary School	Livingstone House, Religious grounds
St Augustine'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Dunstan'S Church
St Thomas' Church Of England Primary School	St Matthew'S Church
Thomas Jones School	St Mary West Twyford Church
Ark Brunel Primary Academy	Parish Church Of Christ The Saviour
St Charles Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of The Ascension
Barlby Primary School	Church Of The Holy Family
Ark Franklin Primary Academy	None, Religious grounds
Sullivan Primary School	St Catherine'S Church
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	St Francis Church
Marlborough Primary School	St Katherine'S Church
Our Lady Of Victories Roman Catholic Primary School	St Michael'S Church
St Joseph'S Rc Primary School	Church Of St Michael And St George
Oratory Roman Catholic Primary School	St Michael And All Angels' Church
Bousfield Primary School	St Augustine'S Church
St Cuthbert With St Matthias Church Of England Primary School	Holy Trinity Church
Langford Primary School	Ealing And Acton District Synagogue
All Saints Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S New Church
New Kings Primary School	None, Playing fields
St John'S Walham Green Church Of England Primary School	Adventure Play Area
Park Walk Primary School	Fulham Palace Handicapped Adventure Playground
Fulham Primary School	The Diana Princess Of Wales Memorial Playground
Ashburnham Community School	Pinemartin Activity Park, Playing fields
Evergreen Primary School	Kilburn Grange Park Adventure Playground
Holy Cross Roman Catholic School	None, Sports facility
Bevington Primary School	West London Bowling Club
Clifton Gate/Servite Roman Catholic Primary School	Wendell Park
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Alexandra Gardens, Public park
Melcombe Primary School	Cathnor Park
Normand Croft Community School For Early Years And Primary Education	Heathfield Gardens, Public park
Fox Primary School	Stamford Brook Common, Public park
St Mary Abbots Church Of England Primary School	Chiswick Common, Public park
Larmenier And Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	None, Public park
Kensington Primary Academy	St Luke'S Gardens, Public park
John Betts Primary School	Roper'S Gardens, Public park
Avonmore Primary School	Dovehouse Green, Public park
Flora Gardens Primary School	West Park
Larmenier And Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	Ranelagh Gardens, Public park
St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	Ladbroke Square Gardens, Public park
Primary School/Christchurch Primary School	Meanwhile Gardens, Public park
Oxford Gardens Primary School	South Kilburn Open Space, Public park
Anson Primary School	Tiverton Green, Public park
Northview Junior And Infant School	Woodhouse Urban Park
West Twyford Primary School	Queen'S Park
Harlesden Primary School	Kensington Memorial Park
West Acton Primary School	Chelsea Physic Garden, Public park
	Shepherd'S Bush Common, Public park
	Furnivall Gardens, Public park
	Moat Garden, Public park
	Acton Green Common, Public park
	Coronation Gardens, Public park
	Brook Green, Public park
	Kensington Gardens, Public park
	Chelsea Embankment Gardens, Public park
	Haven Green, Public park
	Ealing Common, Public park
	Ravenscourt Park
	Victoria Gardens, Public park

	The Stonebridge School Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Mary Magdelen'S Catholic Junior School Gladstone Park School Malorees Junior School Convent Of Jesus And Mary Roman Catholic Infant School Ark Bryon Primary School St Andrews And St Francis Church Of England Primary School North West London Jewish Day School Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Junior School Leopold Primary School Newfield Primary School Donnington Primary School Christ Church Church Of England Primary School Mora Primary And Nursery School Malorees Infant School Torah Temimah Primary School Brentfield Primary School St Vincent'S Catholic Primary School St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School Christ The Saviour Church Of England Primary School Derwentwater Primary School Ark Priory Primary Academy Wykeham Primary School St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School Chalkhill Primary School Oakington Manor Primary School East Acton Primary School Berrymede Infant School Church Of The Holy Family Primary School Mitchell Brook Primary School Braintcroft Primary School Berrymede Junior School John Perryn Primary School Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School Southfield Primary School Montpelier Primary School Wilberforce Primary School Essendine Primary School St Augustine'S C Of E Primary School Belmont Primary School St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School Queen'S Park Primary School Kingsgate Primary School St Mary Of The Angels Roman Catholic Primary School	Westfield Park Cremorne Gardens, Public park Brompton Park Langford Garden, Public park Eel Brook Common, Public park Normand Park Marcus Garvey Park Abbots Gardens, Public park Holland Park St Mary Abbots Garden, Public park Alec Clifton-Taylor Memorial Garden, Public park Gwendwr Garden, Public park Redcliff Square Gardens, Public park Twyford Crescent Gardens, Public park St Marys Open Space, Public park Roundwood Park Woodfield Park Crouch Road Open Space, Public park Mary Seacole Memorial Park Abbey Estate Open Space, Public park Acton Park, Public park The Green, Public park Hanger Hill Park Friars Place Green, Public park Friars Gardens Community Garden, Public park Wormholt Park Brent Green, Public park St Raphael'S Edible Garden, Public park Sherrans Farm Open Space, Public park Wormwood Scrubs Park Gladstone Park Claydon Garden, Public park Springfield Gardens, Public park Hammersmith Park Gunnersbury Park Kilburn Grange Park Eyot Green, Public park Montpelier Park Forty Tree Green, Public park Hyde Park Eaton Square Gardens, Public park Leader'S Gardens, Public park Festival Pleasure Gardens, Public park Wandsworth Park Turnham Green, Public park Fred Wells Gardens, Public park Walpole Park Western Synagogue Cemetery None, Cemeteries Paddington Cemetery Kensal Green Cemetery Hammersmith Cemetery Brompton Cemetery St Mary'S Roman Catholic Cemetery Willesden New Cemetery Willesden Jewish Cemetery Liberal Jewish Cemetery Gunnersbury Cemetery
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter,	High

	drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 7 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 23 Flood Warning Areas Contains 36 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1873 Listed Buildings Intersects 5 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 40 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - KC(KENSINGTON AN catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.5. BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chingford Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 4 Locally designated sites (LNR) Ackroyd Drive, Local Nature Reserve Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park, Local Nature Reserve Ainslie Wood, Local Nature Reserve Mudchute Park Farm, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chingford Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 6% of BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1514 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1198 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 63 allotments, 57 religious grounds, 541 playing fields, 24 sports facility, 10 golf courses, 224 public parks and 25 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 254 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 243 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 95 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment 80% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 16 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 57 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses , Watercourses Waterworks River, Watercourses Coppermill Stream, Watercourses Cuckoo Brook, Watercourses River Lee Navigation, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Prescott Channel, Watercourses Channelsea River, Watercourses Bow Creek, Watercourses Three Mills Wall River, Watercourses Deptford Creek, Watercourses River Roding, Watercourses The Ching, Watercourses	High

	Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Alders Brook, Watercourses Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Beckton, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Mill Meads And East Plaistow, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs North Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Beckton Sewage Works, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Thamesmead To Woolwich Arsenal, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Woolwich Arsenal To Deptford Creek, Flood Warning Areas Ching Brook In The London Borough Of Waltham Forest, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Rotherhithe Station To London Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Hackney And Walthamstow, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Limehouse Basin To Blackfriars Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee From West Ham And Canning Town, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Stratford, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs South Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas River Roding In Redbridge, Flood Warning Areas River Roding In Barking, Flood Warning Areas Pymmes Brook At Upper Edmonton And Tottenham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Beckton Sewage Works To The River Lee, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 34 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 88 % of BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 10 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hackney Aqma, AQMA Haringey Aqma, AQMA Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA	High

City Of London Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Enfield Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA Redbridge Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA Newham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment. Intersects 34 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 214 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 204 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 718 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 54 Allotments, 42 religious grounds, 405 playing fields, 20 sports facility, 6 golf course, 171 public park and 20 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chingford Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Walthamstow Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 416 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
Gainsborough Primary School Wellington Primary School Mowlem Primary School Old Ford Primary School Chisenhale Primary School Godwin Junior School Sir John Heron Primary School Woodgrange Infant School Salisbury Primary School Avenue Primary School Odessa Infant School St James Church Of England Junior School Earlham Primary School Sandringham Primary School Essex Primary School Monega Primary School William Davies Primary School Kensington Primary School Grange Primary School West Ham Church Of England Primary School Carpenters Primary School Manor Primary School Ranelagh Primary School Malmesbury Primary School Old Palace Primary School St Agnes Roman Catholic Primary School Star Primary School	Edinburgh Primary School Winsor Primary School George Tomlinson Primary School Barn Croft Primary School Thomas Gamuel Primary School Jenny Hammond Primary School Yardley Primary School Calverton Primary School Davies Lane Primary School Chapel End Infants' School Chapel End Junior School Greenleaf Primary School St Peters London Docks Church Of England Primary School Stoneydown Park Primary School And Nursery Stoneydown Park Primary School Infant School St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School Mission Grove Primary School And Childrens Centre Canary Wharf College Glenworth Whitehall Primary School Mission Grove Primary School Coppermill Primary School Cubitt Town Infants And	Tredegar Square Gardens, Public park Ropemakers Field, Public park King Edward Memorial Park Shandy Park Mile End Millennium Park Friendship Gardens, Public park Thomas Gamuel Park Cambrian Gardens, Public park Knotts Green, Public park Leyton Green, Public park None, Public park Coronation Gardens, Public park Skeltons Lane Park, Public park Leyton Manor Park, Public park The Henry Reynolds' Garden, Public park Cann Hall Park, Public park Harrow Green, Public park Jolly'S Green, Public park Langdon Park, Public park Bisterne Avenue Park, Public park Cathall Green, Public park Linear Park, Public park Sidmouth Park, Public park Abbotts Park, Public park The Highams Park, Public

The Clara Grant Primary School	Junior Schools	park
Nelson Primary School	Canary Wharf College	Aberfeldy Millennium Green, Public park
Dersingham Primary School	Whittingham Community Primary School	Church Green, Public park
St Winefride'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Thorpe Hall Primary School	Chiltern Green, Public park
Bonner Hill School	St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	Furze Green, Public park
Marner Primary School	And Nursery	Bartlett Park, Public park
St Antony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Winns Primary School	Villiers Gardens, Public park
Alif Academy	Buxton School Primary Phase	Victory Park, Public park
The Woodside Primary Academy And Children'S Centre	Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Junior School	Virginia Quay Park
Henry Maynard Primary School And Nursery	Sheringham Primary School	Langthorne Park
Our Lady And St George'S Catholic Primary School	Hermitage Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Henry Maynard Junior School	Longshaw Primary School	St James'S Gardens, Public park
Dawlish Primary School	Scott Wilkie Primary School	Royal Victoria Gardens, Public park
George Mitchell Primary School	Oakhill Primary School	Hermitage Riverside Memorial Gardens, Public park
Chapel End Infants School	Gallions Primary School	Thames Barrier Park
St Mary'S Walthamstow C Of E Va Primary School	Parkside Primary School	Lyle Park, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Junior School	Tollgate Primary School	Wapping Gardens, Public park
Barclay Primary School	Larkswood Primary School	Wapping Rose Gardens, Public park
Riverley Primary School	Woodford Green Primary School	Waterside Gardens, Public park
Rosetta Primary School	St Joachim'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St George'S Gardens, Public park
Royal Wharf Primary School	Ellen Wilkinson Primary School	Tower Gardens, Public park
Woodside Primary Academy	Walthamstow Primary Academy	Wakefield Gardens, Public park
Newport School	Chingford Hall Community Primary School	Swedenborg Gardens, Public park
Shaftesbury Primary School	Drew Primary School	Trinity Square Gardens, Public park
Elmhurst Primary School	Ainslie Wood Primary School	Ion Square Gardens, Public park
Lathom Junior School	Harbinger School	Middleton Green, Public park
St Stephen'S Primary School	Handsworth Primary School	Jesus Green, Public park
Hallsville Primary School	Chase Lane Primary School	Gosling Gardens, Public park
English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School	And Nursery Unit	Ropewalk Gardens, Public park
Keir Hardie Primary School	North Beckton Primary School	St John'S Park
Britannia Village Primary School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Stepney Green Gardens, Public park
St Saviour'S Church Of England	Arnhem Wharf Primary School	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Public park
Sybourn Junior School	School	Maudlins Green, Public park
Sybourn Infants School	Seven Mills Primary School	Bow Green Ecology Park, Public park
Sybourn Primary School	Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Infants School	Ackroyd Drive Green Link, Public park
Willow Brook Primary School	St Edmund'S Catholic Primary School	Beckton District Park, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infants School	Hillyfield Primary School	Victoria Park
Downsell Primary School	Sebright School	The Green, Public park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Lauriston Primary School	
Stepney Greencoat Church Of England Primary School	Harrington Hill Primary School	
	Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary	

Sir William Burrough Primary School	School	Wanstead Flats, Public park
Marion Richardson Primary School	Mossbourne Riverside Academy	Sir John Mcdougal Gardens, Public park
Harry Gosling Primary School	Ferry Lane Primary School	Island Gardens, Public park
St Mary And St Michael Primary School	Olive School	Jubilee Park
Bigland Green Primary School	London Fields Primary School	Cloysters Green, Public park
Blue Gate Fields Junior And Infants Schools	Mildmay Mission Hospital	Mudchute Park
St Paul'S Whitechapel Ce Primary School	Royal London Hospital	Ravenscroft Park
Shapla Primary School	Newham University Hospital	Bethnal Green Gardens, Public park
Columbia Primary School	Mile End Hospital	Stepney Church Yard, Public park
Virginia Primary School	The London Independent Hospital	Belgrave Open Space, Public park
St Matthias Church Of England Primary School	Whipps Cross University Hospital	Coppermill Park
Christ Church C Of E Primary School	None, Allotments	Stoneydown Park
St Elizabeth Roman Catholic Primary School	Thornton Road Allotments	St James'S Park
Olga Primary School	St John'S Church	Beaumont Square Gardens, Public park
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Highams Park Baptist Church	Carlton Square Gardens, Public park
Manorfield Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The King	Meath Gardens, Public park
St Paul With St Luke Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Wennington Green, Public park
St Paul'S Way Foundation Primary School	Church Of Our Lady And St George	Brickfield Gardens, Public park
Stebon Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Arbour Square Gardens, Public park
St Saviour'S Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Southwater Close, Public park
St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	St Edmund'S Church	York Square Gardens, Public park
Lansbury Lawrence Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Barnardo Gardens, Public park
Culloden Primary School	St Matthias' Church	Globe Road Memorial Gardens, Public park
Bygrove Primary School	Welsh Church	Selwyn Green, Public park
Mayflower Primary School	Holy Trinity With St Augustine Of Hippo Church	Allen Gardens, Public park
Woolmore Primary School	St Peter'S-In-The-Forest Church	Vallance Road Gardens, Public park
Our Lady And St Joseph Catholic Primary School	Major Road Baptist Church	St Bartholomew'S Gardens, Public park
And St Francis Family Centre	St Peter'S With St Thomas Church	Boundary Gardens, Public park
Cyril Jackson Primary School	The Church Of Christ And St John	Weaver'S Community Space, Public park
Smithy Street School	Church Of St Dunstan And All Saints	Sidney Square Gardens, Public park
Halley Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	Altab Ali Park
Kobi Nazrul Primary School	St Mary And Michael'S Roman Catholic Church	Chase Lane Park
Cayley Primary School	Limehouse Parish Church	New Beckton Park
Canon Barnett Primary School	St Anne	Brampton Park
Globe Primary School	Parish Church Of St George And St Ethelbert	King George V Park
St Michael'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Barnabas' Church	Cundy Road Open Space, Public park
Southern Road Primary School	Chingford Mount Baptist Church	Little Ilford Park
Curwen Primary And Nursery School	The Parish Church Of East Ham St Mary Magdalene	Williams Green, Public park
	All Saints Church	Central Park
	Sewardstone Evangelical Church	
	St Philip And St James With St Andrews Church	
	Chingford Methodist Church	

	Central Park Primary School Vicarage Primary School New City Primary School Brampton Primary School St Helen'S Roman Catholic Primary School Roman Road Primary School Kaizen Primary School Ravenscroft Primary School Maryland Primary School Colegrave Primary School St Francis' Roman Catholic Primary School Park Primary School Plaistow Primary School Bonner Primary School Elizabeth Selby Infants School Lawdale Junior School Bangabandhu Primary School Hague Primary School William Davis Primary School Stewart Headlam Primary School John Scurr Primary School Thomas Buxton Primary School Ben Jonson Primary School St Anne'S Roman Catholic Primary School Osmani Primary School Redlands Primary School Altmore Infant School Selwyn Primary School Upton Cross Primary School Cleves Primary School Hartley Primary School Portway Primary School St Edward'S Roman Catholic Primary School Gwyn Jones Primary School Roger Ascham Primary Schools William Morris School South Grove Primary School Mayville Primary School	All Saints' Church St Peter And St Paul'S Church Chingford Christian Science Church Brickfield'S Congregational Church St Antony'S Roman Catholic Church Forest Gate Methodist Church St Leonard'S Church St Saviour'S Priory, Religious grounds None, Playing fields Childrens Play Park Jubilee Gardens, Playing fields Roman Road Adventure Playground Playground Folly Lane Park, Playing fields Walthamstow Borough Bowls Club Aveling Park Bowls Club None, Sports facility The Connaught Lawn Tennis And Bowling Club Woodford Golf Course Chingford Golf Course None, Golf course Ilford Golf Course Lloyd Park Archibald Open Space, Public park Prospect Park Poplar Recreation Ground, Public park Three Mills Green, Public park Wingfield Park Leather Gardens, Public park Grove Hall Park Brock Place Gardens, Public park Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park Mile End Park Joint Venture Garden, Public park Whitehorse Open Space, Public park	Plasnet Park Priory Park Mansfield Park Plaistow Park Garden Of Remembrance, Public park Star Park Lister Gardens, Public park Drysdale Park Fisher Street Open Space, Public park West Ham Park Forest Lane Park Wanstead Park The Paddock Community Nature Park, Public park Haggerston Park Millfields, Public park Springfield Park Well Street Common, Public park Seething Lane Garden, Public park Clendish Marsh, Public park King George'S Field, Public park King Stairs Gardens, Public park Broadway Market Green, Public park Potters Fields, Public park Pepys Park Geffrye'S Gardens, Public park St Mary'S Community Garden, Public park None, Cemeteries St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Cemetery St John'S Churchyard, Cemeteries Queen'S Road Cemetery East Ham Jewish Cemetery City Of London Cemetery Plasnet Jewish Cemetery Woodgrange Park Cemetery The Manor Park Cemetery And Crematorium East London Cemetery Chingford Mount Cemetery West Ham Cemetery West Ham Jewish Cemetery St Mary'S Churchyard, Cemeteries
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:		High

	Intersects 8 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 26 Flood Warning Areas Contains 52 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 2 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1155 Listed Buildings Intersects 11 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 9 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 2 World Heritage Sites Tower Of London, World heritage sites Maritime Greenwich, World heritage sites	High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - NW(NEWHAM) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.6. BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Roding Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 9 Locally designated sites (LNR) Hainault Forest, Local Nature Reserve Ripple, Local Nature Reserve Parsloe'S Park Squatts, Local Nature Reserve Roding Valley Meadows, Local Nature Reserve Chigwell Row Wood, Local Nature Reserve Home Mead, Local Nature Reserve Hainault Lodge, Local Nature Reserve	High

	Linders Field, Local Nature Reserve Mayesbrook Park, South, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Roding Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 7% of BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1555 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 550 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 56 allotments, 56 religious grounds, 169 playing fields, 24 sports facility, 12 golf courses, 87 public parks and 20 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 126 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 118 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 41 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment 59% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 7 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 76 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Ching, Watercourses , Watercourses Chigwell Brook, Watercourses River Roding, Watercourses Cran Brook, Watercourses Mayes Brook, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Cuckoo Brook, Watercourses The Lake, Watercourses Alders Brook, Watercourses Loughton Brook, Watercourses Spurgate Brook, Watercourses	Medium

	Seven Kings Water, Watercourses Loxford Water, Watercourses River Roding At Abridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Beckton Sewage Works, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Thamesmead To Woolwich Arsenal, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas Ching Brook In The London Borough Of Waltham Forest, Flood Warning Areas River Roding In Barking, Flood Warning Areas River Roding At Loughton, Flood Warning Areas River Roding In Redbridge, Flood Warning Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Middle River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 12 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 82 % of BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Bexley Aqma, AQMA Havering Aqma, AQMA Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA Redbridge Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA Newham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 65 % area of BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment. Intersects 35 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 107 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 99 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 355 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 47 Allotments, 48 religious grounds, 134 playing fields, 22 sports facility, 12 golf course, 74 public park and 18 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest		
Roding Valley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest		
Within 200 meters, there are 222 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
Grove Primary School	Mossford Green Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Teresa
Northbury Primary School	Clore Tikva School	None, Religious grounds
Downshall Primary School	Fairlop Primary School	The Church Of The Assumption
South Park Primary School	Oakdale Infants School	Wood Lane Baptist Church
Thames View Junior School	Staples Road Primary School	None, Playing fields
Manor Infants School	Hereward Primary School	Station Green Playground
Manor Junior School	St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	Newmans Lane Playground
Eastbury Primary School	Thomas Willingale School	Pelican Playground
Ripple Primary School	Woodford Green Primary School	None, Sports facility
Barking Abbey Comprehensive School	St Antony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Valentines Park Bowling Club
Comprehensive School	Churchfields Junior School	Buckhurst Hill Bowling And Lawn Tennis Club
Aldborough E-Act Free School	Churchfields Infants School	Ilford And District Indoor Bowls Club
Lambourne Primary School	Wells Primary School	None, Golf course
Barley Lane Primary School	St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Ilford Golf Course
Farnham Green Primary School	Chigwell County Primary School	Woodford Golf Course
Furze Infants School	Limes Farm Infant School And Nursery/Limes Farm Junior School	The Warren Park Golf Centre
Warren Junior School	St Margarets Church Of England Primary School	Wanstead Golf Club
St Bede'S Roman Catholic Primary School And Nursery	Davies Lane Primary School	Hainault Forest Golf Club
Isaac Newton Academy Primary School	Wanstead Church School	Fairlop Waters, Public park
Gearies Primary School	Snaresbrook Primary School	Clayhall Park
Park School For Girls	Oakdale Junior School	Cedar Park
St Augustine'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Nightingale Primary School	Valentines Park
Cleveland Road Primary School	Aldersbrook Primary School	Little Ilford Park
Christchurch Primary School/Dane County Secondary School	Redbridge Primary School	Essex Road Gardens, Public park
Fullwood Primary School	Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary School	Loxford Park
Seven Kings Primary School	Manford Primary School	Barking Park
Newbury Park Primary School	Whol Ilford Jewish Primary School	Claybury Park
Avanti Court Primary School	The James Cambell Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
St Peter And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Buxton School Primary Phase	War Memorial Gardens, Public park
Gordon Infants School	Crownfield Infant School	Churchfield Gardens, Public park
St Aidan'S Catholic Primary Academy	Crownfield Junior School	Kingston Hill Recreation Ground, Public park
Winston Way Primary School	Southwood Primary School	Goodmayes Park
Chadwell Primary School	Barking Community Hospital	St Chad'S Park
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Goodmayes Hospital	Roebuck Green, Public park
St Teresa Rc Primary School	King George Hospital	Roding Valley Park
Roding Primary School	Holly House, Hospitals	Abbey Playing Field, Public park
Henry Green Primary School	Wanstead Hospital	Wanstead Flats, Public park
	Spire London East Hospital	None, Public park
		The Green, Public park
		Nightingale Green, Public park
		Ray Park

	Valence Primary School Woodlands Junior School Gascoigne Primary School Gascoigne Primary School/The Shaftesbury Site St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School Uphall Primary School Woodlands Infants School Marks Gate Infants School Marks Gate Junior School John Bramston Primary School Coppice Primary School Chigwell Row Infant School Mayespark Primary School Thames View Infants School George Carey Church Of England Primary School Manor Longbridge School Goodmayes Primary School Dorothy Barley Junior Academy Dorothy Barley Infant School Monteagle Primary School Al-Noor Muslim Primary School Becontree Primary School Parkhill Junior School The William Torbitt Primary Schools Highlands Primary School Cranbrook Primary School Ray Lodge Primary School Buckhurst Hill Community Primary School The White Bridge Junior And Infants School Roding Nursery/Roding Primary School Glade Primary School The Alderton Junior School The Alderton Infant School Gilbert Colvin Primary School	None, Allotments Thornton Road Allotments The Village Church St John Vianney Roman Catholic Church St Peter'S Church Grange Hill Methodist Church St Winifred'S Church Church Of The Holy Trinity St Thomas More Catholic Church Upney Baptist Church St Erkenwald'S Church St Patrick'S Church St Laurence Church St Paul'S Church Christ Church Barking Parish Church Of St Margaret Wanstead And Woodford Synagogue Church Of St Thomas Of Canterbury St Mary'S Church Latchett Evangelical Church Holy Trinity Church St Elisabeth'S Church St Barnabas' Church The Drive Methodist Church St Margaret'S Church St Chad'S Church St Thomas' Church St Cedd'S Church All Saints' Church Hedgers Close, Religious grounds St John The Baptist'S Church St Michael And All Angels Church Loughton Union Church St Nicholas'S Church St John The Baptist Church Trinity Church Seven Kings Methodist Church Newbury Park District Synagogue St John'S Church	Elmhurst Gardens, Public park Salway Gardens, Public park Roding Valley Linear Park Wanstead Park Recreation Ground, Public park George Green, Public park Wanstead Park The Chigwell Meadow, Public park Valence Park Thames View Community Garden, Public park Parsloes Park Castle Green, Public park Newlands Park Mayesbrook Park Arewater Green, Public park Jessel Green, Public park South Park Greatfields Park Seven Kings Park Hainault Forest Country Park The Henry Reynolds' Garden, Public park Cann Hall Park Educational Nature Reserve, Public park Garden Of Remembrance, Public park None, Cemeteries Barkingside Cemetery Barkingside Garden Of Rest, Cemeteries Quaker Burial Ground, Cemeteries Marks Gate Cemetery Forest Park Cemetery And Crematorium Buckingham Road Cemetery City Of London Cemetery Rippleside Burial Ground, Cemeteries Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery The Manor Park Cemetery And Crematorium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 7 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 43 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Medium	

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 282 Listed Buildings Intersects 3 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 3 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BECKTON STW - RD(REDBRIDGE) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.7. BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Croham Hurst, Site of Special Scientific Interest Riddlesdown, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) Bramley Bank, Local Nature Reserve Roundshaw Downs, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Croham Hurst, Site of Special Scientific Interest Riddlesdown, Site of Special Scientific Interest Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 2% of BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 333 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting	High

	communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 216 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 34 religious grounds, 47 playing fields, 10 sports facility, 7 golf courses, 51 public parks and 6 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 48 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 45 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 45 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wandle, Watercourses River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	High

	Croydon Aqma, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 35 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 33 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 108 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 Allotments, 24 religious grounds, 37 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 3 golf course, 24 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Croham Hurst, Site of Special Scientific Interest Riddlesdown, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 94 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Beddington Park Primary School</td><td>Montpelier Evangelical Church</td></tr><tr><td>Selsdon Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Sanderstead United Reformed Church</td></tr><tr><td>Regina Coeli Catholic Primary School</td><td>Croydon Spiritualist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Aerodrome Junior School</td><td>The Parish Church Of St Matthew</td></tr><tr><td>Christ Church Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Parish Church Infants And Junior Schools</td><td>Bandon Hill Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harris Primary Academy Purley Way</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Margaret Roper Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Junior School</td><td>St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Infants School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Highview Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Amy Johnson Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Chestnut Park Primary School</td><td>St Dominic'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Howard Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Gresham Primary School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Family</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Junior School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Old Palace Of John Whitgift Junior School</td><td>St Patrick'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Ridgeway Primary School And Nursery</td><td>St Saviour'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Park Hill Infants School</td><td>St Francis Church</td></tr><tr><td>Park Hill Junior School</td><td>St Swithun'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Peter'S Primary School</td><td>St Mildred'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Ark Oval Primary Academy</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Harris Primary Academy Haling Park</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Purley Oaks Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Heathfield Academy</td><td>Selsdon Park Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Krishna Avanti Primary School</td><td>Croham Hurst Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Atwood Primary School</td><td>Shirley Park Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant School</td><td>Woodcote Park Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Foresters Primary School</td><td>Addington Palace Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Broadmead Primary School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Bandon Hill Primary School</td><td>The Queen'S Gardens, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Kingsley Primary School</td><td>Wandle Park</td></tr><tr><td>Woodcote Primary School</td><td>Purley Beeches, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>The Crescent Primary School</td><td>Coombe Park</td></tr><tr><td>Purley War Memorial Hospital</td><td>Wettern Tree Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Southleigh Community, Hospitals</td><td>Heathfield, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Croydon University Hospital</td><td>Beddington Park And The Grange, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Village Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Sanderstead Allotments</td><td>Mellows Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Roundshaw Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Queenhill Road Playspace, Public park</td></tr></table>	Beddington Park Primary School	Montpelier Evangelical Church	Selsdon Primary And Nursery School	Sanderstead United Reformed Church	Regina Coeli Catholic Primary School	Croydon Spiritualist Church	Aerodrome Junior School	The Parish Church Of St Matthew	Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Parish Church Infants And Junior Schools	Bandon Hill Methodist Church	Harris Primary Academy Purley Way	St Mark'S Church	Margaret Roper Roman Catholic Primary School	St Michael And All Angels Church	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Junior School	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Infants School	St John'S Church	Highview Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Amy Johnson Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Chestnut Park Primary School	St Dominic'S Church	Howard Primary School	St Peter'S Church	Gresham Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Family	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Junior School	All Saints' Church	Old Palace Of John Whitgift Junior School	St Patrick'S Church	Ridgeway Primary School And Nursery	St Saviour'S Church	Park Hill Infants School	St Francis Church	Park Hill Junior School	St Swithun'S Church	St Peter'S Primary School	St Mildred'S Church	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School	St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church	Ark Oval Primary Academy	None, Playing fields	Harris Primary Academy Haling Park	None, Sports facility	Purley Oaks Primary School	None, Golf course	Heathfield Academy	Selsdon Park Golf Course	Krishna Avanti Primary School	Croham Hurst Golf Club	Atwood Primary School	Shirley Park Golf Course	Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant School	Woodcote Park Golf Club	Foresters Primary School	Addington Palace Golf Course	Broadmead Primary School	None, Public park	Bandon Hill Primary School	The Queen'S Gardens, Public park	Kingsley Primary School	Wandle Park	Woodcote Primary School	Purley Beeches, Public park	The Crescent Primary School	Coombe Park	Purley War Memorial Hospital	Wettern Tree Garden, Public park	Southleigh Community, Hospitals	Heathfield, Public park	Croydon University Hospital	Beddington Park And The Grange, Public park	None, Allotments	Village Green, Public park	Sanderstead Allotments	Mellows Park		Roundshaw Park		Queenhill 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	St Augustine'S Church St John The Baptist'S Church East Croydon United Reformed Church St Mary Magdalene'S Church St Michael And All Angels' Church Christ Church Lloyd Park Coombe Wood, Public park Beddington Park Queen'S Road Cemetery Bandon Hill Cemetery None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 85 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ CENTRE catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.8. BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Streatham Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole less than 1% of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 57 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 142 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 8 allotments, 12 religious grounds, 34 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 41 public parks and 4 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 36 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 35 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 16 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land	Low

	As a whole 100 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Merton Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 22 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 21 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 72 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 7 religious grounds, 14 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 0 golf course, 35 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 59 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Kensington Avenue Primary School</td><td>Broadmead Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Beulah Junior School</td><td>Woodmansterne Primary School And</td></tr><tr><td>Beulah Nursery And Infants School</td><td>Children'S Centre</td></tr><tr><td>St James The Great Roman Catholic</td><td>Rockmount Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Croydon University Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Norbury Manor Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>David Livingstone School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Cyprian'S Greek Orthodox Primary</td><td>Downsview Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>St Stephen'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Winterbourne Boys</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Academy/Winterbourne Nursery And</td><td>St Saviour'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Infants School</td><td>St Jude'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crown Lane Primary School</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td>Downsview Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Holy Innocents' Church</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints' Primary Schools</td><td>Pollards Hill Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Crescent Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Kingsley Primary School</td><td>Trumble Gardens, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>West Thornton Canterbury Hub</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant</td><td>Pollards Hill, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>The Lawns, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>West Thornton Primary Academy</td><td>Mitcham Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Ecclesbourne Primary School</td><td>Norbury Hall Park</td></tr><tr><td>Gonville Primary School</td><td>Heavers Meadow, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Whitehorse Manor Infant And Junior</td><td>Norwood Grove, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Schools/The Pegasus Academy Trust</td><td>Streatham Common, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Brigstock Site/Whitehorse Manor Schools</td><td>Grangewood Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Chad'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Heavers Farm Primary School</td><td>Whitehorse Meadow, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>William Morris Primary School</td><td>Trumble Gardens, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Stanford Primary School</td><td>Norbury Park</td></tr><tr><td>Cypress Junior School</td><td>Westow Park</td></tr></table>	Kensington Avenue Primary School	Broadmead Primary School	Beulah Junior School	Woodmansterne Primary School And	Beulah Nursery And Infants School	Children'S Centre	St James The Great Roman Catholic	Rockmount Primary School	Primary And Nursery School	Croydon University Hospital	Norbury Manor Primary School	None, Allotments	David Livingstone School	All Saints' Church	St Cyprian'S Greek Orthodox Primary	Downsview Methodist Church	School	St Stephen'S Church	Winterbourne Boys	None, Religious grounds	Academy/Winterbourne Nursery And	St Saviour'S Church	Infants School	St Jude'S Church	Crown Lane Primary School	Christ Church	Downsview Primary And Nursery School	Holy Innocents' Church	All Saints' Primary Schools	Pollards Hill Baptist Church	The Crescent Primary School	None, Playing fields	Kingsley Primary School	Trumble Gardens, Playing fields	West Thornton Canterbury Hub	None, Sports facility	Elmwood Junior School Elmwood Infant	Pollards Hill, Public park	School	The Lawns, Public park	West Thornton Primary Academy	Mitcham Common, Public park	Ecclesbourne Primary School	Norbury Hall Park	Gonville Primary School	Heavers Meadow, Public park	Whitehorse Manor Infant And Junior	Norwood Grove, Public park	Schools/The Pegasus Academy Trust	Streatham Common, Public park	Brigstock Site/Whitehorse Manor Schools	Grangewood Park	St Chad'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Public park	Heavers Farm Primary School	Whitehorse Meadow, Public park	William Morris Primary School	Trumble Gardens, Public park	Stanford Primary School	Norbury Park	Cypress Junior School	Westow Park	Medium
Kensington Avenue Primary School	Broadmead Primary School																																																															
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Stanford Primary School	Norbury Park																																																															
Cypress Junior School	Westow Park																																																															

	Cypress Infants School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Junior School	Queen'S Road Cemetery None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 26 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NE catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.9. BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 4 Locally designated sites (LNR) Sutton Ecology Centre Grounds, Local Nature Reserve Wandle Valley Wetland, Local Nature Reserve The Spinney, Carshalton, Local Nature Reserve Wilderness Island, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Banstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chipstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 202 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 142 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 21 allotments, 18 religious grounds, 40 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 3 golf courses, 22 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 31 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 27 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 8 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 4 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 8 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Wandle, Watercourses River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Merton Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 22 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 18 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 75 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 13 religious grounds, 24 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 3 golf course, 14 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 61 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Green Wrythe Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>Victor Seymour Infants' School And</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Children'S Centre</td><td>Milton Hall, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Stanley Park Junior School</td><td>Carshalton Beeches Baptist Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Stanley Park Infants School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints Carshalton Church Of England</td><td>St Patrick'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Primary School</td><td>Strawberry Lane Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Bandon Hill Primary School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harris Junior Academy Carlshalton</td><td>Bandon Hill Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Holy Trinity Church Of England Junior</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Beddington Infants School</td><td>Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club</td></tr><tr><td>St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary</td><td>Woodcote Park Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>Oaks Park Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Catholic Nursery And Infants'</td><td>Watercress Park</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Barrow Hedges Primary School</td><td>Beddington Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Junior School</td><td>Poulter Park</td></tr><tr><td>Hackbridge Primary School</td><td>Royston Park</td></tr><tr><td>Culvers House Primary School</td><td>Wrythe Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Tweeddale Primary School</td><td>Rosehill Park East, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Muschamp Primary School</td><td>Carshalton Park</td></tr><tr><td>Rushy Meadow Primary School</td><td>The Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Malmesbury Primary School</td><td>Beddington Park And The Grange, Public</td></tr><tr><td>The Royal Marsden Hospital</td><td>park</td></tr><tr><td>St Helier Hospital</td><td>The Grove, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Queen Mary'S Hospital For Children</td><td>Wallington Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Stag Field, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Religious grounds</td><td>Manor Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mill Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Moreton Green, Public park</td></tr></table>	Green Wrythe Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Victor Seymour Infants' School And	All Saints' Church	Children'S Centre	Milton Hall, Religious grounds	Stanley Park Junior School	Carshalton Beeches Baptist Free Church	Stanley Park Infants School	St Mary'S Church	All Saints Carshalton Church Of England	St Patrick'S Church	Primary School	Strawberry Lane Baptist Church	Bandon Hill Primary School	St Michael And All Angels Church	Harris Junior Academy Carlshalton	Bandon Hill Methodist Church	Holy Trinity Church Of England Junior	None, Playing fields	School	None, Sports facility	Beddington Infants School	Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club	St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary	Woodcote Park Golf Club	School	Oaks Park Golf Course	St Mary'S Catholic Nursery And Infants'	Watercress Park	School	None, Public park	Barrow Hedges Primary School	Beddington Park	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Junior School	Poulter Park	Hackbridge Primary School	Royston Park	Culvers House Primary School	Wrythe Green, Public park	Tweeddale Primary School	Rosehill Park East, Public park	Muschamp Primary School	Carshalton Park	Rushy Meadow Primary School	The Green, Public park	Malmesbury Primary School	Beddington Park And The Grange, Public	The Royal Marsden Hospital	park	St Helier Hospital	The Grove, Public park	Queen Mary'S Hospital For Children	Wallington Green, Public park	None, Allotments	Stag Field, Public park	None, Religious grounds	Manor Garden, Public park		Mill Green, Public park		Moreton Green, Public park	Medium
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Victor Seymour Infants' School And	All Saints' Church																																																															
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	Mill Green, Public park																																																															
	Moreton Green, Public park																																																															

	St Peter'S Church Church Of The Good Shepherd St Margaret'S Catholic Church St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church	Mellows Park Bandon Hill Cemetery None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 141 Listed Buildings Intersects 2 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ NW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.10. BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Riddlesdown, SSSI Chipstead Downs, SSSI Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR)	High

	Foxley Wood, Local Nature Reserve Banstead Woods And Chipstead Downs, Local Nature Reserve Blanchman'S Farm, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Riddlesdown, SSSI Quarry Hangers, SSSI Chipstead Downs, SSSI Banstead Downs, SSSI Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, SSSI Reigate Heath, SSSI As a whole 4% of BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1639 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 19 % of the BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 180 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 16 allotments, 30 religious grounds, 40 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 10 golf courses, 38 public parks and 3 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 34 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 30 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 27 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment 54% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 6 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 10 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																													
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 5 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hooley Air Quality Management Area, AQMA Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.6, AQMA AQMAs constitute 29 % area of BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment. Intersects 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 28 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 26 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 130 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 15 Allotments, 27 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 7 golf course, 35 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Farthing Downs And Happy Valley, SSSI Riddlesdown, SSSI Chipstead Downs, SSSI Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, SSSI Woldingham & Oxted Downs, SSSI Quarry Hangers, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 78 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Kenley Primary School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Whyteleafe School</td><td>St Luke'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Oasis Academy Byron School</td><td>St James' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Wattenden Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>The Hayes Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hamsey Green Primary School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Roke Primary School</td><td>Church</td></tr><tr><td>Beaumont Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Woodcote Primary School</td><td>Woodmansterne Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Smitham Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Chipstead Valley Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Woodmansterne Primary School</td><td>St Swithun'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Woodlea Primary School</td><td>The Church Of Jesus Christ The Wisdom Of God</td></tr><tr><td>Kingswood Primary School</td><td>Of God</td></tr><tr><td>St Peter And St Paul Church Of England Infant School</td><td>Banstead U Ref Church</td></tr><tr><td>Coulsdon Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Keston Primary School</td><td>Rotherwick Rise Natural Play Space</td></tr><tr><td>Warlingham Village Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S C Of E Primary School</td><td>Woodcote Park Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Surrey National Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Woldingham Golf Club</td></tr></table>	Kenley Primary School	St John'S Church	Whyteleafe School	St Luke'S Church	Oasis Academy Byron School	St James' Church	Wattenden Primary School	None, Religious grounds	The Hayes Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Hamsey Green Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church	Roke Primary School	Church	Beaumont Primary School	St Barnabas Church	Woodcote Primary School	Woodmansterne Baptist Church	Smitham Primary School	St Peter'S Church	St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Aidan'S Roman Catholic Church	Chipstead Valley Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Woodmansterne Primary School	St Swithun'S Church	Woodlea Primary School	The Church Of Jesus Christ The Wisdom Of God	Kingswood Primary School	Of God	St Peter And St Paul Church Of England Infant School	Banstead U Ref Church	Coulsdon Church Of England Primary School	None, Playing fields	Keston Primary School	Rotherwick Rise Natural Play Space	Warlingham Village Primary School	None, Sports facility	St John'S C Of E Primary School	Woodcote Park Golf Club		Surrey National Golf Club		The Woldingham Golf Club	High
Kenley Primary School	St John'S Church																																													
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Oasis Academy Byron School	St James' Church																																													
Wattenden Primary School	None, Religious grounds																																													
The Hayes Primary School	St Paul'S Church																																													
Hamsey Green Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Roman Catholic Church																																													
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	St Anne'S Caltholic Primary School Hillcroft Primary School 2 Audley Primary School St Francis' Roman Catholic Primary School Marden Lodge School Banstead Community Junior School North Downs Hospital Caterham Dene Hospital Tadworth Court, Hospitals None, Allotments Church Of The Sacred Heart Of Jesus Oakhall Church St Lawrence'S Church St Margarets Church St Mary'S Church St Peter And St Paul'S Church All Saints' Church Caterham United Reform Church Warlingham Methodist Church	Chipstead Golf Club None, Golf course Coulsdon Manor Golf Course None, Public park Westway Common, Public park Starrock Green, Public park Church Green, Public park Lacy Green, Public park Farthing Downs, Public park Greenlawn Memorial Park Manor Park The Green, Public park Burgh Heath, Public park Kenley Common, Public park Roke Open Space, Public park Park Downs, Public park Great Farleigh Green, Public park Bradmore Green, Public park None, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 111 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas		Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 134 Listed Buildings Intersects 18 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 6 % of BEDDINGTON STW RZ SOUTH catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

2.11. CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Oxleas Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest Abbey Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Oxleas Wood, Local Nature Reserve Crossness, Local Nature Reserve Lesnes Abbey Woods, Local Nature Reserve Sutcliffe Park, Local Nature Reserve Maryon Wilson Park & Gilbert'S Pit, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Oxleas Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest Abbey Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), Site of Special Scientific Interest Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elmstead Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 4% of CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1552 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 547 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 39 allotments, 43 religious grounds, 193 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 7 golf courses, 121 public parks and 11 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 121 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 116 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 28 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment 87% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 41 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Quaggy River, Watercourses , Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Ravensbourne River, Watercourses Deptford Creek, Watercourses River Roding, Watercourses River Shuttle, Watercourses Tidal Thames At Beckton Sewage Works, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Woolwich Arsenal To Deptford Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs South Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Thamesmead To Woolwich Arsenal, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne At Lewisham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Kidbrooke, Lee And Hither Green, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne At Deptford, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Beckton Sewage Works To The River Lee, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs North Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 35 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 87 % of CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on	High

	consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA Bexley Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA Lewisham Aqma, AQMA Newham Aqma, AQMA Greenwich Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 95 % area of CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment. Intersects 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 89 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 85 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 318 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 29 Allotments, 31 religious grounds, 141 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 6 golf course, 95 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Oxleas Woodlands, Site of Special Scientific Interest Abbey Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Gilbert'S Pit (Charlton), Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 190 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>James Wolfe Primary School And Centre For The Deaf</td><td>Memorial Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Kidbrooke Park Primary School</td><td>Queen Elizabeth Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Woodhill Primary School</td><td>Goldie Leigh Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Cardwell Primary School</td><td>Eltham Community Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Morden Mount Primary School</td><td>Blackheath Hospital/40 - 42</td></tr><tr><td>Middle Park Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Horn Park Primary School</td><td>Benefice Of Charlton St Thomas'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Cherry Orchard Primary School</td><td>St George'S Garrison Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Alfege With St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Woolwich Evangelical Church</td></tr><tr><td>Windrush Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Margaret'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Brooklands Primary School</td><td>William Temple Church</td></tr><tr><td>Waterside Primary School</td><td>St Alban'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>South Rise Primary School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Heronsgate Primary School</td><td>Eltham United Reformed Church</td></tr><tr><td>Thorntree Primary School</td><td>Eltham Park, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Conway Primary School</td><td>Christchurch Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Discovery Primary School</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td>Bannockburn Primary School</td><td>St John Fisher And St Thomas More Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Gallions Mount Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic School</td><td>Abbey Wood Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Fossdene Primary School</td><td>St Michael'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Our Lady Of Grace Catholic Primary School</td><td>Woolwich Central Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Patrick'S Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Nicholas' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Foxfield Primary School</td><td>The Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Cross</td></tr><tr><td>Christ Church Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Augustine'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Invicta Primay School</td><td>All Saint'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Eastcote Primary School</td><td>Wesley Hall Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Deansfield Primary School</td><td>St Alfege Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Thomas More Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels' Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Nicholas Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St George'S Church</td></tr></table>	James Wolfe Primary School And Centre For The Deaf	Memorial Hospital	Kidbrooke Park Primary School	Queen Elizabeth Hospital	Woodhill Primary School	Goldie Leigh Hospital	Cardwell Primary School	Eltham Community Hospital	Morden Mount Primary School	Blackheath Hospital/40 - 42	Middle Park Primary School	None, Allotments	Horn Park Primary School	Benefice Of Charlton St Thomas'S Church	Cherry Orchard Primary School	St George'S Garrison Church	St Alfege With St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	Woolwich Evangelical Church	Windrush Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	St Margaret'S Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Brooklands Primary School	William Temple Church	Waterside Primary School	St Alban'S Church	South Rise Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Heronsgate Primary School	Eltham United Reformed Church	Thorntree Primary School	Eltham Park, Religious grounds	Conway Primary School	Christchurch Roman Catholic Church	Discovery Primary School	Christ Church	Bannockburn Primary School	St John Fisher And St Thomas More Roman Catholic Church	Gallions Mount Primary School	St Barnabas Church	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic School	Abbey Wood Methodist Church	Fossdene Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Our Lady Of Grace Catholic Primary School	Woolwich Central Baptist Church	St Patrick'S Catholic Primary School	St Nicholas' Church	Foxfield Primary School	The Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Cross	Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	St Augustine'S Church	Invicta Primay School	All Saint'S Church	Eastcote Primary School	Wesley Hall Methodist Church	Deansfield Primary School	St Alfege Church	St Thomas More Roman Catholic Primary School	St Michael And All Angels' Church		St Nicholas Church		St George'S Church	
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Gordon Primary School	Church Of St John Fisher
Haimo Primary School	St James'S Church
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Luke'S Church
Sherington Primary School	St Paul'S Church
Henwick Primary School	Church Of The Holy Redeemer
Meridian Primary School	None, Playing fields
Timbercroft Primary School	None, Sports facility
Christ Church C Of E Primary School	Blackheath And Greenwich Bowling Club
St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	Royal Blackheath Golf Course
St Mary Magdalene C Of E Primary School	Shooters Hill Golf Club
Millenium Primary School	Eltham Warren Golf Course
Charlton Manor Primary School	None, Golf course
Greenslade Primary School	None, Public park
Rockliffe Manor Primary School	St Marys Garden, Public park
Plumcroft Primary School	Birchmere Park
Eglinton Primary School And Early Years Centre	Queens Gardens, Public park
Heronsgate Primary School Royal Arsenal Campus	Altash Gardens, Public park
Halstow Primary School	Sutcliffe Park
Greenacres Primary School And Children'S Centre	Maribor Park
St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School	Charlton House Grounds, Public park
Jubilee Primary School	Hornfair Park
Montbelle Primary School	Charlton Park
Hawksmoor Primary School	Southmere Park
Linton Mead Primary School	Woolwich Common, Public park
Bishop John Robinson Church Of England Primary School	King George'S Field, Public park
Castilion Primary School	Horn Park
Plumcroft Primary School (Vincent Road Campus)	Greening Street Green, Public park
Ealdham Primary School	Falconwood Field, Public park
Mulgrave Primary School And Early Year Centre	Oxleas Meadows, Public park
Willow Bank Primary School	Eastcote Gardens, Public park
De Lucy Primary School	East Wickham Open Space, Public park
Alexander Mcleod Primary School	Shrewsbury Park
Woodside School	The William Barefoot Garden, Public park
St Augustine Of Canterbury Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	St Nicholas' Gardens, Public park
Belvedere Junior School	Plumstead Gardens, Public park
Belvedere Infant School	Wellington Park
St Thomas Æ Becket School	Gallions Reach Park, Public park
Parkway Primary School	Frank'S Park
Northwood Primary School	Parish Wood, Public park
Boxgrove Primary School	Rockliffe Gardens, Public park
St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School	Bostall Heath, Public park
Holy Family Roman Catholic Primary School	Ecology Park
Alderwood Primary School	St Alfege Recreation Ground, Public park
Wingfield Primary School	Plumstead Common, Public park
Wyborne Primary School	Abbey Wood Park
Notre Dame Roman Catholic Primary School	Blackheath, Public park
St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Greenwich Park
Eltham Church Of England Primary School	Ingleside Gardens, Public park
Nightingale Primary School	Corner Green, Public park
Dulverton Primary School	Twinkle Park
Mottingham Primary School	Cator Park
Dorset Road Infants School	Eltham Green, Public park
	Charlotte Turner Gardens, Public park
	Broadway Fields, Public park
	Brookmill Park
	Bostall Gardens, Public park
	Avery Hill Park
	Maryon Wilson Park
	Kidbrooke Green Park
	Maryon Park
	Buckler Gardens, Public park
	Belvedere Recreation Gorund North, Public park

	Blackheath High School Hillsgrove Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School Tidemill Academy Grinling Gibbons Primary School Our Lady Of The Rosary Catholic Primary School	Edith Nesbit Gardens, Public park Island Gardens, Public park Greenwich Cemetery None, Cemeteries Woolwich Cemetery Plumstead Cemetery Eltham Cemetery Hillview Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 18 Flood Warning Areas Contains 17 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 546 Listed Buildings Intersects 13 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Maritime Greenwich, World heritage sites		High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW GR(GREENWICH) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.12. CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Streatham Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole less than 1% of CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 273 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 573 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 20 allotments, 35 religious grounds, 282 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 112 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 112 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 103 Schools and education centres, 9 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 55 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames, Watercourses Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Power Station To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Walworth, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Camberwell, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Blackfriars Bridge To Vauxhall Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Vauxhall Bridge To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Hungerford Bridge To Battersea Power Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth,	High

	Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																		
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 99 % of CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low																																	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 7 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Westminster Aqma, AQMA Bromley Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Merton Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 75 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 67 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 327 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 Allotments, 23 religious grounds, 209 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 77 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 158 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Herbert Morrison Primary School</td><td>St Judes Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Cock Pond, Playing fields</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Leonards Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Glenbrook Primary School</td><td>Bromfield Playground</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Jessop Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sudbourne Primary School</td><td>Jubilee Primary School</td><td>Heathbrook Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vauxhall Primary School</td><td>Richard Atkins Primary School</td><td>Knight'S Hill, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>And Children'S Centre</td><td>School</td><td>Brockwell Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stockwell Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Myatt'S Fields Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>None</td><td>Rosendale Primary School</td><td>Emma Cons Garden, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Christ Church Streatham C Of E Primary School</td><td>Waterloo Millennium Green, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Archbishop Sumner C Of E</td><td>Ruskin Park</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td>Milkwood Community</td></tr> </table>	Herbert Morrison Primary School	St Judes Church Of England Primary School	Cock Pond, Playing fields	St Leonards Church Of England Primary School	Glenbrook Primary School	Bromfield Playground	St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Jessop Primary School	None, Sports facility	Sudbourne Primary School	Jubilee Primary School	Heathbrook Park	Vauxhall Primary School	Richard Atkins Primary School	Knight'S Hill, Public park	And Children'S Centre	School	Brockwell Park	Stockwell Primary School	Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Myatt'S Fields Park	None	Rosendale Primary School	Emma Cons Garden, Public park	St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	Christ Church Streatham C Of E Primary School	Waterloo Millennium Green, Public park		Archbishop Sumner C Of E	Ruskin Park			Milkwood Community	Medium
Herbert Morrison Primary School	St Judes Church Of England Primary School	Cock Pond, Playing fields																																	
St Leonards Church Of England Primary School	Glenbrook Primary School	Bromfield Playground																																	
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And Children'S Centre	School	Brockwell Park																																	
Stockwell Primary School	Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Myatt'S Fields Park																																	
None	Rosendale Primary School	Emma Cons Garden, Public park																																	
St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	Christ Church Streatham C Of E Primary School	Waterloo Millennium Green, Public park																																	
	Archbishop Sumner C Of E	Ruskin Park																																	
		Milkwood Community																																	

Henry Fawcett Primary School	Primary School Oakden Site	Park
Durand Academy	Fenstanton Primary School	Eythorne Park
Reay Primary School	Streatham Wells Primary School	Dan Leno Garden, Public park
Ashmole Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School	None, Public park
St Helen'S Rc Primary School	Wix Primary School	Archbishop'S Park
St John'S Angell Town Church Of England Primary School	St John The Divine Church Of England Primary School	Lambeth Park
Granton Primary School	Crawford Primary School	Lambeth High Street Recreation Ground, Public park
St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Junior School	St Mary'S Gardens, Public park
Walnut Tree Walk Primary School	Stanford Primary School	Agnes Riley Gardens, Public park
Lark Hall Primary School	Griffin Primary School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Archbishop Sumner C Of E Primary School	Eardley Primary School	Albert Square Garden, Public park
Kings Avenue School	Keyworth Primary School	Larkhall Park
Allen Edwards Primary School	Crampton Primary School	Slade Gardens, Public park
Elm Wood Primary School	Norbury Manor Primary School	Hillside Gardens, Public park
Julian'S Primary School	Friars Primary Foundation School	Albert Embankment Gardens, Public park
Sunnyhill Primary School	St George'S Cathedral Catholic Primary School	Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens, Public park
Kingswood Primary School	Charlotte Sharman Primary School	Harleyford Road Community Garden, Public park
St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	King'S College Hospital Lambeth Hospital/Reay House	Vauxhall Park
St Andrew'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Thomas' Hospital	Woodvale Walk, Public park
Crown Lane Primary School	The Maudsley Hospital	Rush Common, Public park
Paxton Primary School	None, Allotments	Church Manor Estate, Public park
Woodmansterne Primary School And Children'S Centre	Christ Church	Tooting Bec Common, Public park
Rockmount Primary School	St John'S Church	Pedlar'S Park
Immanuel And St Andrew Church Of England Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	Max Roach Park
Wyvil Primary School	All Saints' Church	Norwood Park
St Saviour'S Church Of England Primary School	Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church	Kennington Park
Christ Church Primary Sw9	Holy Trinity Church	Norwood Grove, Public park
Loughborough Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Streatham Common, Public park
Hill Mead Primary School	St Luke'S Church	Clapham Common, Public park
St Bede'S Catholic Infant And Nursery School	St Matthew'S Church	Wyck Gardens, Public park
Telferscot Primary School	St Leonard'S Church	Westow Park
Clapham Manor Primary School	St Peter'S Church	Geraldine Mary
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Bede'S Roman Catholic Church	Harmsworth Park
Bonneville Primary School	St James' Church	Crystal Palace Park
Hitherfield Primary School	Parish Church Of St John The Evangelist	Montefiore Gardens, Public park
Oasis Academy Johanna	St Thomas' Church	Norbury Park
St Bernadette Catholic Junior School	St Margaret'S Church	West Square Garden, Public park
Henry Cavendish Primary School	Stockwell Methodist Church	Victoria Tower Gardens, Public park
Heathbrook Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Nelson Square Garden, Public park
	Brixton Hill Methodist Church	Victoria Embankment Gardens, Public park
	Church Of The Holy Redeemer	
	None, Religious grounds	
	St Margaret Clitherow'S Church	
	St Philip'S Church	

	Macaulay Church Of England Primary School Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Primary School None, Playing fields Papa'S Park, Playing fields Kingfisher Playground Charlie Chaplin Adventure Playground West Norwood Cemetery And Crematorium None, Cemeteries Christchurch Churchyard, Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 8 Flood Warning Areas Contains 6 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 944 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 9 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Palace Of Westminster, Westminster Abbey And St. Margaret'S Church, World heritage sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW LB(LAMBETH) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.13. CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 6 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Brookmill Road, Local Nature Reserve Beckenham Place Park, Local Nature Reserve Downham Woodland Walk, Local Nature Reserve Burnt Ash Pond, Local Nature Reserve Sue Godfrey Nature Park, Local Nature Reserve Dacres Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Elmstead Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 2% of CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 608 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 554 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 65 allotments, 42 religious grounds, 198 playing fields, 17 sports facility, 5 golf courses, 109 public parks and 10 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 108 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 106 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 45 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 16 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Ravensbourne River, Watercourses , Watercourses Deptford Creek, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Quaggy River, Watercourses Pool River, Watercourses The Beck, Watercourses Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses Tidal Thames At Deptford And Southwark Park, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Ravensbourne At Bromley, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne At Lewisham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas Chaffinch Brook And St James Stream At Elmers End, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Kidbrooke, Lee And Hither Green, Flood Warning Areas Pool River At Bell Green And New Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas Properties Around Chinbrook Meadows, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne At Deptford, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At South Bermondsey, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Woolwich Arsenal To Deptford Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs South Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 7 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Greenwich Aqma, AQMA Crofton Park And Honor Oak Park Air Quality Management Area, AQMA Lewisham Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA Bromley Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 59 % area of CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 80 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 78 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 330 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 50 Allotments, 31 religious grounds, 144 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 2 golf course, 86 public park and 6 cemeteries	Medium

Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)		
Within 200 meters, there are 195 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
Allenby Primary School	Roman Catholic Primary School	Crystal Palace Indoor Bowling Club
Torridon Junior School	Kelvin Grove Primary School	Sundridge Park Golf Club
St Saviour'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Launcelot Primary School	None, Golf course
St Margaret'S Lee Church Of England Primary School	Ashmead Primary School	Dulwich And Sydenham Hill Golf Course
Torridon Infants School	St Stephen'S Church Of England Primary School	Betts Park
Cooper'S Lane Primary School	Gordonbrock Primary School	Southend Park
Turnham Primary Foundation School	Lucas Vale School	Manor House Gardens, Public park
Haberdashers Askes Hatcham College/Temple Grove	Alexandra Junior School	Northbrook Park
Holy Cross Roman Catholic Primary School	Myatt Garden Primary School	Edith Nesbit Gardens, Public park
Edmund Waller Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	De Frene Market Garden, Public park
Kender Primary School	Beecroft Garden Primary School	Mayow Park
Sandhurst Junior School	Childeric Primary School	Wildlife Garden, Public park
Sandhurst Infant And Nursery School	St James'S Hatcham Church Of England Primary School	Blythe Hill Fields, Public park
Baring Primary School	John Stainer Community Primary School	None, Public park
St Mary'S Lewisham Church Of England Primary School	Alexandra Infants School	Brockley Hill Trust Garden, Public park
Trinity Primary School	St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Sydenham Wells Park
St Winifred'S Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School	Harris Primary Academy	King William Iv Gardens, Public park
Brindishe Manor School	Crystal Palace	Baxter Fields, Public park
James Dixon Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Lammas Green, Public park
St Anthony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Tidemill Academy	Crystal Palace Park
Brindishe Green School	St Francesca Cabrini Primary School	Manor Park
St Winifred'S Roman Catholic Junior School	Morden Mount Primary School	Lewisham Park
Brindishe Lee School	Burnt Ash Primary School	Brookmill Park
Rushey Green Primary School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Brookmill Park
Rathfern Primary School	Stewart Fleming Primary School	Broadway Fields, Public park
Fairlawn Primary School Annexe	Hollydale Primary School	Hilly Fields Park
Kilmorie Primary School	Ilderton Primary School	Forster Park, Public park
St George'S Church Of England Primary School	Ivydale Primary School	Ravensbourne Park Gardens
Perrymount Primary School	Churchfields Primary School	Mountsfield Park
Eliot Bank Primary School	Pilgrims Way Primary School	Cornmill Gardens, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Rotherhithe Primary School	Shaftesbury Park
Athelney Primary School	Horn Park Primary School	Downham Fields, Public park
Dalmain Primary School	Worsley Bridge Primary School	Friendly Gardens, Public park
St William Of York Roman Catholic Primary School	Balgowan Primary School	Bellingham Green Park, Public park
Fairlawn Primary School	Blackheath Hospital/40 - 42, Hospitals	Peter Pan'S Park
Holbeach Primary School	Lewisham Hospital	Horniman Gardens, Public park
		Tarleton Gardens, Public park
		Chinbrook Meadows, Public park
		Elliott Forde Park
		Hatcham Gardens, Public

	Stillness Junior And Infant Schools Forster Park Primary School John Ball Primary School Blackheath High School All Saints' Church Of England Primary School Horniman Primary School St Augustine'S Roman Catholic Primary School And Nursery Our Lady And Saint Philip Neri Catholic Primary School Grinling Gibbons Primary School Haseltine Primary School Elfrida Primary School Deptford Park Primary School Sir Francis Drake Primary School St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School St Bartholomew'S Primary School Adamsrill Primary School Marvels Lane Primary School St John Baptist Southend Church Of England Primary School Downderry Primary School Good Shepherd Catholic Primary School Harris Primary Academy Kent House Rangefield Primary School Our Lady And St Philip Neri	None, Allotments John Evelyn Community Garden, Allotments Christ Church St Dunstan'S Church None, Religious grounds St Augustine'S Church St Luke'S Church Church Of The Good Shepherd St Mildred'S Church Holy Trinity Church Centre St Michael And All Angels' Church St Bartholomew'S Church St Saviour'S Church St Hilda'S Church St John'S Church St Mary'S Church St John The Baptist Church All Saints' Church St Margaret'S Church Church Of St Barnabas The Annunciation And St Augustine Roman Catholic Church St Paul'S Church St Catherine'S Church Olivet Deptford Baptist Church Holy Trinity Church New Testament Church Of God St Peter'S Church St Antony With St Silas Church St Nicholas Church Hall Brook Lane, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility	park Ladywell Fields, Public park Home Park Blackheath, Public park Folkestone Gardens, Public park Deptford Park Margaret Macmillan Park Cator Park Telegraph Hill Park Pepys Park Fordham Park Bridge House Meadows, Public park Winsford Gardens, Public park Horniman Triangle, Public park Eckington Gardens, Public park Horn Park Twinkle Park Charlotte Turner Gardens, Public park Brenchley Gardens, Public park Brimmington Park Greenwich Park South Norwood Lake And Grounds, Public park St Mary Frobisher Park Corner Green, Public park None, Cemeteries Camberwell New Cemetery Hither Green Cemetery Ladywell Cemetery Brockley Cemetery Camberwell Old Cemetery Beckenham Crematorium Nunhead Cemetery
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 19 Flood Warning Areas Contains 15 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 384 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	High	

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Maritime Greenwich, World heritage sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW LW(LEWISHAM) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.14. CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																		
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 17 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Lower Wandle, LNR</td><td>Derwent Floodwash, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Roundshaw Downs, LNR</td><td>Spencer Road Wetlands, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Wandle Meadow Nature Park, LNR</td><td>Bennett'S Hole, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Merton Park Green Walks, LNR</td><td>Ravensbury Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Cannon Hill Common, LNR</td><td>Cherry Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Cranmer Green, LNR</td><td>Pyl Brook, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Fishpond Wood And Beverley Meads, LNR</td><td>Myrna Close, LNR</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Morden Park, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oakleigh Way, LNR</td><td>Sir Joseph Hood Memorial Wood, LNR</td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve As a whole 7% of CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1103 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment area.	Lower Wandle, LNR	Derwent Floodwash, LNR	Roundshaw Downs, LNR	Spencer Road Wetlands, LNR	Wandle Meadow Nature Park, LNR	Bennett'S Hole, LNR	Merton Park Green Walks, LNR	Ravensbury Park, LNR	Cannon Hill Common, LNR	Cherry Wood, LNR	Cranmer Green, LNR	Pyl Brook, LNR	Fishpond Wood And Beverley Meads, LNR	Myrna Close, LNR		Morden Park, LNR	Oakleigh Way, LNR	Sir Joseph Hood Memorial Wood, LNR	High
Lower Wandle, LNR	Derwent Floodwash, LNR																			
Roundshaw Downs, LNR	Spencer Road Wetlands, LNR																			
Wandle Meadow Nature Park, LNR	Bennett'S Hole, LNR																			
Merton Park Green Walks, LNR	Ravensbury Park, LNR																			
Cannon Hill Common, LNR	Cherry Wood, LNR																			
Cranmer Green, LNR	Pyl Brook, LNR																			
Fishpond Wood And Beverley Meads, LNR	Myrna Close, LNR																			
	Morden Park, LNR																			
Oakleigh Way, LNR	Sir Joseph Hood Memorial Wood, LNR																			
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting	High																		

	communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 471 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 50 allotments, 50 religious grounds, 138 playing fields, 19 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 99 public parks and 14 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 93 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 87 Schools and education centres, 6 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 34 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 30 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Coombe Brook, Watercourses The Pickle, Watercourses Beverley Brook, Watercourses Pyl Brook, Watercourses River Wandle, Watercourses Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas Norbury Brook At Thornton Heath And Streatham Vale, Flood Warning Areas East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas River Graveney At Tooting And Colliers Wood, Flood Warning Areas Pyl Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wandsworth, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wimbledon, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Morden, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Raynes Park, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 94 % of CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Merton Aqma, AQMA Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 59 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 57 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 259 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 34 Allotments, 34 religious grounds, 77 playing fields, 13 sports facility, 7 golf course, 86 public park and 8 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 159 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Abbotsbury Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Cranmer Primary School</td><td>St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hillcross Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>Sherwood Primary</td><td>Bandon Hill Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Ss Peter And Paul Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Michael And All Angels Church</td></tr><tr><td>Morden Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Benedict First School</td><td>Pollards Hill Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>William Morris Primary School</td><td>St Olave'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Links Primary School</td><td>St Saviour'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Matthew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hatfield Primary School</td><td>The Buddhapadipa Temple</td></tr><tr><td>Joseph Hood Primary School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Amy Johnson Primary School</td><td>St Winefride'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hackbridge Primary School</td><td>Sacred Heart Church</td></tr><tr><td>Malmesbury Primary School</td><td>St Lawrence'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Morden Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Aragon Primary School</td><td>St John Fisher'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints' Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St James' Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Patrick'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Church Of The Holy Redeemer</td></tr></table>	St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Church	Abbotsbury Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Cranmer Primary School	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church	Hillcross Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Sherwood Primary	Bandon Hill Methodist Church	Ss Peter And Paul Catholic Primary School	St Michael And All Angels Church	Morden Primary School	St Barnabas Church	Benedict First School	Pollards Hill Baptist Church	William Morris Primary School	St Olave'S Church	Links Primary School	St Saviour'S Church	All Saints Church Of England Primary School	St Matthew'S Church	Hatfield Primary School	The Buddhapadipa Temple	Joseph Hood Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Amy Johnson Primary School	St Winefride'S Roman Catholic Church	Hackbridge Primary School	Sacred Heart Church	Malmesbury Primary School	St Lawrence'S Church	Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Morden Baptist Church	Aragon Primary School	St John Fisher'S Roman Catholic Church	All Saints' Church Of England Primary School	St James' Church		St Patrick'S Church		St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church		St Peter'S Church		Church Of The Holy Redeemer	High
St Teresa'S Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Church																																															
Abbotsbury Primary School	St Mary'S Church																																															
Cranmer Primary School	St Elphege'S Roman Catholic Church																																															
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	Church Of The Holy Redeemer																																															

Singlegate Primary School Bandon Hill Primary School Poplar Primary School Garden Primary School Foresters Primary School St Thomas Of Canterbury Catholic Primary School Wimbledon Park Primary School Garfield Primary School Bishop Gilpin Church Of England Primary School The Priory Church Of England School St Mark'S Primary School St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School Pelham Primary School Dundonald Primary School Merton Abbey Primary School Gorringer Park Primary School Beechholme Primary School Wimbledon Chase Primary School Liberty Primary School Lonesome Primary School Merton Park Primary School Bond Primary School Park Community School Haslemere Primary School St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School Culvers House Primary School Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School Hollymount School West Wimbledon Primary School St Matthews C Of E Primary School Beddington Infants School Holy Trinity Church Of England Junior School Woodmansterne Primary School And Children'S Centre All Saints Carshalton Church Of England Primary School Stanford Primary School Norbury Manor Primary School Burlington Infant And Nursery School Burlington Junior School Granton Primary School Abbey Primary School Brookfield Primary School Furzedown Primary School Green Lane Primary And Nursery School Green Wrythe Primary School Eardley Primary School Wilson Hospital Parkside Hospital Spire St Anthony'S Hospital St George'S Hospital None, Allotments Christ Church Mitcham Parish Church Mitcham Methodist Church St George'S Church None, Religious grounds	St Nicholas'S Church None, Playing fields None, Sports facility West Wimbledon Bowling Club Southey, Sports facility Malden Golf Course None, Golf course Royal Wimbledon Golf Course Mitcham Golf Club Coombe Hill Golf Course Lavender Park Wandle Park Trafalgar Garden, Public park Pollards Hill, Public park Wandle Meadow Nature Park None, Public park Lower Green, Public park Lynmouth Avenue Gardens, Public park Cranmer Green, Public park Bindon Green, Public park The Green, Public park Beddington Park Mellows Park, Public park Mill Green, Public park Manor Garden, Public park Wallington Green, Public park Beddington Park And The Grange Carshalton Park Holland Gardens, Public park Roof Garden, Public park Cannon Hill Common, Public park Galustian Gardens Open Space, Public park South Park Gardens, Public park Cannizaro Park Watercress Park Poulter Park Moreton Green, Public park Morden Park Mostyn Gardens, Public park Kendor Gardens, Public park Nelson Gardens, Public park John Innes Park Morden Hall Park Wimbledon Common, Public park Mitcham Common, Public park Putney Heath, Public park Upper Green, Public park Ravensbury Park Roundshaw Park Beverley Park Worcester Park The Grove, Public park Cromwell Avenue Open Space, Public park None, Cemeteries Streatham Park Cemetery Lambeth Cemetery Merton And Sutton Joint Cemetery Bandon Hill Cemetery Morden Cemetery Wimbledon Gap Road Cemetery Putney Vale Cemetery

	St Peter And St Paul'S Roman Catholic Church	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 18 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 282 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW MR(MERTON) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.15. CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Stave Hill Ecology Park, Local Nature Reserve Russia Dock Woodland, Local Nature Reserve Sydenham Hill Wood And Fern Bank, Local Nature Reserve Nunhead Cemetery, Local Nature Reserve One Tree Hill, Local Nature Reserve	Medium

	Lavender Pond, Local Nature Reserve Dulwich Upper Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 2% of CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 524 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 709 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 27 allotments, 36 religious grounds, 346 playing fields, 9 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 148 public parks and 13 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 129 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 116 Schools and education centres, 13 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 45 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment 97% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames, Watercourses Tidal Thames From Hungerford Bridge To Battersea Power Station, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Rotherhithe Station To London Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Deptford And Southwark Park, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Walworth, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Camberwell, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs North Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Limehouse Basin To Blackfriars Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At South Bermondsey, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From London Bridge To Hungerford Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At The Isle Of Dogs South Of South Dock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Deptford Creek To Rotherhithe Station, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 48 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																											
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low																										
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Crofton Park And Honor Oak Park Air Quality Management Area, AQMA Bromley Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Lewisham Aqma, AQMA Southwark Aqma, AQMA Tower Hamlets Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 91 % area of CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 91 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 79 Schools and education centres, 12 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 392 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 18 Allotments, 26 religious grounds, 242 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 1 golf course, 88 public park and 10 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 206 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Boutcher Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Victory Primary School</td><td>St Barnabas Church</td></tr><tr><td>Townsend Primary School</td><td>St Clement'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>English Martyrs Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crampton Primary School</td><td>St Margaret Clitherow'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Surrey Square Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Robert Browning Primary School</td><td>St Antony With St Silas Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Giles Church</td></tr><tr><td>Keyworth Primary School</td><td>All Hallows' Church</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Walworth Church Of England Primary School</td><td>The Cathedral And Collegiate Church Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie, Southwark</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St George Of England Church Of England Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Church Of The Lord</td></tr></table>	Boutcher Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Victory Primary School	St Barnabas Church	Townsend Primary School	St Clement'S Church	English Martyrs Catholic Primary School	St Peter'S Church	English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School	St John'S Church	Crampton Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow'S Church	Surrey Square Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Robert Browning Primary School	St Antony With St Silas Church	St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	St Giles Church	Keyworth Primary School	All Hallows' Church	St John'S Walworth Church Of England Primary School	The Cathedral And Collegiate Church Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie, Southwark		St George Of England Church Of England Church		The Church Of The Lord	Medium
Boutcher Church Of England Primary School	None, Religious grounds																											
Victory Primary School	St Barnabas Church																											
Townsend Primary School	St Clement'S Church																											
English Martyrs Catholic Primary School	St Peter'S Church																											
English Martyrs Roman Catholic Primary School	St John'S Church																											
Crampton Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow'S Church																											
Surrey Square Primary School	St Paul'S Church																											
Robert Browning Primary School	St Antony With St Silas Church																											
St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	St Giles Church																											
Keyworth Primary School	All Hallows' Church																											
St John'S Walworth Church Of England Primary School	The Cathedral And Collegiate Church Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie, Southwark																											
	St George Of England Church Of England Church																											
	The Church Of The Lord																											

St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	St Luke'S Church
Globe Academy Primary School	None, Playing fields
Grange Primary School	Shuttleworth Playground
Peckham Park Primary School	White Grounds Skate Park
St Francis Roman Catholic Primary School	Mint Street Adventure Playground
Bellenden Primary School	Charlie Chaplin Adventure Playground
St John'S And St Clement'S Church Of England Primary School	None, Sports facility
Charlotte Sharman Primary School	Dulwich And Sydenham Hill Golf Course
The Belham Primary School	Paterson Park
Beormund Primary School	Glengall Wharf Community Garden, Public park
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Community Garden, Public park
St Jude'S Church Of England Primary School	Sunray Gardens, Public park
St James The Great Roman Catholic Primary And Nursery School	Leyton Square, Public park
Cobourg Primary School	Ecological Park
Michael Faraday Primary School	Russia Dock Woodland, Public park
John Ruskin Primary School	None, Public park
St George'S Cathedral Catholic Primary School	King George'S Field, Public park
Tower Bridge Primary School	Southwark Park
Snowsfields Primary School	Piermont Green, Public park
Charles Dickens Primary School	Brenchley Gardens, Public park
Friars Primary Foundation School	Potters Fields, Public park
The Cathedral School Of St Saviour And St Mary Overie	Bermondsey Spa Gardens, Public park
St James' Church Of England Primary School	Lavender Pond Nature Park
Phoenix Primary School	Tottenham Green, Public park
Redriff Primary School	Leathermarket Community Park
St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Dulwich Park
Peter Hills With St Mary'S And St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Kings Grove Community Garden, Public park
Alfred Salter Primary School	Consort Park
Rotherhithe Primary School	Dr Harold Moody Park
Albion Primary School	Cossall Park
Ilderton Primary School	Goose Green, Public park
Southwark Park Primary School	Peckham Rye Park
Galleywall Primary	West Square Garden, Public park
Compass School	Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park
Riverside Primary School	Pullens Gardens, Public park
Camelot Primary School	Pelier Park, Public park
St Mary Magdalene Church Of England Primary School	St Mary Frobisher Park
St John The Divine Church Of England Primary School	Faraday Gardens, Public park
Rye Oak Primary School And Children'S Centre	Nursery Row Park
Goose Green Primary School	Mayflower Gardens, Public park
Oliver Goldsmith Primary Schools	Lucas Gardens, Public park
Dog Kennel Hill School	Sceaux Gardens, Public park
St George'S Church Of England Primary School	Brunswick Park
Gloucester Primary School	St Georges Gardens, Public park
Dulwich Hamlet Junior School	Guy Street Park
Dulwich Wood Primary School	Little Dorrit Park
Heber Primary School	Paragon Gardens, Public park
Goodrich Community Primary School	Nelson Square Garden, Public park
St Anthony'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Redcross Gardens, Public park
	Fountain Green, Public park
	Wildlife Centre, Public park
	Dog Kennel Hill, Public park
	Langford Green, Public park
	King Stairs Gardens, Public park
	Lettsom Gardens, Public park
	Burgess Park
	Brimmington Park
	Caroline Gardens, Public park
	David Copperfield Garden, Public park
	Dickens Square Park
	Victory Community Park

	St Francesca Cabrini Primary School Dulwich Village Church Of England Infants School Bessemer Grange Primary School And Children'S Centre Harris Primary Academy East Dulwich Lyndhurst Primary School Hollydale Primary School Ivydale Primary School John Donne Primary School Pilgrims Way Primary School Crawford Primary School Brunswick Park Primary School Paxton Primary School Rosendale Primary School Eliot Bank Primary School Kender Primary School Edmund Waller Primary School Turnham Primary Foundation School Elm Wood Primary School Fairlawn Primary School Oasis Academy Johanna Walnut Tree Walk Primary School London Bridge Hospital Guy'S Hospital Dulwich Community Hospital King'S College Hospital The Maudsley Hospital None, Allotments John Evelyn Community Garden, Allotments St Faith'S Church St James'S Church St Anne'S Church Rotherhithe Free Church Holy Trinity Church St Mary'S Church St Thomas More'S Roman Catholic Church	Surrey Square Park Newington Gardens, Public park Elephant Park Tabard Gardens, Public park Kennington Park Hankey Place Gardens, Public park Brockwell Park Ruskin Park Horniman Triangle, Public park Crystal Palace Park Horniman Gardens, Public park Lammas Green, Public park Myatt'S Fields Park Hatcham Gardens, Public park King Edward Memorial Park Tarleton Gardens, Public park Waterside Gardens, Public park Waterloo Millennium Green, Public park Elliott Forde Park Sydenham Wells Park Telegraph Hill Park Hermitage Riverside Memorial Gardens, Public park Wapping Rose Gardens, Public park Emma Cons Garden, Public park Sir John Mcdougal Gardens, Public park Bridge House Meadows, Public park Ropemakers Field, Public park St Mary Magdalen Church Yard, Cemeteries Camberwell New Cemetery Camberwell Old Cemetery St John'S Churchyard, Cemeteries St Mary'S Churchyard, Cemeteries St George'S Churchyard, Cemeteries None, Cemeteries Nunhead Cemetery St Giles' Churchyard, Cemeteries Christchurch Churchyard, Cemeteries
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 908 Listed Buildings Intersects 10 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 5 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites	Medium

	Tower Of London, World heritage sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW SW(SOUTHWARK) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.16. CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH)

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 3 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Intersects 3 Locally designated sites (LNR) Barnes Common, Local Nature Reserve Lower Wandle, Local Nature Reserve Battersea Park Nature Areas, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barn Elms Wetland Centre, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve As a whole 3% of CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 857 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being.	High

	Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 510 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 26 allotments, 34 religious grounds, 197 playing fields, 17 sports facility, 8 golf courses, 107 public parks and 14 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 107 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 97 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 63 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 3 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 15 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Beverley Brook, Watercourses River Wandle, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses , Watercourses Tidal Thames From Vauxhall Bridge To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Bridge To Putney Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Hungerford Bridge To Battersea Power Station, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Power Station To Battersea Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Graveney At Tooting And Colliers Wood, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wandsworth, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Battersea Bridge To Wandsworth Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Wandsworth Bridge To Putney Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To The Hogarth Lane Roundabout, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Wandle At Wimbledon, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Greenwich, Lewisham, Southwark, Lambeth And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From The Thames Barrier To Putney Bridge, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Tower Hamlets, City Of London, City Of Westminster, Ken And Chelsea, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Putney Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Alert Areas River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Kensington And Chelsea, Hammersmith And Fulham, Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas	High

	Of the total area of the catchment, 23 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																		
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 89 % of CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low																																	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 7 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Westminster Aqma, AQMA Merton Aqma, AQMA Lambeth Aqma, AQMA Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 97 % area of CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment. Intersects 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 73 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 66 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 267 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 22 religious grounds, 120 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 8 golf course, 85 public park and 10 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 158 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Beatrix Potter Primary School</td><td>Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr> <tr> <td>Allfarthing Primary School</td><td>Westbridge Primary School</td><td>Richmond Park Golf Course</td></tr> <tr> <td>Honeywell Schools</td><td>School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr> <tr> <td>West Hill Primary School</td><td>Shaftesbury Park Primary School</td><td>Roehampton Club Golf Course</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Anne'S Church Of England School</td><td>Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School</td><td>York Gardens, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Belleville Primary School</td><td>Primary School</td><td>King George'S Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Falconbrook Primary School</td><td>Falcon Park, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>St Faith'S C Of E Primary School</td><td>Christ Church Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Festival Pleasure Gardens, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>High View Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Tooting Graveney Common, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Alton School</td><td>England Primary School</td><td>Garrat Lane Old Burial Ground, Public park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Swaffield Primary School</td><td>Our Lady Of Victories</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Beatrix Potter Primary School	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Sports facility	Allfarthing Primary School	Westbridge Primary School	Richmond Park Golf Course	Honeywell Schools	School	None, Golf course	West Hill Primary School	Shaftesbury Park Primary School	Roehampton Club Golf Course	St Anne'S Church Of England School	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	York Gardens, Public park	Belleville Primary School	Primary School	King George'S Park	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Falconbrook Primary School	Falcon Park, Public park	St Faith'S C Of E Primary School	Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	Festival Pleasure Gardens, Public park	High View Primary School	St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Tooting Graveney Common, Public park	The Alton School	England Primary School	Garrat Lane Old Burial Ground, Public park	Swaffield Primary School	Our Lady Of Victories		High
Beatrix Potter Primary School	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Sports facility																																	
Allfarthing Primary School	Westbridge Primary School	Richmond Park Golf Course																																	
Honeywell Schools	School	None, Golf course																																	
West Hill Primary School	Shaftesbury Park Primary School	Roehampton Club Golf Course																																	
St Anne'S Church Of England School	Sacred Heart Catholic Primary School	York Gardens, Public park																																	
Belleville Primary School	Primary School	King George'S Park																																	
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Falconbrook Primary School	Falcon Park, Public park																																	
St Faith'S C Of E Primary School	Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	Festival Pleasure Gardens, Public park																																	
High View Primary School	St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Tooting Graveney Common, Public park																																	
The Alton School	England Primary School	Garrat Lane Old Burial Ground, Public park																																	
Swaffield Primary School	Our Lady Of Victories																																		

Oasis Academy Putney	Primary School	Barnes Common, Public park
Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Primary School	Chesterton Primary School	Shillington Street Open Space, Public park
Trinity St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Henry Cavendish Primary School	Spencer Park
John Burns Primary School	Heathbrook Primary School	Garratt Green, Public park
Ravenstone Primary School	East Sheen Primary School	Godley Gardens, Public park
Wix Primary School	Links Primary School	Fred Wells Gardens, Public park
Alderbrook Primary School	Telferscot Primary School	Harroway Gardens, Public park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Wyvil Primary School	Christchurch Gardens, Public park
St George'S Church Of England Primary School	St Bernadette Catholic Junior School	Montefiore Gardens, Public park
Griffin Primary School	St Leonards Church Of England Primary School	Tooting Gardens, Public park
Earlsfield Primary School	Garfield Primary School	Clapham Common, Public park
Sheringdale Primary School	Wimbledon Park Primary School	Putney Lower Common, Public park
Riversdale Primary School	Macaulay Church Of England Primary School	Richmond Park
Floreath Wandsworth Primary School	The Priory Hospital	Heathbrook Park
Albemarle Primary School	Roehampton, Hospitals	Coronation Gardens, Public park
Tooting Primary School	Springfield University Hospital	Wandsworth Park
St Boniface Roman Catholic Primary School	St George'S Hospital	Barn Elms Park
Franciscan Primary School	The Huntercombe	Leader'S Gardens, Public park
Broadwater Primary School	Roehampton Hospital	Tooting Bec Common, Public park
Smallwood Primary School	Royal Hospital For Neuro-Disability	Wandsworth Common, Public park
And Language Unit	Queen Mary'S Hospital	Manor Fields, Public park
Gatton (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Lister Hospital	Wimbledon Common, Public park
Hillbrook Primary School	None, Allotments	Putney Heath, Public park
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Palewell Common, Public park
Fircroft Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Wandle Meadow Nature Park
Rutherford House School	The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints	Pimlico Gardens And Shrubbery, Public park
Eardley Primary School	St Anne'S Church	Larkhall Park
Penwortham Primary School	St Luke'S Church	Chelsea Embankment Gardens, Public park
Sellincourt Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Chelsea Physic Garden, Public park
Heathmere Primary School	St Philip'S Church	Roper'S Gardens, Public park
Southmead Primary Schools	Christ And St Stephen Church	Ranelagh Gardens, Public park
Our Lady Queen Of Heaven Roman Catholic School	St Mark'S Church	Cremorne Gardens, Public park
Roehampton Church Of England Primary School	St Augustine'S Church	St George'S Square Gardens, Public park
Ronald Ross Primary School	All Saints' Church	None, Public park
House/Roehampton Church School	St Nicholas'S Church	None, Cemeteries
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Wandsworth Cemetery
Mosaic Jewish Primary School	St James' Church	Battersea Rise Cemetery
Granard Primary School	Our Lady And St Peter Roman Catholic Church	Streatham Cemetery
Furzedown Primary School	Polish Roman Catholic Church Of St John The Evangelist	Lambeth Cemetery
All Saints C Of E Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	
Hotham Primary School	St Simon'S Roman Catholic Church	
Brandlehow Primary	St Barnabas' Church	
	St Thomas' Church	
	Christ Church	
	None, Playing fields	
	Kimber Skate And Bmx Park	

	School Greenmead And Paddock Schools Point Pocket Park Play Area Fulham Palace Handicapped Adventure Playground Old Barnes Cemetery Putney Lower Common Cemetery Putney Vale Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 13 Flood Warning Areas Contains 18 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 309 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 9 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROSSNESS STW WW(WANDSWORTH) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.17. DEEPHAMS STW

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 6 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Epping Forest, SSSI Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI Northaw Great Wood, SSSI Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI	High

	Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI Intersects 9 Locally designated sites (LNR) Ainslie Wood, LNR Alexandra Palace & Park, LNR Big Wood & Little Wood, LNR Railway Fields, LNR Coppetts Wood And Glebelands, LNR Coldfall Wood, LNR Cheshunt Park, LNR Northaw Great Wood Country Park, LNR Oak Hill Wood, LNR Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 12 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, SSSI Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI Northaw Great Wood, SSSI Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI Waltham Abbey, SSSI Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Wood South, SSSI Walthamstow Marshes, SSSI Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods North, SSSI Broxbourne Woods, NNR As a whole less than 1% of DEEPHAMS STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2075 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the DEEPHAMS STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1131 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 140 allotments, 88 religious grounds, 320 playing fields, 53 sports facility, 35 golf courses, 227 public parks and 32 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 236 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 225 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 97 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DEEPHAMS STW catchment 91% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 16 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 5 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 95 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	High

	Small River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses , Watercourses The Moselle, Watercourses Pymme'S Brook, Watercourses River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses Dollis Brook, Watercourses Grimes Brook, Watercourses Salmon'S Brook, Watercourses Turkey Brook, Watercourses Turnford Brook, Watercourses Cobbin'S Brook, Watercourses The Ching, Watercourses Rags Brook, Watercourses Theobalds Brook, Watercourses College Brook, Watercourses Merryhills Brook, Watercourses Bounds Green Brook, Watercourses Hempshill Brook, Watercourses Northaw Brook, Watercourses Cuffley Brook, Watercourses Houndsden Gutter, Watercourses New River, Watercourses Monken Mead Brook, Watercourses Trinity Marsh Ditch, Watercourses Old River Lea Or Lee, Watercourses Cornmill Stream, Watercourses Shirebourne, Watercourses Folly Brook, Watercourses Leeging Beech Gutter, Watercourses Pymmes Brook At East Barnet, Flood Warning Areas Turkey Brook At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Small River Lee At Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas Rags Brook At Flamstead End, Flood Warning Areas Pymmes Brook At Upper Edmonton And Tottenham, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Hoddesdon And Cheshunt, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Hackney And Walthamstow, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Lee At Enfield, Flood Warning Areas Pymmes Brook From Bowes Park To Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas Cobbins Brook At Waltham Abbey, Flood Warning Areas Ching Brook In The London Borough Of Waltham Forest, Flood Warning Areas Salmons Brook At Grange Park And Lower Edmonton, Flood Warning Areas Dollis Brook From Barnet To Hendon, Flood Warning Areas Trinity Marsh Ditch At Waltham Cross, Flood Warning Areas Mutton Brook At Hampstead Garden Suburb, Flood Warning Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Lee From Hoddesdon To Canning Town, Flood Alert Areas										
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of DEEPHAMS STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium										
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 12 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Hackney Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Barnet Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.4 Eleanor Cross Road / Monarchs Way, AQMA</td><td>Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Extension To Aqma 1, AQMA</td><td>Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Monarchs Way / Winston Churchill Way, AQMA</td><td>Camden Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Redbridge Aqma, AQMA</td><td></td></tr></table>	Hackney Aqma, AQMA	Barnet Aqma, AQMA	Aqma No.4 Eleanor Cross Road / Monarchs Way, AQMA	Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA	Extension To Aqma 1, AQMA	Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA	Monarchs Way / Winston Churchill Way, AQMA	Camden Aqma, AQMA	Redbridge Aqma, AQMA		High
Hackney Aqma, AQMA	Barnet Aqma, AQMA											
Aqma No.4 Eleanor Cross Road / Monarchs Way, AQMA	Aqma 7 High Road In Wormley (A1170), AQMA											
Extension To Aqma 1, AQMA	Waltham Forest Aqma, AQMA											
Monarchs Way / Winston Churchill Way, AQMA	Camden Aqma, AQMA											
Redbridge Aqma, AQMA												

Aqma 6 Great Cambridge Road (A10), AQMA		Haringey Aqma, AQMA Enfield Aqma, AQMA
AQMA's constitute 83 % area of DEEPHAMS STW catchment.		
Intersects 47 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)		
Intersects 216 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 206 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes		
Intersects 738 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 117 Allotments, 81 religious grounds, 238 playing fields, 44 sports facility, 28 golf course, 207 public park and 23 cemeteries		
Within 200 meters, there are 11 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)		
Lee Valley, RAMSAR site	Northaw Great Wood, SSSI	
Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Chingford Reservoirs, SSSI	
Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA)	Hampstead Heath Woods, SSSI	
Epping Forest, SSSI	Turnford & Cheshunt Pits, SSSI	
Cornmill Stream And Old River Lea, SSSI	Walthamstow Reservoirs, SSSI	
	Waltham Abbey, SSSI	
Within 200 meters, there are 437 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)		
St Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Infant School	Millbrook School	None, Playing fields
Bounds Green Junior And Infants Schools	Dewhurst St Mary Church Of England Primary School	Grovelands Park Play Area, Playing fields
Hollickwood School	Andrew'S Lane Primary And Nursery School	Oakleigh Grove Play Area, Playing fields
Earlham Primary School	Flamstead End School	St Michael'S Green Play Garden, Playing fields
Coppetts Wood Primary School	Fairfields Primary School And Nursery	Four Hills Estate Play Area, Playing fields
Rhodes Avenue Primary School	Northaw Church Of England Primary School	Bowes Meadow Play Area, Playing fields
Raglan Infant School	Woodside Primary School	None, Sports facility
The Raglan Junior School	Waltham Holy Cross Primary School	Bounds Green Bowls And Tennis Club
Starks Field Primary School	Holdbrook Primary School	Finchley Bowling Club
Risley Avenue Primary School	St Joseph Roman Catholic Primary School	West Finchley Bowling Club
Hazelbury Primary School	Downfield Primary School	The Connaught Lawn Tennis And Bowling Club
Summerside Primary School	Four Swannes Primary School	Buckhurst Hill Bowling And Lawn Tennis Club
St Martin Of Porres Primary School	Hurst Drive Primary School	West Essex Golf Course
Walker Primary School	Bonneygrove Primary School	Woodford Golf Course
Queenswell Infant And Nursery School	Ponsbourne St Mary'S Primary School	Oak Hill Park, Golf course
St Monica'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Coldfall Primary School	South Herts Golf Course
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Goffs Oak Primary School	Muswell Hill Golf Club
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Eden Primary School	Hampstead Golf Club
N11	Grangewood Infants School/Burleigh Primary School	Highgate Golf Club
Holly Park Primary School	Forty Hill Church Of England Primary School	North Middlesex Golf Course
Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary School	Grange Park Primary School	High Beech Golf Club
Garfield Primary School	De Bohun Primary School	None, Golf course
Bowes Primary School	Eversley Primary School	Chingford Golf Course
Queenswell Junior School	Danegrove Primary School	Whitewebbs Park, Golf course
Grasvenor Avenue Infants School	Trent Church Of England Primary School	East Barnet Golf Club
St Andrew'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided)	Danegrove School	Old Fold Manor Golf Club
	St Mary'S Church Of	Hadley Wood Golf Club
		Arkley Golf Club
		Cheshunt Park, Golf

Primary School	England Primary School	course
Alma Primary School	Wolfson Hillel Primary School	Finchley Golf Course
Woodridge Primary School	West Grove Primary School	Hendon Golf Club
Northside Primary School	Monkfrith Primary School	The Shire London, Golf course
Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	Church Hill School	Church End Gardens, Public park
Southbury Primary School	St Andrew'S Southgate Primary School	Avenue House Grounds, Public park
St Mary'S Catholic Primary School And Nursery	Brettenham Primary School	Windsor Open Space, Public park
Bush Hill Park Primary School	Fleecefield Primary School	None, Public park
Devonshire Hill Primary School	Galliard Primary School	Clendish Marsh, Public park
Underhill School	Woodpecker Hall Primary Academy	Woodside Park
Wilbury Primary School	Cuckoo Hall Academy	Brent Park
Firs Farm Primary School	Houndsfield Primary School	Chelsfield Green, Public park
Oakthorpe Primary School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Totteridge Green, Public park
Highfield Primary School	Larkswood Primary School	Brunswick Park
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Eldon Junior School	Hampstead Heath, Public park
Hazelwood Schools	Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Infants School	Bounds Green, Public park
St Michael-At-Bowes Church Of England Junior School	Churchfield Primary School	The Green, Public park
Tottenham Infant School And Children'S Centre	St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Trent Park
St Catherine'S Primary School	Parkside Primary School	Kenninghall Open Space, Public park
Whittings Hill Primary School	Latymer All Saints Church Of England Primary School	Pymmes Park
Coleraine Park Primary School	Eldon Infant School	Chase Lane Park
Manorside Primary School	Downhills Primary School And Children'S Centre	Page Green Common, Public park
Morasha Jewish Primary School	Lavender Primary School	Avenue Gardens, Public park
Moss Hall Infant School	St Michaels C Of E Primary School	Whitewebbs Park
Moss Hall Junior School	Monken Hadley Church Of England Primary School	Firs Farm Wetlands, Public park
St Theresa'S Roman Catholic School	St George'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Grovelands Park
Brookland Junior School/Brookland Infant School	All Saints Church Of England Nursery And Primary School	Jubilee Park
Akiva School	Chase Side Primary School	Forest Road Golden Jubilee Park
Pardes House Primary School	Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School	Minchenden Oak Garden, Public park
Chalgrove Primary School	Christ Church Church Of England Infants School	Bury Lodge Park
Mulberry Primary School	Livingstone Primary School	Oak Hill Park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Foulds School	Belmont Avenue Pleasure Ground, Public park
Chestnuts Primary School	Osidge Primary School	Greenhill Gardens, Public park
West Green Primary School	St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Tottenham Green East, Public park
Lordship Lane Primary School	Hadley Wood School	Arnos Park
Belmont Junior School	Brunswick Park Primary And Nursery School	Whetstone Stray Open Space, Public park
St John Vianney Roman Catholic Primary School	Ashmole Primary School	Swan Lane Open Space, Public park
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Infants School	Woodberry Down Community Primary School	Oakwood Park
St Mary'S Priory Roman Catholic Junior School	South Harringay Junior	Brook Farm Open Space, Public park
Tiverton Primary School		Trinity Gardens, Public park
St Ann'S Church Of		Nightingale Gardens, Public park

England Primary School	School	Finsbury Gardens, Public park
Stamford Hill Primary School	Woodford Green Primary School	Springfield Community Park
The Willow Primary School	North Harringay Primary School	Bowes Park Community Gardens, Public park
Seven Sisters Primary School	Wells Primary School	Hollickwood Park
Our Lady Of Lourdes Rc School	North Middlesex University Hospital	Friern Village Park
Tudor Primary School	Barnet Hospital	New Southgate Millenium Green, Public park
Lancasterian Primary School	Bullimore House/Finchley Memorial Hospital	Caxton Gardens, Public park
Welbourne Primary School	St Ann'S Hospital	Wood Green Common, Public park
Longshaw Primary School	Cheshunt Community Hospital	The Glebe Land Open Space, Public park
Chingford Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Junior School	Redford Lodge Psychiatric Hospital	Garden Of Hope, Public park
Chase Lane Primary School And Nursery Unit	The Kings Oak Private Hospital	Victoria Park
Raynham Primary School	Chase Farm Hospital	Friary Park
Ainslie Wood Primary School	The Cavell Hospital	Tower Gardens, Public park
Meridian Angel Primary School	The Priory Hospital North London	Peace Garden, Public park
St John And St James Church Of England Primary School	Holly House, Hospitals	Bruce Castle Park
Chingford Hall Community Primary School	None, Allotments	Lordship Recreation Ground, Public park
Brook House Primary School	Cadmore Lane Allotment	Paignton Park
Sunrise Primary School	Trinity South Allotment Gardens	Chapman'S Green, Public park
Lea Valley Primary School	Trinity North Allotment Gardens	Carnbrook Park
St Paul'S And All Hallows Church Of England Junior School	Holdbrook Allotment Gardens	Millfield House Gardens, Public park
St Paul'S And All Hallows Church Of England Infant School	St Edmund'S Church	Hollywood Gardens, Public park
St Francis De Sales Roman Catholic Junior School	Church Of St Thomas Of Canterbury	Railway Fields Nature Park
South Harringay Infants School	St Mary'S Church	Downhills Park
Hartsbrook E-Act Free School	St Bartholomew'S Church	Painters Lane
Whitehall Primary School	St John'S Church	Neighborhood Park
Bruce Grove Primary School	Church And Monastery Of Christ The King	Hoe Green Park
Ferry Lane Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Elsinge Golden Jubilee Park
Earlsmead Primary School	St Stephen'S Church	Durants Park
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Church	Warwick Field Open Space, Public park
Crowland Primary School	Edmonton Baptist Church	Drysdale Park
Springfield Community Primary School	Christ Church	Gunpowder Park
St Paul'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Thomas Oakwood Church	Mansfield Park
Alexandra Primary School	Bevan Park Baptist Church	Crescent Gardens
Trinity Primary Academy School	East Barnet Parish Church	Hadley Green, Public park
St Michael'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S The Virgin	Ducketts Common, Public park
Noel Park Primary School	Cockfosters United Reform Church	Lee Valley Country Park
St Antony'S Roman	Oakwood Baptist Church	Alexandra Park
	St Mary Magdalen'S Church	Northaw Great Wood, Public park
	St Michael'S Church	Village Green, Public park
	Braemar Avenue Baptist Church	Northway Gardens, Public park
	The Parish Church Of St Peter-Le-Poer	Bethune Park
	St Paul'S Church	Rosedale Way Open Space, Public park
	Muswell Hill Methodist Church	Enfield Island Village, Public park
	None, Religious grounds	

Catholic Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Whit Hern Park
St Matthew'S Church Of	Finchley Progressive	Cheshunt Park
England Primary School	Synagogue	Holmesdale Tunnel Open
St James Church Of	St Mary'S Roman Catholic	Space, Public park
England Primary School	Church	The Cedars Park
Honilands Primary School	Church Of St James The	Grundy Park
Suffolks Primary School	Great	Ravenscroft Gardens,
Carterhatch Infant And	St John The Baptist Church	Public park
Junior Schools	All Hallows' Church	King George'S Field, Public
Capel Manor Primary	Woodberry Down Baptist	park
School	Church	Highlands Gardens, Public
Yardley Primary School	St Ann'S Church	park
Worcesters Primary	Community Church Of God	Hilly Fields Park
School	St Cuthbert'S Church	Chase Green, Public park
George Spicer Primary	Westbury Avenue Baptist	Bush Hill Gardens, Public
School	Church	park
George Spicer School	St Benet-Fink Church	Town Park
Kimberley Gardens	St Mark'S Church	Cheyne Walk Open Space,
Enfield Heights Academy	St Aldhelm'S Church	Public park
Kingfisher Hall Primary	St Peter And St Paul	Riverside Park
Academy	Church	Turnford Brook, Public
Cromer Road Primary	St Peter And St Paul'S	park
School	Church	Cadmore Lane Open
Merryhills Primary School	Chingford Christian	Space, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of	Science Church	Abbey Gardens, Public
England Primary School	St James'S Church	park
And Nursery	Sewardstone Evangelical	Lee Valley Regional Park
Martin Primary School	Church	Moxom Avenue Open
Upshire Primary	All Saints Church	Space, Public park
Foundation School	Chingford Mount Baptist	Long Lane Pasture, Public
High Beech Church Of	Church	park
England (Voluntary	St Luke'S Church	Finsbury Park
Controlled) Primary School	Church Of St Mary	The Paddock Community
Keys Meadow Primary	Ponsbourne	Nature Park
School	Chingford Methodist	Midhurst Garden, Public
Chesterfield School	Church	park
Brimsdown Primary School	St Thomas A' Becket'S	Rowley Gardens, Public
Eastfield Primary School	Church	park
Freezywater St George'S	St Andrews Church	Fairland Park
Church Of England Primary	St John Methodist Church	Roebuck Green, Public
School	Jesus Church	park
Prince Of Wales Primary	St George'S Church	St Pancras And Islington
School	St John The Baptist'S	Cemetery
Hillhouse Church Of	Church	Western Synagogue
England Primary School	St Marks Church	Cemetery
The Leverton County	The Church Of Jesus Christ	Federation Cemetery
Primary And Infant School	Of Latter-Day Saints	Edmonton Cemetery
Cuffley School	St Michael And All Angels	Southgate Cemetery
Our Lady Of Muswell	Church	Tottenham Park
Roman Catholic Primary	St Mark'S Parish Church	Cemetery,
School	St Peter'S Church	New Southgate Cemetery
Muswell Hill Primary	Bush Hill Park Methodist	And Crematorium
School	Church	Trent Park Cemetery
Longlands Primary School	St Alphege Church	None, Cemeteries
And Nursery	St Mary Magdalene	East Finchley Cemetery
Brookland Junior School	Church	Tottenham Cemetery
Brookland Infant And	St Thomas'S Church	Wood Green Cemetary
Nursery School	The Abbey Church Of	Adath Yisroel Cemetery
Churchfield Church Of	Waltham Holy Cross And	Chingford Mount
England (Voluntary Aided)	St Lawrence	Cemetery
Primary' School And	Hampstead Garden	Waltham Abbey Jewish
Nursery	Suburb Free Church	Cemetery
	St Jude'S Church	

	The Church Of The Holy Innocents	Hendon Cemetery And Crematorium	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 10 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 42 Flood Warning Areas Contains 60 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 852 Listed Buildings Intersects 13 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 10 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DEEPHAMS STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.18. HOGSMILL STW RZ01

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Tolworth Court Farm Fields, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bushy Park And Home Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 40 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 5 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 12 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 11 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 7 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 6 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 11 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 3 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 16 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Tolworth Junior School, Schools and Education centres Tolworth Infants School, Schools and Education centres Castle Hill Primary School, Schools and Education centres Lime Tree Primary School, Schools and Education centres Our Lady Immaculate Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Matthew'S Primary School, Schools and Education centres Christ Church Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres Moor Lane Junior School, Schools and Education centres Tolworth Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Christ Church, Religious grounds St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds St George'S Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Alexandra Millennium Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 8 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ01 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.19. HOGSMILL STW RZ02

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wimbledon Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve As a whole less than 1% of HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 49 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 32 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 9 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 7 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	High

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment 100% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 93 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 4 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 13 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 4 golf course, 2 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 14 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) King'S Oak Primary School, Schools and Education centres Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Primary School, Schools and Education centres Coombe Hill Infants School, Schools and Education centres Coombe Hill Junior School, Schools and Education centres Christ Church New Malden Primary School, Schools and Education centres Kingston Hospital, Hospitals None, Allotments Christ Church, Religious grounds None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Coombe Wood Golf Course, Golf course Malden Golf Course, Golf course Coombe Hill Golf Course, Golf course Richmond Park, Public park	High

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 11 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ02 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.20. HOGSMILL STW RZ03

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Banstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Belmont Pastures, Local Nature Reserve Elmbridge Open Space, Local Nature Reserve Devonshire Avenue Nature Area, Local Nature Reserve Raeburn Open Space, Local Nature Reserve Rose Walk, Local Nature Reserve Morden Park, Local Nature Reserve Cuddington Meadows, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA)	High

	Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Banstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chipstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stones Road Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 282 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 232 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 35 allotments, 20 religious grounds, 63 playing fields, 14 sports facility, 13 golf courses, 29 public parks and 8 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 50 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 44 Schools and education centres, 6 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 14 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 6 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Pyl Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill At Ewell Court, Ruxley And Old Malden, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																															
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 5 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.1 (M25), AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA Merton Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.8, AQMA AQMAs constitute 59 % area of HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 39 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 34 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 102 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 24 Allotments, 14 religious grounds, 18 playing fields, 8 sports facility, 13 golf course, 19 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Banstead Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 91 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Cuddington Community Primary School</td><td>St Anne'S Roman Catholic Church,</td></tr><tr><td>The Mead Infant School</td><td>St Mark'S Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Green Lane Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Christ Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Cheam Common Infants School</td><td>St Peter'S Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Cheam Common Junior School</td><td>St John'S Roman Catholic Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Auriol Junior School</td><td>St Mary'S Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Dorchester Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Robin Hood Junior School</td><td>St Nicholas Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Meadow Primary School</td><td>Trinity United Reformed And Methodist Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Cheam Park Farm Junior School</td><td>St John'S Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Cheam Fields Primary School</td><td>St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Nonsuch Primary School</td><td>Banstead U Ref Church,</td></tr><tr><td>Robin Hood Infants School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Dunstan'S Cheam Church Of England Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Devonshire Primary School</td><td>Tattenham Way Playground</td></tr><tr><td>Cuddington Croft County Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Manor Park Primary School</td><td>Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club</td></tr><tr><td>St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Westbourne Primary School</td><td>Walton Heath, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Epsom Downs Primary School And Children'S Centre</td><td>Banstead Downs Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Shawley Community Primary School</td><td>Cuddington Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Oaks Park Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cheam Park</td></tr></table>	Cuddington Community Primary School	St Anne'S Roman Catholic Church,	The Mead Infant School	St Mark'S Church,	Green Lane Primary And Nursery School	Christ Church,	Cheam Common Infants School	St Peter'S Church,	Cheam Common Junior School	St John'S Roman Catholic Church,	Auriol Junior School	St Mary'S Church,	Dorchester Primary School	St Andrew'S Church,	Robin Hood Junior School	St Nicholas Church,	Meadow Primary School	Trinity United Reformed And Methodist Church,	Cheam Park Farm Junior School	St John'S Church,	Cheam Fields Primary School	St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church,	Nonsuch Primary School	Banstead U Ref Church,	Robin Hood Infants School	None, Religious grounds	St Dunstan'S Cheam Church Of England Primary School	None, Playing fields	Devonshire Primary School	Tattenham Way Playground	Cuddington Croft County Primary School	None, Sports facility	Manor Park Primary School	Carshalton Beeches Bowling Club	St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Golf course	Westbourne Primary School	Walton Heath, Golf course	Epsom Downs Primary School And Children'S Centre	Banstead Downs Golf Club	Shawley Community Primary School	Cuddington Golf Course		Oaks Park Golf Course		Cheam Park	High
Cuddington Community Primary School	St Anne'S Roman Catholic Church,																																															
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St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Golf course																																															
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Epsom Downs Primary School And Children'S Centre	Banstead Downs Golf Club																																															
Shawley Community Primary School	Cuddington Golf Course																																															
	Oaks Park Golf Course																																															
	Cheam Park																																															

	St Anne'S Caltholic Primary School Banstead Community Junior School Banstead Infant School Tadworth Primary School Warren Mead Infant School Warren Mead Junior School All Saints' Benhilton Church Of England Primary School The Avenue Primary School Woodmansterne Primary School Walton On The Hill Primary School Grand Avenue Primary School Cheam Park Farm Nursery And Infants School Brookfield Primary School Rushy Meadow Primary School Abbey Primary School The Royal Marsden Hospital Spire St Anthony'S Hospital Tadworth Court, Hospitals St Helier Hospital Queen Mary'S Hospital For Children None, Allotments All Saints' Church, Fairlands Park Sears Park Shadbolt Park Nonsuch Park None, Public park Nork Park Perrett'S Field, Public park Belmont Pastures, Public park Preston Park Burgh Heath, Public park Rosehill Park East, Public park The Green, Public park Worcester Park Manor Park Morden Park Royston Park Malden Green, Public park Lynmouth Avenue Gardens, Public park Warren Farm, Public park None, Cemeteries Saint Phillip'S Churchyard, Cemeteries Cuddington Cemetery Sutton Cemetery Merton And Sutton Joint Cemetery Morden Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 8 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 84 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole less than 1 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ03 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

2.21. HOGSMILL STW RZ04

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																										
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 5 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Richmond Park, SSSI Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI Stones Road Pond, SSSI Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Intersects 15 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Hogsmill, LNR</td><td>Castle Hill, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Southwood Open Space, LNR</td><td>Coombe Wood, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Horton Country Park, LNR</td><td>Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Pyl Brook, LNR</td><td>The Wood And Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Epsom Common, LNR</td><td>Edith Gardens Nature Reserve, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Morden Park, LNR</td><td>Raeburn Open Space, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Hogsmill River Park, LNR</td><td>Tolworth Court Farm Fields, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Bonesgate Open Space, LNR</td><td></td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 9 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td><td>Banstead Downs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI</td><td>Chipstead Downs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Stones Road Pond, SSSI</td><td>Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve</td></tr><tr><td>Wimbledon Common, SSSI</td><td>Reserve</td></tr><tr><td>Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve</td></tr></table> As a whole less than 1% of HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 392 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment area.	Hogsmill, LNR	Castle Hill, LNR	Southwood Open Space, LNR	Coombe Wood, LNR	Horton Country Park, LNR	Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR	Pyl Brook, LNR	The Wood And Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary, LNR	Epsom Common, LNR	Edith Gardens Nature Reserve, LNR	Morden Park, LNR	Raeburn Open Space, LNR	Hogsmill River Park, LNR	Tolworth Court Farm Fields, LNR	Bonesgate Open Space, LNR		Richmond Park, SSSI	Banstead Downs, SSSI	Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI	Chipstead Downs, SSSI	Stones Road Pond, SSSI	Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve	Wimbledon Common, SSSI	Reserve	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve	High
Hogsmill, LNR	Castle Hill, LNR																											
Southwood Open Space, LNR	Coombe Wood, LNR																											
Horton Country Park, LNR	Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR																											
Pyl Brook, LNR	The Wood And Richard Jefferies Bird Sanctuary, LNR																											
Epsom Common, LNR	Edith Gardens Nature Reserve, LNR																											
Morden Park, LNR	Raeburn Open Space, LNR																											
Hogsmill River Park, LNR	Tolworth Court Farm Fields, LNR																											
Bonesgate Open Space, LNR																												
Richmond Park, SSSI	Banstead Downs, SSSI																											
Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI	Chipstead Downs, SSSI																											
Stones Road Pond, SSSI	Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve																											
Wimbledon Common, SSSI	Reserve																											
Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve																											
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 386 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 48 allotments, 38 religious grounds, 100 playing fields, 20 sports facility, 19 golf courses, 64 public parks and 10 cemeteries.	High																										

	Also within the catchment are 87 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 77 Schools and education centres, 10 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 25 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment 96% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 4 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 8 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 16 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Hogsmill River, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Beverley Brook, Watercourses Pyl Brook, Watercourses Pyl Brook At North Cheam, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Worcester Park, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Raven'S Ait To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas East Pyl Brook At Morden Park, Flood Warning Areas Surbiton Stream At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill At Ewell, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas Pyl Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill At Ewell Court, Ruxley And Old Malden, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At West Barnes, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Raynes Park, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land	Medium

	As a whole 95 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																											
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Merton Aqma, AQMA Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Sutton Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA Ewell Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 56 % area of HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment. Intersects 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 63 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 56 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 173 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 30 Allotments, 31 religious grounds, 35 playing fields, 7 sports facility, 10 golf course, 52 public park and 8 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 9 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ashtead Common, National Nature Reserve Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Richmond Park, SSSI Epsom And Ashtead Commons, SSSI Stones Road Pond, SSSI Wimbledon Common, SSSI Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 143 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St John'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>The Meadows, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>The New Victoria Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Abbey Primary School</td><td>Epsom General Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Wallace Fields Junior School</td><td>Spire St Anthony'S Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Wallace Fields Infant School</td><td>Tolworth Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Moor Lane Junior School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Hatfield Primary School</td><td>Knollmead Allotment Gardens</td></tr><tr><td>Aragon Primary School</td><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Surbiton High Junior Girls' School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Malden Manor Primary And Nursery School</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td>Grand Avenue Primary School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Lime Tree Primary School</td><td>St Martin'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Christ Church Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Maple Infants School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Andrew'S And St Mark'S Church Of England Junior School</td><td>St Ann'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St John The Evangelist</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Catherine Of Sienna Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Mary The Virgin</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Raphael'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr></table>	St John'S Church Of England Primary School	The Meadows, Hospitals	Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Primary School	The New Victoria Hospital	Abbey Primary School	Epsom General Hospital	Wallace Fields Junior School	Spire St Anthony'S Hospital	Wallace Fields Infant School	Tolworth Hospital	Moor Lane Junior School	None, Allotments	Hatfield Primary School	Knollmead Allotment Gardens	Aragon Primary School	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church	St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Surbiton High Junior Girls' School	None, Religious grounds	Malden Manor Primary And Nursery School	Christ Church	Grand Avenue Primary School	St Mark'S Church	Lime Tree Primary School	St Martin'S Church	Christ Church Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Maple Infants School	St John The Baptist'S Church	St Andrew'S And St Mark'S Church Of England Junior School	St Ann'S Church		St John The Evangelist		St Catherine Of Sienna Church		St Mary The Virgin		All Saints' Church		St Raphael'S Roman Catholic Church	High
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	The Meadows, Hospitals																																											
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Wallace Fields Junior School	Spire St Anthony'S Hospital																																											
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St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School	St Paul'S Church																																											
Surbiton High Junior Girls' School	None, Religious grounds																																											
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	Burlington Junior School Burlington Infant And Nursery School Lovelace Primary School Epsom Primary School West Ewell Infant School And Nursery Riverview C Of E Primary And Nursery School Danetree Primary School Knollmead Primary School St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School Southfield Park Primary School Stamford Green Primary School Our Lady Immaculate Roman Catholic Primary School St Clement'S Roman Catholic Primary School Ellingham Primary School St Paul'S Primary School Ewell Grove Primary And Nursery School Cuddington Community Primary School Auriol Junior School Meadow Primary School Nonsuch Primary School Castle Hill Primary School Cuddington Croft County Primary School St Mary'S Church Of England (Aided) Primary School Malden Parochial Church Of England Primary School St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School Morden Primary School Latchmere School St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School St Agatha'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Paul'S Church Of England Junior School St Martin'S Church Of England Infant School Alexandra School King'S Oak Primary School Robin Hood Primary School Fern Hill Primary School St Martin'S Church Of England (Aided) Junior School Christ Church New Malden Primary School King Athelstan Primary School The Vale Primary School The Mead Infant School Abbotsbury Primary School St Matthew'S Primary School Brookfield Primary School Coombe Hill Infants School Coombe Hill Junior School Kingston Hospital The Cassel Hospital St Ebba'S Hospital New Epsom And Ewell Community Hospital	The United Reformed Church St Barnabas' Church The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints Epsom Methodist Church St Lawrence'S Church Staneway Chapel St Cecilia'S Roman Catholic Church St George'S Church Banstead U Ref Church St Andrew'S Church None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Epsom Bowling Club, Malden Golf Course Chessington Golf Centre None, Golf course Coombe Hill Golf Course Coombe Wood Golf Course Woodcote Park, Golf course Richmond Park Golf Course Cuddington Golf Course Hampton Court Park, Golf course Gately Green, Public park Claremont Crescent Gardens, Public park Fair Green, Public park Horton Country Park Mounthill Gardens, Public park The Elizabeth Welchman Garden, Public park Shadbolt Park Plough Green, Public park Woodcote Millenium Green, Public park None, Public park Long Grove Park Canbury Gardens, Public park Beverley Park Cromwell Avenue Open Space, Public park Lynmouth Avenue Gardens, Public park Nonsuch Park Stamford Green, Public park Malden Green, Public park Clayhill Green, Public park Warren Farm, Public park Richmond Park Morden Park Ham Common, Public park Wimbledon Common, Public park Abelea Green, Public park Rosebery Park Alexandra Millennium Green, Public park Hampton Court Park Worcester Park Rosehill Park East, Public park Surbiton Cemetery None, Cemeteries Epsom Cemetery Merton And Sutton Joint Cemetery Morden Cemetery
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter,	High

	drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 109 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 20 Flood Warning Areas Contains 13 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 420 Listed Buildings Intersects 4 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HOGSMILL STW RZ04 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.22. LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 8 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI Darenth Wood, SSSI Wansunt Pit, SSSI Farningham Wood, SSSI Bakers Hole, SSSI Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Scadbury Park, Local Nature Reserve Oxleas Wood, Local Nature Reserve Danson Park Bog Garden, Local Nature Reserve Foots Cray Meadows, Local Nature Reserve Lesnes Abbey Woods, Local Nature Reserve	High

	Crossness, Local Nature Reserve Farningham Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Estuary & Marshes, RAMSAR site North Downs Woodlands, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Estuary & Marshes, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 17 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI</td><td>Abbey Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI</td><td>West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI</td><td>Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Darenth Wood, SSSI</td><td>Lion Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wansunt Pit, SSSI</td><td>Purfleet Chalk Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td><td>Grays Thurrock Chalk Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Bakers Hole, SSSI</td><td>Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Globe Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR</td></tr></table> As a whole 3% of LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1815 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment area.	Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI	Abbey Wood, SSSI	Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, SSSI	Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI	Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI	Lion Pit, SSSI	Wansunt Pit, SSSI	Purfleet Chalk Pits, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI	Grays Thurrock Chalk Pit, SSSI	Bakers Hole, SSSI	Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Globe Pit, SSSI		Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR	
Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI	Abbey Wood, SSSI																			
Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, SSSI																			
Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI	Inner Thames Marshes, SSSI																			
Darenth Wood, SSSI	Lion Pit, SSSI																			
Wansunt Pit, SSSI	Purfleet Chalk Pits, SSSI																			
Farningham Wood, SSSI	Grays Thurrock Chalk Pit, SSSI																			
Bakers Hole, SSSI	Purfleet Road, Aveley, SSSI																			
Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Globe Pit, SSSI																			
	Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR																			
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 541 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 67 allotments, 56 religious grounds, 168 playing fields, 19 sports facility, 10 golf courses, 94 public parks and 22 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 105 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 97 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 49 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High																		
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment 50% is classified as urban.	Medium																		
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 19 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 7 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 93 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cray, Watercourses , Watercourses Stanham River, Watercourses River Darent, Watercourses Wyncham Stream, Watercourses River Shuttle, Watercourses	High																		

	River Thames, Watercourses Beam River, Watercourses Mar Dyke, Watercourses River Darent From Otford To Darenth, Flood Warning Areas Properties Seaward Side Of Tidal Defences From Greenhithe To Gravesend, Flood Warning Areas River Cray In St Marys Cray, Sidcup, Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas Dartford, Crayford And Greenhithe, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Dartford Creek To Erith High Street East, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas River Shuttle At Blackfen, Sidcup, Old Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas Gravesend And Northfleet, Flood Warning Areas River Darent At Dartford Trade Park, Brooklands And Dartford To The Thames Estuary, Flood Warning Areas Shuttle And Cray, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas River Darent From Westerham To Dartford, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Coast From Dartford To Allhallows, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 17 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.											
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 83 % of LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium										
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 10 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: <table><tr><td>Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Northfleet Industrial Area Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Dartford Aqma No.4, AQMA</td><td>Dartford Aqma No.1, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Dartford Aqma No.3, AQMA</td><td>Bexley Aqma, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Gravesham A2 Aqma, AQMA</td><td>Dartford Aqma No.2, AQMA</td></tr><tr><td>Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA</td><td>Greenwich Aqma, AQMA</td></tr></table> AQMAs constitute 44 % area of LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment. Intersects 21 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 93 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 85 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 365 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 56 Allotments, 50 religious grounds, 139 playing fields, 17 sports facility, 8 golf course, 77 public park and 18 cemeteries	Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA	Northfleet Industrial Area Aqma, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.4, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.1, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.3, AQMA	Bexley Aqma, AQMA	Gravesham A2 Aqma, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.2, AQMA	Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA	Greenwich Aqma, AQMA	High
Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA	Northfleet Industrial Area Aqma, AQMA											
Dartford Aqma No.4, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.1, AQMA											
Dartford Aqma No.3, AQMA	Bexley Aqma, AQMA											
Gravesham A2 Aqma, AQMA	Dartford Aqma No.2, AQMA											
Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA	Greenwich Aqma, AQMA											

Within 200 meters, there are 10 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	
Swanscombe Skull Site, NNR	Wansunt Pit, SSSI
Swanscombe Peninsula, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI
Oxleas Woodlands, SSSI	Bakers Hole, SSSI
Swanscombe Skull Site, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI
Darenth Wood, SSSI	Abbey Wood, SSSI
Within 200 meters, there are 209 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
The Gateway Primary School	None, Allotments
Sutton-At-Hone Church Of England Primary School	South Road Allotments
Belvedere Infant School	St Michael'S Church
Belvedere Junior School	St Augustine'S Church
St Augustine Of Canterbury Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Christ Church
Woodside School	Chapel Of St Luke
Lessness Heath Primary School	St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Church
Mayplace Primary School	Slade Green Baptist Church
Bedonwell Infant And Nursery School	St Vincent'S Church
Bedonwell Junior School	Grace Baptist Church
Danson Primary School	St James'S Church
St Paulinus' Church Of England Primary School	Our Lady Of The Angels Roman Catholic Church
Maypole Primary School	Church
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Northend Baptist Church
Colyers Primary School	The Pantiles Methodist Church
Normandy Primary School	St Peter'S Parish Church
Hillsgrove Primary School	St Barnabas Church
St Stephen'S Catholic Primary School	Baldwyn'S Park Baptist Church
Eastcote Primary School	St Mary'S Church
Hook Lane Primary School	St John'S Church
Bishop Ridley Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church
East Wickham Primary Academy	Church Of St John Vianney
Fleetdown Primary School	St Paulinus' Church
Langafel Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	St Martin'S Church
Orchard Primary School	None, Religious grounds
Wilmington Primary School	All Saints' Church
Joydens Wood Infants School	St James' Church
Joydens Wood Junior School	Albany Park Baptist Church
Stone St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Andrews Church
Greenlands Primary School	Holy Trinity Church
Knockhall Nursery/Knockhall Academy	Our Lady Of The Rosary Roman Catholic Church
The Brent Primay School	Church
Bean Primary School	Sidcup Baptist Church
Cherry Orchard Primary Academy	Bishop Ridley Church
Manor Community Primary School	Welling Seventh-Day Adventist Church
Hope Community School	St Mary The Virgin
St Peter Chanel Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of The Holy Redeemer
The Craylands School	Foots Cray Baptist Church
Sedley'S Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	St Peter And St Paul Church
Wentworth Primary School	Winners Chapel International
Burnt Oak Junior School	St John The Baptist'S Church
Holy Trinity Lamorbey Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S United Reformed Church
Dulverton Primary School	St Mary Magdalene'S Church
	St Nicholas'S Church
	St Botolphs Church
	None, Playing fields
	The Copse And The Firs Children'S Play Area
	AreaAttlee Drive Play Area, Playing fields
	Jessamine Place Play Area
	Playground, Playing fields
	Hill Rise Playground
	Dartford Stone Lodge Bowls Club
	Halls Bowls Club

Birkbeck Primary School	None, Sports facility
Longlands Primary School	Erith Bowling Green
Royal Park Primary School	Hesketh Park Bowls Club
Upton Primary School	Dartford Golf Club
Upland Primary School	None, Golf course
St Thomas More Roman Catholic Primary School	Bexleyheath Golf Course
Old Bexley Ce Primary School	Shooters Hill Golf Club
Barnehurst Infant School	Eltham Warren Golf Course
St Fidelis' Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Public park
Barnehurst Junior Foundation School	Heath Lane Open Space, Public park
Northumberland Heath Primary School	Shenstone Park,
Gravel Hill Primary School	Enchanted Woodland, Public park
Christ Church, Erith, Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Martens Grove Park
Bursted Wood Primary School	Stable Meadow, Public park
Pelham Primary School	Wilmington Common, Public park
Belmont Primary School	The Golden Acre, Public park
Peareswood Primary School	Parkhurst Gardens, Public park
Chatsworth Infants School	Crayford War Memorial Garden, Public park
Days Lane Primary School	Palmar Gardens, Public park
Haberdashers' Aske'S Crayford Temple Grove	Frank'S Park
Slade Green Primary School	Ocean Park
Haberdashers' Aske'S Crayford Temple Grove North Campus	Belvedere Recreation Gorund North, Public park
West Hill Primary Academy	Abbeyhill Park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	Danson Park
Our Lady'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Penhill Park
Westgate Primary School	Marlborough Park
Oakfield Primary Academy	Lamorbey Park
River Mill Primary School	Stevens Park
Our Lady Of The Rosary Catholic Primary School	Willersley Park
Sherwood Park Primary School	Belmont Open Space, Public park
Hurst Primary School	Flamingo Park
Brampton Primary School	Falconwood Field, Public park
Crook Log Primary School	Shoulder Of Mutton Green, Public park
Barrington Primary School	Eastcote Gardens, Public park
Fosters Primary School	East Wickham Open Space, Public park
St Michael'S East Wickham Ce Va Primary School	Parish Wood, Public park
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Old Farm Park, Public park
Temple Hill Primary Academy	Beacon Wood Country Park
York Road Junior Academy And Language Unit	Hesketh Park
Dartford Primary Academy	Longfield Community Park
Edgebury Primary School	Darenth Country Park
Northwood Primary School	Swanscombe Heritage Park
Hextable Primary School	Stone, Public park
Alderwood Primary School	Worcester Park
Birchwood Primary School	Saxon Park
Goldie Leigh Hospital	Sidcup Green, Public park
The Little Brook Hospital	Dartford Heath, Public park
Bracton Centre, Hospitals	Ingress Park
Queen Mary'S Hospital	Hollyoak Wood Park
Darent Valley Hospital	Bostall Heath, Public park
Upton Day Hospital	Central Park
Livingstone Hospital	Scadbury Park
	None, Cemeteries
	Sidcup Cemetery
	Plumstead Cemetery
	Kemnal Park Cemetery
	Hillview Cemetery
	Watling Street Cemetery
	East Hill Cemetery
	Erith Cemetery

	Erith And District Hospital Eltham Cemetery Chislehurst Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 120 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 16 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 292 Listed Buildings Intersects 22 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONG REACH STW RZ CENTRAL catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.23. LONG REACH STW RZ EAST

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned														
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 13 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Scods Wood And Brockhoult Mount, SSSI</td><td>Westerham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Magpie Bottom, SSSI</td><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI</td><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI</td><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Lullingstone Park, SSSI</td><td>Greatness Brickworks, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Dryhill, SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> Intersects 4 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Scods Wood And Brockhoult Mount, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI	Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI	Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI	Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI	Dryhill, SSSI		High
Scods Wood And Brockhoult Mount, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI															
Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI															
Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI															
Westerham Mines, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI															
Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI															
Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI															
Dryhill, SSSI																

	Hill Park, Tatsfield, Local Nature Reserve Rectory Meadow, Local Nature Reserve Farningham Wood, Local Nature Reserve Dryhill, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Estuary & Marshes, RAMSAR site North Downs Woodlands, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Peters Pit, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Estuary & Marshes, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 17 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI</td><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Magpie Bottom, SSSI</td><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI</td><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Greatness Brickworks, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI</td><td>One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Lullingstone Park, SSSI</td><td>Titsey Woods, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Dryhill, SSSI</td><td>Darenth Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Wood, SSSI</td><td>Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td><td></td></tr></table> As a whole 6% of LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3436 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 19 % of the LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment area.	Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI	Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, SSSI	Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Titsey Woods, SSSI	Dryhill, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI		
Scords Wood And Brockhoul Mount, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI																			
Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI																			
Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI																			
Westerham Mines, SSSI	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI																			
Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	One Tree Hill And Bitchet Common, SSSI																			
Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Titsey Woods, SSSI																			
Dryhill, SSSI	Darenth Wood, SSSI																			
Westerham Wood, SSSI	Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI																			
Farningham Wood, SSSI																				
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 242 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 30 allotments, 35 religious grounds, 63 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 22 golf courses, 36 public parks and 11 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 39 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 37 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 38 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High																		
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment 10% is classified as urban.	Low																		
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 16 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 7 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 96 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Darent, Watercourses , Watercourses Cross Dyke, Watercourses Manor Drain. Watercourses	High																		

	River Darent From Westerham To Sevenoaks, Flood Warning Areas River Darent From Otford To Darenth, Flood Warning Areas Middle River Medway, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas River Darent From Westerham To Dartford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 78 % of LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 10 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No. 13 (A25), AQMA Aqma No. 14 (Junction Or Brichwood And London Roads, Swanley, AQMA Aqma No.6 (M25-Pm10), AQMA Bexley Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.10 (Sevenoaks High Street), AQMA Aqma No. 8 (Swanley Town Centre), AQMA Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA Aqma No.4 (A20(T)), AQMA Aqma No.1 (M20), AQMA Aqma No.3 (M26), AQMA AQMAs constitute 4 % area of LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment. Intersects 35 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 36 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 34 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 185 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 27 Allotments, 32 religious grounds, 60 playing fields, 6 sports facility, 18 golf course, 32 public park and 10 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 13 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) <table><tr><td>Scords Wood And Brockhault Mount, SSSI</td><td>Dryhill, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Magpie Bottom, SSSI</td><td>Westerham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI</td><td>Farningham Wood, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Westerham Mines, SSSI</td><td>Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI</td><td>Knole Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Lullingstone Park, SSSI</td><td>Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Greatness Brickworks, SSSI</td></tr></table> Within 200 meters, there are 81 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Thomas' Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church Church Of The Good Shepard</td></tr></table>	Scords Wood And Brockhault Mount, SSSI	Dryhill, SSSI	Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI	Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI	Westerham Mines, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI	Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI	Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI		Greatness Brickworks, SSSI	St Thomas' Roman Catholic Primary School	St Mary'S Church Church Of The Good Shepard	High
Scords Wood And Brockhault Mount, SSSI	Dryhill, SSSI																	
Magpie Bottom, SSSI	Westerham Wood, SSSI																	
Oldbury And Seal Chart, SSSI	Farningham Wood, SSSI																	
Westerham Mines, SSSI	Sevenoaks Gravel Pits, SSSI																	
Hubbard'S Hill, SSSI	Knole Park, SSSI																	
Lullingstone Park, SSSI	Otford To Shoreham Downs, SSSI																	
	Greatness Brickworks, SSSI																	
St Thomas' Roman Catholic Primary School	St Mary'S Church Church Of The Good Shepard																	

	Weald Community Primary School Lady Boswell'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School St John'S Church Of England Primary School Shoreham Village School Ide Hill Church Of England Primary School Churchill Church Of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School Seal Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School Kemsing Primary School West Kingsdown C Of E Vc Primary School Sundridge And Brasted Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School Dunton Green Primary School Amherst School Hextable Primary School Otford Primary School Sevenoaks Primary School Horton Kirby Church Of England Primary School Fawkham Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School Riverhead Infants School Hartley Primary School New Ash Green Primary School Our Lady Of Hartley Roman Catholic Primary School The Anthony Roper Primary School Crockenhill Primary School High Firs County Primary School St Mary'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School Downsview Primary School St Bartholomews Roman Catholic Primary School Horizon Primary Academy Birchwood Primary School St Pauls' Church Of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School St Botolph'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School Sevenoaks Hospital None, Allotments	Roman Catholic Church Of St Bernadette Church Of St Edmund King And Martyr None, Religious grounds Church Of St Peter And St Paul Eynsford Baptist Church Church Of St Martin All Saints' Church All Souls Church St Peter And St Paul'S Church St Bartholomew'S Church St Nicholas'S Church St Paul'S Church Bessels Green Baptist Church St Botolph'S Church St George'S Church St John'S Church St Martin'S Church None, Playing fields None, Sports facility Lullingstone Park, Golf course Darent Valley Golf Course None, Golf course Woodlands Manor Golf Club Pedham Place Golf Centre Wildernesse Golf Club Knole Park Golf Club Park Wood Golf Course Harvestfield Park The Green, Public park Riverhead Parkland, Public park Palace Field, Public park Swanley Park Hextable Gardens, Public park Dryhill Picnic Site, Public park None, Public park Chipstead Common, Public park Knole Park Village Green, Public park Sole Fields, Public park Lullingstone And Preston Hill Country Park Bradbourne Lakes, Public park Batholomew Way Park Longfield Community Park None, Cemeteries Greatness Park Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 138 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium	

	Intersects 1023 Listed Buildings Intersects 25 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 9 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 2 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Kent Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 63 % of LONG REACH STW RZ EAST catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

2.24. LONG REACH STW RZ WEST

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 7 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Saltbox Hill, SSSI Elmstead Pit, SSSI Lullingstone Park, SSSI Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI Crofton Woods, SSSI Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI Intersects 8 Locally designated sites (LNR) Jubilee Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Scadbury Park, Local Nature Reserve High Elms Country Park, Local Nature Reserve South Norwood Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Beckenham Place Park, Local Nature Reserve Hutchinson'S Bank, Local Nature Reserve Selsdon Wood, Local Nature Reserve Bramley Bank, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 11 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Saltbox Hill, SSSI Elmstead Pit, SSSI Lullingstone Park, SSSI Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI Riddlesdown, SSSI Croham Hurst, SSSI	High

	Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI Westerham Wood, SSSI Crofton Woods, SSSI Titsey Woods, SSSI As a whole 3% of LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3938 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 17 % of the LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 691 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 77 allotments, 83 religious grounds, 148 playing fields, 33 sports facility, 34 golf courses, 163 public parks and 18 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 135 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 126 Schools and education centres, 9 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 49 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment 52% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 5 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 57 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Ravens Bourne, Watercourses The Beck, Watercourses Quaggy River, Watercourses Kyd Brook, Watercourses River Cray, Watercourses Ravensbourne River, Watercourses Pool River, Watercourses Chaffinch Brook, Watercourses Pool River At Bell Green And New Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas Kyd Brook At Petts Wood, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne From Bellingham To Catford, Flood Warning Areas Beck At Beckenham, Flood Warning Areas Properties Around Chinbrook Meadows, Flood Warning Areas River Quaggy At Chinbrook, Mottingham And Eltham, Flood Warning Areas River Cray In St Marys Cray, Sidcup, Bexley And Crayford, Flood Warning Areas Kyd Brook At Sundridge Park, Flood Warning Areas Chaffinch Brook And St James Stream At Elmers End, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne At Bromley, Flood Warning Areas Ravensbourne Area In The London Boroughs Of Lewisham, Bromley, Greenwich And Croydon, Flood Alert Areas	High

	Shuttle And Cray, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																			
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 95 % of LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																		
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Aqma No.4 (A20(T)), AQMA Bromley Aqma, AQMA Greenwich Aqma, AQMA Bexley Aqma, AQMA Aqma No.2 (M25), AQMA Croydon Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 25 % area of LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment. Intersects 15 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 111 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 103 Schools and education centres, 8 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 460 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 62 Allotments, 72 religious grounds, 109 playing fields, 28 sports facility, 31 golf course, 143 public park and 15 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 7 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Saltbox Hill, SSSI Elmstead Pit, SSSI Lullingstone Park, SSSI Keston And Hayes Commons, SSSI Downe Bank And High Elms, SSSI Crofton Woods, SSSI Ruxley Gravel Pits, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 262 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Perry Hall School</td><td>Rosary Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crofton Infant School</td><td>St Mark'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crofton Junior School</td><td>New Addington Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Mead Road Infants School</td><td>St Edward'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Chislehurst (St Nicholas) Church Of</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>England (Aided) Primary School</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td>Valley Primary School</td><td>St Francis Church</td></tr><tr><td>Poverest Primary School</td><td>St Peter And St Paul Church</td></tr><tr><td>Clare House Primary School</td><td>St Margaret'S Church</td></tr></table>	Perry Hall School	Rosary Catholic Church	Crofton Infant School	St Mark'S Church	Crofton Junior School	New Addington Baptist Church	Mead Road Infants School	St Edward'S Church	Chislehurst (St Nicholas) Church Of	All Saints' Church	England (Aided) Primary School	Christ Church	Valley Primary School	St Francis Church	Poverest Primary School	St Peter And St Paul Church	Clare House Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	High
Perry Hall School	Rosary Catholic Church																			
Crofton Infant School	St Mark'S Church																			
Crofton Junior School	New Addington Baptist Church																			
Mead Road Infants School	St Edward'S Church																			
Chislehurst (St Nicholas) Church Of	All Saints' Church																			
England (Aided) Primary School	Christ Church																			
Valley Primary School	St Francis Church																			
Poverest Primary School	St Peter And St Paul Church																			
Clare House Primary School	St Margaret'S Church																			

Harris Primary Academy Shortlands	Giggs Hill Church
Bickley Primary School	Church Of St Barnabas Cray
La Fontaine Academy	Shirley Methodist Church
St Mark'S Church Of England Primary School	West Wickham And Shirley Baptist Church
Highfield Infants School	Woodside Baptist Church
Highfield Junior School	St George'S Church
Raglan Primary School	St Mildred'S Church
St James' Roman Catholic Primary School	Holy Innocents' Church
St George'S Bickley Church Of England Primary School	St Andrew'S Church
Midfield Primary School	St Augustine'S Church
Worsley Bridge Primary School	St Botolphs Church
Hamsey Green Primary School	St Nicholas Church
St Mary Cray Primary School	Church Of The Annunciation
Ashgrove School	Holy Trinity Church
Scotts Park Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church
St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Church Of St Giles The Abbot
Parish Church Of England Primary School	Keston Parish Church
Hillside Primary School	Westerham Hill Baptist Church
Red Hill Primary School	Orpington Baptist Church
Burnt Ash Primary School	Church Of The Holy Innocents
Grays Farm Primary School	St Paul'S Church
Leesons Primary School	Church Of Unity
Southborough Primary School	St Martin'S Church
Pickhurst Junior School	Pratt'S Bottom Free Church
Pickhurst Infants School	All Souls Church
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Church Of Our Lady Of The Annunciation
Spring Park Primary School	Hall Brook Lane, Religious grounds
Benson Primary And Nursery School	Church Of St Peter And St Paul
Castlecombe Primary School	St Barnabas' Church
Edgebury Primary School	St John The Baptist Church
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Temple Congregational Church
St Chad'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Oak Community Church
South Norwood Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of The Holy Family
Heavers Farm Primary School	St Alban'S Church
Cypress Junior School	None, Playing fields
Cypress Infants School	None, Sports facility
Woodside Children Centre And Infants School	Bromley Bowling Club
Davidson Primary School	Addington Palace Golf Course
Blenheim Primary School And Nursery	Broke Hill Golf Club
St Philomena'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Golf course
Manor Oak Primary School	Shirley Park Golf Course
Oak Lodge Primary School	Farleigh Court Golf Course
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Selsdon Park Golf Course
Trinity Church Of England Primary School	World Of Golf, Golf course
Hayes Primary School	Camden Place, Golf course
Hawes Down Primary School	Cray Valley Golf Course
Harris Primary Academy Beckenham Green	Sundridge Park Golf Club
Churchfields Primary School	Bromley Golf Centre
Balgowan Primary School	Cherry Lodge Golf Club
Harris Primary Academy Beckenham	Downe Golf Course
Marian Vian Primary School	Park Wood Golf Course
Oasis Academy Ryelands	Addington Court Golf Course
Unicorn Primary School	Ruxley Golf Course
Monks Orchard School	Langley Park, Golf course
Thomas Becket Roman Catholic Primary	High Elms Public Golf Course
	Lullingstone Park, Golf course
	Shirley Heath, Public park
	Newlands Woods, Public park
	Addington Park
	Church House Gardens, Public park
	None, Public park

School	Old Rectory Gardens, Public park
Oasis Academy Shirley Park	Husseywell Park
Orchard Way Primary School	Norman Park
St Paul'S Cray Church Of England Primary School	Westmore Green, Public park
Pratts Bottom Primary School	Millers Pond, Public park
Downe Primary School	Cator Park, Public park
Fairchildes Primary School	Shaftesbury Park
Courtwood Primary School	College Green, Public park
Forestdale Primary School	Queens Gardens, Public park
Gilbert Scott Primary School	Plaistow Green, Public park
Greenvale Primary School	Lloyd Park
Selsdon Primary And Nursery School	Brickfields Meadow, Public park
Atwood Primary School	Ashburton Park
Mottingham Primary School	South Norwood Lake And Grounds, Public park
Rowdown Primary School	Heavers Meadow, Public park
Good Shepherd Catholic Primary And Nursery School	Widmore Green, Public park
Holy Innocents Roman Catholic Primary School	Riverside Gardens, Public park
Darrick Wood Infants School	Fordcroft, Public park
Tubbenden Primary School	Priory Gardens, Public park
Darrick Wood Junior School	South Hill Wood, Public park
Wickham Common Primary School	Jubilee Country Park
Warren Road Primary School	Belmont Open Space, Public park
The Highway Primary School	Elmers End Green, Public park
Keston Church Of England Primary School	Farnborough Common, Public park
Chelsfield Primary School	Richmal Crompton Fields, Public park
Farnborough Primary School	South Park
Castle Hill Academy	The Green, Public park
Green Street Green Primary School	Broomhill Common, Public park
Applegarth Academy	Broxbourne Gardens, Public park
Wolsey Junior Academy	Darrick Common, Public park
Dorset Road Infants School	Beckenham Green, Public park
Tatsfield Primary School	Woodside Green, Public park
St Katharine'S Knockholt Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Broadstreet Green, Public park
Biggin Hill Primary School	South Norwood Country Park, Public park
Oaklands Primary School	Chinbrook Meadows, Public park
Cudham Church Of England Primary School	Scadbury Park
Halstead Community Primary School	Chislehurst Common, Public park
Stewart Fleming Primary School	Coombe Park
Gresham Primary School	Goddington Park
All Saints' Primary Schools	Pickhurst Green, Public park
Launcelot Primary School	Tillingbourne Green, Public park
Broadmead Primary School	Heathfield, Public park
Montbelle Primary School	Shepherd'S Green, Public park
Middle Park Primary School	Hoblingwell Wood, Public park
James Dixon Primary School	St Paul'S Green, Public park
Ark Oval Primary Academy	High Elms Country Park
Bmi The Sloane Hospital	Kelsey Park
The Bethlem Royal Hospital	Crease Park
Kent House Hospital	River Cray Water Meadows, Public park
Bmi Shirley Oaks Hospital	Great Farleigh Green, Public park
The Priory Hospital	St Pauls Cray Hill Country Park
Green Parks House/Princess Royal	Tatsfield Green, Public park
University Hospital	Lullingstone And Preston Hill Country Park
Orpington Hospital	Buckler Gardens, Public park
Chelsfield Park Hospital	Southend Park
Queen Mary'S Hospital	Horn Park
None, Allotments	Flamingo Park
Church Of St Mary Of Nazareth	Westow Park
	Coombe Wood, Public park
	Bromley Cemetery
	None, Cemeteries

	None, Religious grounds Addington Methodist Church Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints St John'S Church St John The Baptist'S Church St Mary'S Church	Kemnal Park Cemetery Beckenham Crematorium St Luke'S Cemetery Bluebell Cemetery Chislehurst Cemetery St Mary Cray Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 121 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 17 Flood Warning Areas Contains 11 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 470 Listed Buildings Intersects 11 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 8 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Kent Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 5 % of LONG REACH STW RZ WEST catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		High

2.25. MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 9 Locally designated sites (LNR) Litten Nature Reserve, Local Nature Reserve Grove Farm, Local Nature Reserve Perivale Wood, Local Nature Reserve	Medium

	Islip Manor, Local Nature Reserve Fox Wood, Local Nature Reserve Northolt Manor, Local Nature Reserve Wormwood Scrubs, Local Nature Reserve Blondin Nature Area, Local Nature Reserve Long Wood, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Syon Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 867 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the MOGDEN STW - CENTRAL catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 655 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 85 allotments, 64 religious grounds, 221 playing fields, 19 sports facility, 16 golf courses, 104 public parks and 18 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 128 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 123 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 49 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 21 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Brent, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses , Watercourses Yeading Brook, Watercourses River Brent In The London Boroughs Of Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas Yeading Brook East At South Ruislip, Flood Warning Areas River Crane At Southall, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Yeading Brook At Hillingdon, Flood Warning Areas River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas Yeading Brooks In London Boroughs Of Harrow And Hillingdon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																															
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Urban, Urban Land As a whole 92 % of MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 7 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hounslow Aqma, AQMA Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA Hillingdon Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA Harrow Aqma, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 99 % area of MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 96 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 93 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 399 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 68 Allotments, 55 religious grounds, 155 playing fields, 15 sports facility, 12 golf course, 78 public park and 16 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 239 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Havelock Primary School</td><td>St Hugh'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Barham Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>Elsley Primary School</td><td>Greenford Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Mary'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Mitchell Brook Primary School</td><td>Mohammedi Park Masjid</td></tr><tr><td>Saint Joseph'S Catholic Infant School</td><td>Greenford Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Saint Joseph'S Catholic Junior School</td><td>All Hallows Church</td></tr><tr><td>Brentfield Primary School</td><td>Church Of Holy Cross</td></tr><tr><td>Allenby Primary School</td><td>St Mellitus' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Mayfield Primary School And Nursery</td><td>Hanwell Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Durdans Park Primary School</td><td>King'S Hall Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Lady Margaret Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Hathaway Primary School</td><td>St Stephen'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Stanhope Primary School</td><td>Heston Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Leonard'S Church</td></tr></table>	Havelock Primary School	St Hugh'S Church	Barham Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Elsley Primary School	Greenford Baptist Church	St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church	Mitchell Brook Primary School	Mohammedi Park Masjid	Saint Joseph'S Catholic Infant School	Greenford Methodist Church	Saint Joseph'S Catholic Junior School	All Hallows Church	Brentfield Primary School	Church Of Holy Cross	Allenby Primary School	St Mellitus' Church	Mayfield Primary School And Nursery	Hanwell Methodist Church	Durdans Park Primary School	King'S Hall Methodist Church	Lady Margaret Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Hathaway Primary School	St Stephen'S Church	Stanhope Primary School	Heston Methodist Church		St Leonard'S Church	Medium
Havelock Primary School	St Hugh'S Church																															
Barham Primary School	Holy Trinity Church																															
Elsley Primary School	Greenford Baptist Church																															
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	St Mary'S Church																															
Mitchell Brook Primary School	Mohammedi Park Masjid																															
Saint Joseph'S Catholic Infant School	Greenford Methodist Church																															
Saint Joseph'S Catholic Junior School	All Hallows Church																															
Brentfield Primary School	Church Of Holy Cross																															
Allenby Primary School	St Mellitus' Church																															
Mayfield Primary School And Nursery	Hanwell Methodist Church																															
Durdans Park Primary School	King'S Hall Methodist Church																															
Lady Margaret Primary School	None, Religious grounds																															
Hathaway Primary School	St Stephen'S Church																															
Stanhope Primary School	Heston Methodist Church																															
	St Leonard'S Church																															

St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	The Church Of St Vincent De Paul
Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Primary School	All Saints' Church
North Primary School	St Thomas The Apostle Church
John Perryn Primary School	Parish Church Of St Paul'S
Church Of The Holy Family Primary School	St Michael'S And All Angels' Church
The Federation Of Lyon Park Infant School And Lyon Park Junior School	St Matthew'S Church
Montpelier Primary School	Livingstone House, Religious grounds
St John Fisher Roman Catholic Primary School	Shri Swaminarayan Mandir
Vicars Green Primary School	Church Of The Ascension
West Twyford Primary School	Ealing And Acton District Synagogue
Perivale Primary School	Parish Church Of Christ The Saviour
Harlesden Primary School	Christ Church
The Stonebridge School	St Barnabas' Church
Our Lady Of Lourdes Roman Catholic Primary School	Ealing Abbey, Religious grounds
St Gregory'S Catholic Primary School	St Dunstan'S Church
Brentside Primary School	St Michael'S Church
Our Lady Of The Visitation Roman Catholic Primary School	St Martin'S Church
Willow Tree Primary School	St George'S Roman Catholic Church
Khalsa Primary School	St Andrew'S Church
Wolf Fields Primary School	St Mary West Twyford Church
Three Bridges Primary School	Park Lane Methodist Church
Fielding Primary School	Church Of The Holy Family
Dairy Meadow Primary And Nursery School	St John'S Church
Oaklands Primary School	International Presbyterian Church
St Mark'S Primary School	The Ancient Church Of St Mary The Virgin
Hambrough Primary School	St Faith'S Church
St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	None, Playing fields
Dormers Wells Infant School/Dormers Wells Junior School	Jubilee Park Playground
North Ealing Primary School	Wood End Recreation Ground
Ravenor Primary School	None, Sports facility
Coston Primary School	None, Golf course
The Edward Betham C Of E Primary School	Ealing Golf Range, Golf course
Oldfield Primary School	Brent Valley Municipal Golf Course
Selborne Primary School	Wyke Green Golf Course
Horsenden Primary School	West Middlesex Golf Course
Petts Hill Primary School	Ealing Golf Course
Wood End Infant School	Sudbury Golf Club
Hobbayne Primary School	Wormwood Scrubs Park
Drayton Green Primary School	Willow Tree Open Space, Public park
Little Ealing Primary School	Jubilee Park
Berrymede Junior School	None, Public park
St John'S Primary School	Mount Pleasant Leisure Gardens, Public park
Grange Primary School	Minet Country Park
John Keble Church Of England Primary School	Brent River Park
Leopold Primary School	Alexandra Gardens, Public park
Newfield Primary School	Heathfield Gardens, Public park
Norwood Green Junior School	Belvue Park
Norwood Green Infant And Nursery School	Islip Manor Park
Wood End Academy	Southall Park
Greenwood Primary School	Castlebar Park
Westbrook Primary School	Ravenor Park
	Cayton Green Park
	Engineer'S Wharf, Public park
	Brent Meadow, Public park
	Brent Lodge Park
	Manor Court Green, Public park
	West Park
	Jersey Gardens, Public park
	Heston Pools And Fitness, Public park
	Osterley Park
	Wyke Green, Public park
	Frogmore Green, Public park

	The Rosary Roman Catholic Primary School The Orchard Primary School Grove Road Primary School Oakington Manor Primary School Heston Primary School The Park Lane Primary School And Nursery Sudbury Primary School Hounslow Town Primary School Chatsworth Primary School Spring Grove Primary School East Acton Primary School Derwentwater Primary School Ark Bryon Primary School West Acton Primary School Christ The Saviour Church Of England Primary School Clifton Primary School St Vincent'S Catholic Primary School Tudor Primary School Ark Priory Primary Academy Berrymede Infant School Beaconsfield Primary And Nursery School Blair Peach Primary School St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School St George'S Roman Catholic Primary School East Lane Primary School St Andrews And St Francis Church Of England Primary School Northview Junior And Infant School Bourne Primary School St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School Welldon Park Primary School Gifford Primary School Our Lady And St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School Dame Gertrude Young Hospital Central Middlesex Hospital The Ealing Hospital Clayponds Hospital And Day Treatment Centre Bmi The Clementine Churchill Hospital None, Allotments Durdans Park Leisure Gardens, Allotments William Hobbayne Community Gardens, Allotments Bridge Road Allotment Northolt Park Baptist Church St Barnabas Church St Richard'S Church	Coronation Gardens, Public park The Green, Public park Haven Green, Public park Ealing Common, Public park Victoria Gardens, Public park Marbaix Gardens, Public park Elthorne Park Walpole Park Norwood Green, Public park Lammas Park Maytrees Rest Garden, Public park Gunnersbury Park Glade Lane Canalside Park Inwood Park Roundwood Park St Marys Open Space, Public park Acton Park Crouch Road Open Space, Public park Hanger Hill Park Springfield Gardens, Public park Friars Place Green, Public park Friars Gardens Community Garden, Public park Sherrans Farm Open Space, Public park St Raphael'S Edible Garden, Public park Twyford Crescent Gardens, Public park Montpelier Park Butlers Green, Public park Drayton Green, Public park Abbey Estate Open Space, Public park Pitshanger Park Dean Gardens, Public park King Edward Vii Park Cleveland Park Barham Park Manor House Grounds, Public park Hounslow Heath, Public park Kingsley Avenue Park Lime Tree Park Lampton Park Alexandra Park Hounslow Heath Open Space, Public park Greenford Park Cemetery The Royal Borough Of Kensington And Chelsea Cemetery Hortus Cemetery Havelock Cemetery City Of Westminster Cemetery South Ealing Cemetery Gunnersbury Cemetery Willesden Jewish Cemetery Willesden New Cemetery None, Cemeteries Alpertown Cemetery Liberal Jewish Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas		High

	Contains 16 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 236 Listed Buildings Intersects 11 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 7 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW -CENTRAL catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.26. MOGDEN STW NORTH

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 7 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ruislip Woods, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Fray's Farm Meadows, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Old Park Wood, SSSI Harefield Pit, SSSI Ruislip Woods, National Nature Reserve Intersects 10 Locally designated sites (LNR) Batchworth Heath, Local Nature Reserve Yeading Woods (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Ruislip, Local Nature Reserve Denham Country Park (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Oxhey Woods, Local Nature Reserve Prestwick Road Meadows, Local Nature Reserve Grove Farm, Local Nature Reserve Denham Quarry Park (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Frays Valley, Local Nature Reserve Islip Manor, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 11 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Ruislip Woods, SSSI</td><td>Harefield Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Denham Lock Wood, SSSI</td><td>Harrow Weald, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI</td><td>Bentley Priory, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Mid Colne Valley, SSSI</td><td>Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Old Park Wood, SSSI</td><td>Croxley Common Moor, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Ruislip Woods, National Nature Reserve</td></tr></table> As a whole 7% of MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1457 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment area.	Ruislip Woods, SSSI	Harefield Pit, SSSI	Denham Lock Wood, SSSI	Harrow Weald, SSSI	Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI	Bentley Priory, SSSI	Mid Colne Valley, SSSI	Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI	Old Park Wood, SSSI	Croxley Common Moor, SSSI		Ruislip Woods, National Nature Reserve	
Ruislip Woods, SSSI	Harefield Pit, SSSI													
Denham Lock Wood, SSSI	Harrow Weald, SSSI													
Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI	Bentley Priory, SSSI													
Mid Colne Valley, SSSI	Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI													
Old Park Wood, SSSI	Croxley Common Moor, SSSI													
	Ruislip Woods, National Nature Reserve													
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 365 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 57 allotments, 37 religious grounds, 111 playing fields, 15 sports facility, 17 golf courses, 46 public parks and 12 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 70 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 66 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 15 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High												
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment 70% is classified as urban.	High												
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 6 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 50 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Yeading Brook, Watercourses Yeading Brook (Eastern Arm), Watercourses The Roxbourne, Watercourses Fray'S River, Watercourses River Colne, Watercourses River Pinn, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses River Pinn At Ickenham, Flood Warning Areas Yeading Brook East At South Ruislip, Flood Warning Areas Yeading Brook At Hillingdon, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Eastcote Village, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Uxbridge, Flood Warning Areas	High												

	Yeading Brook West At Ruislip Manor, Flood Warning Areas Woodridings Stream At Pinner Green, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Ruislip, Flood Warning Areas River Colne At Willowbank, Flood Warning Areas River Pinn At Pinner, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood Alert Areas Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas Middle River Colne, Flood Alert Areas River Pinn And Woodridings Stream, Flood Alert Areas Yeading Brooks In London Boroughs Of Harrow And Hillingdon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 81 % of MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hillingdon Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA Harrow Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 48 % area of MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment. Intersects 14 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 55 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 51 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 236 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 50 Allotments, 26 religious grounds, 88 playing fields, 13 sports facility, 16 golf course, 36 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 8 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ruislip Woods, National Nature Reserve Ruislip Woods, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Old Park Wood, SSSI Harefield Pit, SSSI Harrow Weald, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 143 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cedars Manor School Welldon Park Primary School Glebe Primary School St John The Baptist'S Church Church Of St Alban Rayners Lane Baptist Church	High

Roxeth Primary School	Holy Trinity Church
Vaughan Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Thomas
Welldon Park Junior School	More
Harefield Infant School	Eastcote Methodist Church
Harefield Junior School	Church Of St Edmund The King
St John Fisher Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds
Longfield Primary School	St Mary'S Church
St Teresa'S Roman Catholic School	All Saints' Church
Heathland School	Roman Catholic Church Of St Gregory The
Pinner Park Infant And Nursery Schools	Great
Pinner Park Junior School	Christ Church
Grange Primary School	St Peter'S Church
Earlsmead Primary School	St Anselm'S Church
Ruislip Gardens Primary School	Hatch End Free Church
Cannon Lane Primary School	Church Of St John Fisher
Whiteheath Infant And Nursery School	St Martin'S Church
Coteford Infant School	St George'S Church
St Bernadette Roman Catholic Primary	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church
School	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And
Oak Farm Schools	St Thomas Of Canterbury
Ryefield Primary School	None, Playing fields
Bourne Primary School	King George'S Field, Playing fields
Willow Tree Primary School	Moortown Road Play Area
John Locke Academy	Ashridge Play Area
Deanesfield Primary School	Wood End Recreation Ground
Whiteheath Junior School	None, Sports facility
Bishop Winnington-Ingram Church Of	Uxbridge Golf Course
England Primary School	Buckinghamshire Golf Club
St Swithun Wells Roman Catholic Primary	Haste Hill Golf Course
School	Northwood Golf Course
Field End Junior School	Pinner Hill Golf Club
Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary	Nine Of Herts Golf Course
School	Ruislip Golf Course
The Breakspear School	None, Golf course
Newton Farm Nursery Infant And Junior	Hartsbourne Country Club, Golf course
School	Rickmansworth Public Golf Course
Lady Bankes Junior, Infant And Nursery	Grims Dyke Golf Club
Schools	Sandy Lodge Golf Course
Newnham School	Ickenham Green, Public park
Moriah Jewish Day School	Little Common, Public park
Warrender Primary School	Deane Park
Roxbourne Junior And Infant Schools	Alexandra Park
Woodhall Primary School	Brackenbridge Field, Public park
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary	Newton Park
School	Pinner Village Gardens, Public park
Frithwood Primary School	Bridge Street Gardens, Public park
Grimsdyke School	Pinner Memorial Park
Hillside Junior School/Hillside Infant	Boulevarde Gardens, Public park
School	Grove Green, Public park
Pinner Wood School	Breakspear Crematorium And Gardens Of
Harlyn Primary School	Remembrance, Public park
West Lodge Primary School	None, Public park
Coteford Junior School	Cuckoo Hill, Public park
Eastbury Farm Primary School	Eastcote House Gardens, Public park
Greenfields Primary School	Haydon Hall Park
St George'S Roman Catholic Primary	Warrender Park
School	Pine Gardens, Public park
Petts Hill Primary School	Church Field Gardens, Public park
Oxhey Wood Primary And Nursery School	Bayhurst Wood Country Park
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary	Bishops Wood Country Park
School	The Green, Public park
Highfield Primary School	Roxbourne Park
Hermitage Primary School	Ruislip Gardens, Public park

	Harefield Hospital Bmi Bishops Wood Hospital Mount Vernon Hospital Bmi The Clementine Churchill Hospital None, Allotments Lincoln Road Allotment Site Poor'S Field, Allotments St Paul'S Church St Giles'S Church Pinner Methodist Church St Andrew'S Presbyterian Church St Luke'S Roman Catholic Church	Batchworth Heath, Public park Kings Gardens, Public park Dowding Park Uxbridge Common, Public park The Grove Open Space, Public park Denham Country Park Lime Tree Park None, Cemeteries Eastcote Lane Cemetery Northwood Cemetery Carpenders Park Cemetery Woodcock Hill Cemetery Harrow Weald Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 110 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 12 Flood Warning Areas Contains 14 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 336 Listed Buildings Intersects 18 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 4 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW NORTH catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.27. MOGDEN STW- Weald

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	High

	Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Bentley Priory, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harrow Weald, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Bentley Priory, Local Nature Reserve Fryent Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Masons Field, Local Nature Reserve Stanmore Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Stanmore Common, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bentley Priory, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harrow Weald, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 5% of MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 724 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 237 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 28 allotments, 30 religious grounds, 58 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 7 golf courses, 33 public parks and 8 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 61 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 54 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 25 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment 87% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 17 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Wealdstone Brook, Watercourses Edgware Brook, Watercourses River Brent, Watercourses Wealdstone Brook At Kenton, Flood Warning Areas Edgware Brook At Stanmore, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Silk Stream At Edgware And Colindale, Flood Warning Areas River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																															
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 85 % of MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																														
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 4 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Harrow Aqma, AQMA Barnet Aqma, AQMA Hertsmere Aqma No. 6, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 75 % area of MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 43 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 36 Schools and education centres, 7 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 124 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 18 Allotments, 20 religious grounds, 40 playing fields, 11 sports facility, 6 golf course, 22 public park and 7 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bentley Priory, Site of Special Scientific Interest Harrow Weald, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 105 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Sefton Harrow Primary School</td><td>St Mark'S Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Stanburn Primary School</td><td>Edgware Community Hospital</td></tr><tr><td>Priestmead Primary School And Nursery</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>St Johns Church Of England School</td><td>Windmill Lane Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>St Josephs Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Elmgrove Primary School And Nursery</td><td>St Lawrence Church</td></tr><tr><td>Belmont School</td><td>St William Of York Church</td></tr><tr><td>Weald Rise Primary School</td><td>Kenton Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Whitchurch First School And Nursery</td><td>The Church Of The Ascension</td></tr><tr><td>Aylward Primary School</td><td>Church Of St Augustine</td></tr><tr><td>Norbury First And Middle School</td><td>St Cuthbert'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St John The Baptist'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Stag Lane Junior. Infant And Nurserv</td><td>St George'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr></table>	Sefton Harrow Primary School	St Mark'S Hospital	Stanburn Primary School	Edgware Community Hospital	Priestmead Primary School And Nursery	None, Allotments	St Johns Church Of England School	Windmill Lane Allotments	St Josephs Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Elmgrove Primary School And Nursery	St Lawrence Church	Belmont School	St William Of York Church	Weald Rise Primary School	Kenton Free Church	Whitchurch First School And Nursery	The Church Of The Ascension	Aylward Primary School	Church Of St Augustine	Norbury First And Middle School	St Cuthbert'S Church	St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church	Stag Lane Junior. Infant And Nurserv	St George'S Church		All Saints' Church		St John'S Church	High
Sefton Harrow Primary School	St Mark'S Hospital																															
Stanburn Primary School	Edgware Community Hospital																															
Priestmead Primary School And Nursery	None, Allotments																															
St Johns Church Of England School	Windmill Lane Allotments																															
St Josephs Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds																															
Elmgrove Primary School And Nursery	St Lawrence Church																															
Belmont School	St William Of York Church																															
Weald Rise Primary School	Kenton Free Church																															
Whitchurch First School And Nursery	The Church Of The Ascension																															
Aylward Primary School	Church Of St Augustine																															
Norbury First And Middle School	St Cuthbert'S Church																															
St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church																															
Stag Lane Junior. Infant And Nurserv	St George'S Church																															
	All Saints' Church																															
	St John'S Church																															

	School Krishna-Avanti Primary School Camrose Primary School With Nursery St Bernadette'S Catholic Primary School Glebe Primary School Kenmore Park Junior, Infant And Nursery School St Jerome Church Of England Bilingual School Sinai Jewish Primary School St Nicholas Primary School Ark Academy Primary School Bushey Heath Primary School Hartsbourne Primary School Chalkhill Primary School Kingsbury Green Primary School Marlborough Primary School Byron Court Primary School East Lane Primary School Mount Stewart Junior And Infants School Preston Park Primary School Roe Green Junior And Infant Schools Edgware Junior School Whitefriars School Wembley Primary School Uxendon Manor Primary School St Robert Southwell Roman Catholic Primary School Cedars Manor School St George'S Roman Catholic Primary School St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School Oakington Manor Primary School Sudbury Primary School Shalom Noam Primary School The Park Lane Primary School And Nursery Bmi The Clementine Churchill Hospital Spire Bushey Hospital Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital Northwick Park Hospital	Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady And St Thomas Of Canterbury St Anselm'S Church St Mary'S Church Camrose Baptist Church St Nicholas' Church The Church Of The Annunciation Rosary Priory, Religious grounds St Margaret'S Church None, Playing fields Composers Park Play Area Deansbrook Playground None, Sports facility Northwick Park, Golf course Harrow Hill Golf Course None, Golf course Hartsbourne Country Club, Golf course Stanmore Marsh South, Public park Stanmore Marsh North, Public park Canons Park None, Public park King Edward Vii Park Woodcock Park Centenary Park Fryent Country Park The Grove Open Space, Public park Bernays Gardens, Public park Weald Village Open Space, Public park Chalkhill Park Aldenham Country Park Composers Park Stanmore Country Park Roe Green Park Stonegrove Park Caffrey Gardens, Public park Sherrans Farm Open Space, Public park Mary Forsdyke Garden, Public park Kingsbury Green, Public park Brent Green, Public park Harrow Weald Cemetery None, Cemeteries Wealdstone Cemetery Allum Lane Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 109 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 24 Flood Alert Areas	High	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 194 Listed Buildings Intersects 6 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Medium	

	Intersects 5 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW- Weald catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.28. MOGDEN STW-NE

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Westbere Copse, Local Nature Reserve Big Wood & Little Wood, Local Nature Reserve Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp, Local Nature Reserve Coppetts Wood And Glebelands, Local Nature Reserve Fryent Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Totteridge Fields, Local Nature Reserve Scratchwood And Moat Mount Open Spaces, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 3% of MOGDEN STW-NE catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1739 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the MOGDEN STW-NE catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being.	High

	Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 516 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 61 allotments, 46 religious grounds, 131 playing fields, 18 sports facility, 14 golf courses, 103 public parks and 20 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 123 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 118 Schools and education centres, 5 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 72 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW-NE catchment 81% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 37 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Dollis Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses River Brent, Watercourses Silk Stream, Watercourses Edgware Brook, Watercourses Dean'S Brook, Watercourses Folly Brook, Watercourses Mutton Brook At Hampstead Garden Suburb, Flood Warning Areas Wealdstone Brook At Kenton, Flood Warning Areas Deans Brook At Edgware, Flood Warning Areas Dollis Brook From Barnet To Hendon, Flood Warning Areas Edgware Brook At Stanmore, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Barnet, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Borough Of Brent, Flood Warning Areas Silk Stream At Edgware And Colindale, Flood Warning Areas Mimmshall Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas Lower Lee Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Silk Stream And The Deans, Edgware, Dollis, Mutton And Wealdstone Brooks, Flood Alert Areas Upper River Colne And Radlett Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	High
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 87 % of MOGDEN STW-NE catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 5 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Haringey Aqma, AQMA Camden Aqma, AQMA Harrow Aqma, AQMA Barnet Aqma, AQMA Brent Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 90 % area of MOGDEN STW-NE catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 97 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 93 Schools and education centres, 4 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 328 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 51 Allotments, 37 religious grounds, 100 playing fields, 14 sports facility, 13 golf course, 96 public park and 17 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Brent Reservoir, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hampstead Heath Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 225 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Junior School</td><td>Finchley Progressive Synagogue</td></tr><tr><td>Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School And Nursery</td><td>Christ Church</td></tr><tr><td>Martin Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S New Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hampstead Parochial Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Augustine'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Torah Temimah Primary School</td><td>St Alphage Church</td></tr><tr><td>Christ Church Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Agnes Roman Catholic School</td><td>Edgware Synagogue</td></tr><tr><td>Childs Hill Primary School</td><td>Edgware Abbey, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>All Saints' Church Of England School</td><td>St Margaret'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Braintcroft Primary School</td><td>John Keble Church</td></tr><tr><td>Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School</td><td>Sacred Heart Church</td></tr><tr><td>Mora Primary And Nursery School</td><td>St Gabriel'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Bell Lane Primary School</td><td>St Jude'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Parkfield Primary School</td><td>St Mary And Archangel Michael Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School</td><td>Holy Trinity Church</td></tr><tr><td>Sunnyfields Primary School</td><td>Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S And St John'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Golders Green Parish Church</td></tr><tr><td>Dollis Junior School</td><td>Golders Green Unitarian Church</td></tr><tr><td>Dollis Infants School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Claremont Primary School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Beit Shvidler Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Watling Park School</td><td>Mill Hill East Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Shalom Noam Primary School</td><td>Hendon St Mary Parish Church With St Mary Magdalene Holders Hill</td></tr><tr><td>Menorah Foundation School</td><td>Church Of The Holy Cross</td></tr><tr><td>Barnfield Primary School</td><td>St Michael'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Deansbrook Infants School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Matthias Church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Dolours</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>St Francis Church</td></tr></table>	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Junior School	Finchley Progressive Synagogue	Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School And Nursery	Christ Church	Martin Primary School	St Andrew'S New Church	Hampstead Parochial Church Of England Primary School	St Augustine'S Church	St Luke'S Church Of England Primary School	St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Church	Torah Temimah Primary School	St Alphage Church	Christ Church Primary School	None, Religious grounds	St Agnes Roman Catholic School	Edgware Synagogue	Childs Hill Primary School	Edgware Abbey, Religious grounds	All Saints' Church Of England School	St Margaret'S Church	Braintcroft Primary School	John Keble Church	Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Infant And Nursery School	Sacred Heart Church	Mora Primary And Nursery School	St Gabriel'S Church	Bell Lane Primary School	St Jude'S Church	Parkfield Primary School	St Mary And Archangel Michael Church	St Joseph'S Catholic Primary School	Holy Trinity Church	Sunnyfields Primary School	Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church	St Mary'S And St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Golders Green Parish Church	Dollis Junior School	Golders Green Unitarian Church	Dollis Infants School	St John'S Church	Claremont Primary School	All Saints' Church	Beit Shvidler Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Watling Park School	Mill Hill East Free Church	Shalom Noam Primary School	Hendon St Mary Parish Church With St Mary Magdalene Holders Hill	Menorah Foundation School	Church Of The Holy Cross	Barnfield Primary School	St Michael'S Church	Deansbrook Infants School	St Andrew'S Church		St Matthias Church		Roman Catholic Church Of Our Lady Of Dolours		St Francis Church	High
Our Lady Of Grace Roman Catholic Junior School	Finchley Progressive Synagogue																																																													
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	St Francis Church																																																													

Roe Green Junior And Infant Schools	St Catherine'S Church
Deansbrook Junior School	St Cuthberts Parish Church
The Annunciation Roman Catholic Junior School	St Peter'S Church
Goldbeaters Primary School	St Mary Magdalen'S Church
Beis Yaakov Primary School	None, Playing fields
Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish Primary School	Deansbrook Playground
Woodcroft Primary School	Fairway Playground
The Orion Primary School	Shakespeare Drive Playground
Colindale Primary School	Byron Avenue Play Area
Blessed Dominic Roman Catholic Primary School	Pinemartin Activity Park
The Annunciation Rc Infant School	Oakleigh Grove Play Area
Rimon Jewish Primary School	West Finchley Bowling Club
Wessex Gardens Primary School	Finchley Bowling Club
Menorah Primary School	None, Sports facility
Rosh Pinah School	North Middlesex Golf Course
Fairway Primary School And Children'S Centre	Hendon Golf Club
Broadfields Primary School	Hampstead Golf Club
Summerswood Primary School	Highgate Golf Club
Saffron Green First School	Mill Hill Golf Course
Monksmead School	Arkley Golf Club
Rosh Pinah Primary School	None, Golf course
Edgware Junior School	South Herts Golf Course
Courtland School	Finchley Golf Course
St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Radlett Park Golf Course
Northside Primary School	Mill Hill Golf Club, Golf course
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School Nw7	Basinghill Park
Woodridge Primary School	Princes Park
St John'S Church Of England Primary School	Silver Jubilee Park
St Andrew'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	The Glebe Land Open Space, Public park
St Robert Southwell Roman Catholic Primary School	Victoria Park
Chalkhill Primary School	Long Lane Pasture, Public park
Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	Hendon Park
Summerside Primary School	Watling Park
Etz Chaim Jewish Primary School	Grahame Park
The Hyde School And Children'S Centre	Silkstream Park
Wykeham Primary School	Kingsbury Green, Public park
Oliver Goldsmith Primary School	Caffrey Gardens, Public park
Northview Junior And Infant School	Stoneyfields Park
St Margaret Clitherow Roman Catholic Primary School	Woodcroft Park
Anson Primary School	Mill Hill Park
Fryent Primary School	Lyndhurst Park
Emmanuel Church Of England Primary School	Stonegrove Park
Gladstone Park School	Brent Green, Public park
Beckford Primary School	None, Public park
Frith Manor Primary School	Woodside Park
Kingsbury Green Primary School	Bittacy Park
Millbrook Park Primary School	Cholmley Gardens, Public park
Chalgrove Primary School	West End Green, Public park
St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School	Church End Gardens, Public park
Garden Suburb Junior School	Avenue House Grounds, Public park
Garden Suburb Infant School	Windsor Open Space, Public park
	Willifield Green, Public park
	Garden Of Hope, Public park
	The Hill Garden, Public park
	Golders Hill Park
	Elm Park
	Fortune Green, Public park
	Sunnyhill Park
	Totteridge Green, Public park
	Fryent Country Park, Public park
	Maxwell Hillside Park
	Ripon Park
	Farriers Way Open Space, Public park

	Pardes House Primary School Akiva School Our Lady Of Lourdes Rc School Tudor Primary School Brookland Junior School/Brookland Infant School Manorside Primary School Morasha Jewish Primary School Moss Hall Infant School Moss Hall Junior School St Theresa'S Roman Catholic School Alma Primary School New End Primary School St Andrews And St Francis Church Of England Primary School Highgate Primary School Whittings Hill Primary School St Nicholas Primary School Kenilworth Primary School Queen Mary'S House, Hospitals Hendon Hospital Edgware Community Hospital Bullimore House/Finchley Memorial Hospital Highgate Private Hospital None, Allotments Booth Road Allotment Gardens Kingsbury Parish Church St Mary'S Roman Catholic Church	Edgwarebury Park Hampstead Heath, Public park Whetstone Stray Open Space, Public park Swan Lane Open Space, Public park School Park Brook Farm Open Space, Public park Arrandene Open Space, Public park Malcolm Park Rushgrove Park York Park Brent Park Northway Gardens, Public park Gladstone Park Totteridge Common, Public park Woodfield Park Lawrence Green, Public park Chalkhill Park Roe Green Park Clarendon Park Hampstead Cemetery Hendon Cemetery And Crematorium East Finchley Cemetery Hoop Lane Cemetery None, Cemeteries Mill Hill Cemetery Edgwarebury Cemetery Allum Lane Cemetery St Pancras And Islington Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 107 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 25 Flood Warning Areas Contains 63 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 849 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 8 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites		Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW-NE catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.29. MOGDEN STW-South

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned																																																								
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 3 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 12 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) <table><tr><td>Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI</td><td>Syon Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td><td>Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI</td><td>Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Staines Moor, SSSI</td><td>Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI</td><td>Richmond Park, NNR</td></tr></table> Intersects 17 Locally designated sites (LNR) <table><tr><td>Chertsey Meads, LNR</td><td>Hounslow Heath, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Kempton Nature Reserves, LNR</td><td>Chiswick Eyot, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Leg Of Mutton Reservoir, LNR</td><td>Ham Lands, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Isleworth Ait, LNR</td><td>Pevensey Road, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR</td><td>Blondin Nature Area, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Duke'S Hollow, LNR</td><td>Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Crane Park Island, LNR</td><td>Bedfont Lakes, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Oak Avenue Hampton, LNR</td><td>Barnes Common, LNR</td></tr><tr><td>Gunnersbury Triangle, LNR</td><td></td></tr></table> Within 10km there are 8 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites <table><tr><td>South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site</td><td>Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC)</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond Park, (SAC)</td><td>Burnham Beeches, (SAC)</td></tr><tr><td>Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC)</td><td>South West London Waterbodies, (SPA)</td></tr><tr><td>Wimbledon Common, (SAC)</td><td>Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA)</td></tr></table> Within 2km there are 17 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites <table><tr><td>Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI</td><td>Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Richmond Park, SSSI</td><td>Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI</td><td>Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI</td><td>Langham Pond, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Staines Moor, SSSI</td><td>Dumsey Meadow, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI</td><td>Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Syon Park, SSSI</td><td>Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td>Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI</td><td>Wimbledon Common, SSSI</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Richmond Park, NNR</td></tr></table> As a whole 11% of MOGDEN STW-South catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2909 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the MOGDEN STW-South catchment area.	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Syon Park, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI	Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI	Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI	Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI	Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI	Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI	Staines Moor, SSSI	Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI	Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Richmond Park, NNR	Chertsey Meads, LNR	Hounslow Heath, LNR	Kempton Nature Reserves, LNR	Chiswick Eyot, LNR	Leg Of Mutton Reservoir, LNR	Ham Lands, LNR	Isleworth Ait, LNR	Pevensey Road, LNR	Ham Common, Richmond, London, LNR	Blondin Nature Area, LNR	Duke'S Hollow, LNR	Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve, LNR	Crane Park Island, LNR	Bedfont Lakes, LNR	Oak Avenue Hampton, LNR	Barnes Common, LNR	Gunnersbury Triangle, LNR		South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, (SAC)	Richmond Park, (SAC)	Burnham Beeches, (SAC)	Windsor Forest & Great Park, (SAC)	South West London Waterbodies, (SPA)	Wimbledon Common, (SAC)	Thames Basin Heaths, (SPA)	Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI	Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI	Richmond Park, SSSI	Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI	Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI	Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI	Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI	Langham Pond, SSSI	Staines Moor, SSSI	Dumsey Meadow, SSSI	Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI	Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI	Syon Park, SSSI	Windsor Forest And Great Park, SSSI	Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI	Wimbledon Common, SSSI		Richmond Park, NNR	High
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Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and	High																																																								

	growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 957 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 96 allotments, 89 religious grounds, 334 playing fields, 37 sports facility, 15 golf courses, 180 public parks and 37 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 169 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 158 Schools and education centres, 11 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 80 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW-South catchment 59% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 2 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 195 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses Felthamhill Brook, Watercourses Portlane Brook, Watercourses Duke Of Northumberland'S River, Watercourses River Crane, Watercourses Longford River, Watercourses River Mole, Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses Woburn Park Stream, Watercourses The Bourne, Watercourses River Brent, Watercourses Engine River, Watercourses River Ash, Watercourses County Ditch, Watercourses River Colne, Watercourses Colne Brook, Watercourses Thames Intake, Watercourses Wraysbury River, Watercourses Abbey River, Watercourses Staines Reservoirs Aqueduct, Watercourses The Creek, Watercourses River Ember, Watercourses Grand Union Canal, Watercourses Beverley Brook, Watercourses Hogsmill River, Watercourses River Mole At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Warning Areas Areas Of Chertsey Closest To The Chertsey Bourne, Flood Warning Areas River Colne And Frays River At West Drayton And Stanwell Moor, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Hampton And Hampton Wick, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Platts Eyot To Hampton Court Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Chertsey, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Old Windsor, From Friday Island To Magna	High

	Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Richmond Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To The Hogarth Lane Roundabout, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The River Brent To The River Crane, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas River Ash At Ashford And Staines, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Wraysbury From Old Windsor Weir To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas Tidal River Crane At Isleworth, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Barnes, Flood Warning Areas Tidal River Brent At Brentford, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Mortlake High Street East To Richmond Bridge, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The River Crane To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From The Hogarth Lane Roundabout To The River Brent, Flood Warning Areas River Crane At Cranford And Feltham, Flood Warning Areas River Crane At Twickenham, Flood Warning Areas River Brent In The London Boroughs Of Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Trowlock Island, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Hammersmith And West Kensington, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames At Chiswick, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Runnymede Pleasure Grounds, Staines To Penton Hook, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Shepperton Lock To Beasley'S Ait, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames At Sunbury, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Shepperton And Lower Halliford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Staines And Egham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Laleham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Horton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Kingston-Upon-Thames, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Raven'S Ait To Teddington Weir, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Weybridge, Flood Warning Areas Beverley Brook At Wimbledon Common And Richmond Park, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames To The North Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Thames Ditton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Hamm Court, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Shepperton Green, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Thames From Littleton Lane, Shepperton Green To Shepperton Lock, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames From Putney Bridge To Mortlake High Street East, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames To The South Of Hammersmith Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At East And West Molesey, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Teddington, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Old Windsor, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Sunbury, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Walton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Wraysbury, Flood Warning Areas Chertsey Bourne At Chertsey, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Mole Area At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Kensington And Chelsea, Hammersmith And Fulham, Ealing And Hounslow, Flood Alert Areas Beverley Brook Area In Merton, Sutton, Kingston Upon Thames, Richmond Upon Thames And Wandsworth, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Hampton And Thames Ditton To Teddington, Flood Alert Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In Egham, Flood Alert Areas Tidal River Brent, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Putney Bridge To Teddington Weir, Flood Alert Areas	

	Tidal River Crane, Flood Alert Areas River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas River Brent From Hendon To Brentford, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood Alert Areas Chertsey Bourne, Flood Alert Areas River Thames At Trowlock Island, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Wandsworth And Richmond-Upon-Thames, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas River Thames From Shepperton To Molesey, Flood Alert Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas River Ash In The Borough Of Spelthorne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 37 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 65 % of MOGDEN STW-South catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 12 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Wandsworth Aqma, AQMA Walton Aqma, AQMA Wraysbury/M25, AQMA Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA Hampton Court Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA M25 Aqma, AQMA Hillingdon Aqma, AQMA Hammersmith And Fulham Aqma, AQMA Hounslow Aqma, AQMA Richmond Aqma, AQMA Spelthorne Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 86 % area of MOGDEN STW-South catchment. Intersects 36 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 132 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 123 Schools and education centres, 9 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 650 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 76 Allotments, 72 religious grounds, 268 playing fields, 31 sports facility, 14 golf course, 157 public park and 32 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 16 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	High

	South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve Bushy Park And Home Park, SSSI Richmond Park, SSSI Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, SSSI Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, SSSI Staines Moor, SSSI Barn Elms Wetland Centre, SSSI Syon Park, SSSI Thorpe Hay Meadow, SSSI Kempton Park Reservoirs, SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, SSSI Langham Pond, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 320 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Edmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School Gems Twickenham Primary Academy Trafalgar Infant School The Russell School Riverbridge Primary School Archdeacon Cambridge'S Church Of England Primary School Riverbridge Primary School (Knowle Green) Our Lady Of The Rosary Roman Catholic Primary School Thorpe Lea Primary School Hythe Primary School Carlisle Infants School Collis Primary School Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Primary School Hampton Wick Infant And Nursery School Hampton Infant School And Nursery St John The Baptist Church Of England Junior School Hampton Junior School St Mary'S Primary School St Mary'S Church Of England Primary School Ashford Park Primary School St Elizabeth'S Roman Catholic Primary School Buckland Primary School Laleham Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School St Stephen'S Church Of England Junior School Ivybridge Primary School Chase Bridge Primary School The Vineyard School Orleans Primary School Lionel Primary School Belmont Primary School St Mary'S C Of E Primary School Berrymede Junior School Southfield Primary School St Mary'S Hampton Church Of England St Matthew'S Church All Saints' Church St Saviour'S Church None, Religious grounds St Faith'S Church St Philip And St James'S Church St David'S Church The Church Of All Saints St Augustine Of Canterbury, Religious grounds Whitton Methodist Church St James'S Church Roman Catholic Church Of St Francis De Sales Hanworth Methodist Church St Mark'S Church Our Lady Of Sorrows And St Bridget Of Sweden Roman Catholic Church St John'S Church St Barnabas' Roman Catholic Church All Saints Parish Church St Michael'S Church Christ Church St Hilda'S Church Laleham Methodist Church St Osmund'S Roman Catholic Church St Mary Magdalene Church Sunbury Methodist Church St Nicholas' Church St Michael'S Sutton Court Church St John Of Rochester Roman Catholic Church St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Church St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Church St Matthias' Church Our Lady Queen Of Peace Roman Catholic Church St George'S Church Staines Congregational Church St Michael And All Angels' Church St Albans Church St Philip And All Saints Church St Nicholas'S Church	

Primary School	St John The Baptist'S Church
Nelson Primary School	St Erconwald'S Roman Catholic Church
The Queen'S Church Of England Primary School	St Margaret'S Church
Holy Trinity Church Of England Primary School	None, Playing fields
Darell Primary And Nursery School	Wades Lane Ground, Playing fields
Strand On The Green Junior And Infant School	Alf Kings Play Ground, Playing fields
Kew Riverside Primary School	Indoor Bowling Green
Sheen Mount Primary School	None, Sports facility
Grove Park Primary School	Hanworth Bowling Club
Thomson House School	Richmond Indoor Bowls Club
St Lawrence Church Of England (Aided) Junior School	Strawberry Hill Golf Club
St Mary Magdalen'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Sudbrook Park, Golf course
St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Ashford Manor Golf Club
Cavendish Primary School	Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club
William Hogarth Primary School	Hampton Court Park, Golf course
East Sheen Primary School	Fulwell Golf Course
The Alton School	Twickenham Golf Course
Our Lady And St John'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Roehampton Club Golf Course
Bishop Perrin Church Of England Primary School	Wyke Green Golf Course
Beauclerc Infant And Nursery School	None, Golf course
Heathfield Junior School	Richmond Park Golf Course
The Blue School	Windmill Common, Public park
Heathfield Infants School	Richmond Green, Public park
Isleworth Town Primary School	Cambridge Gardens, Public park
The Smallberry Green Primary School	Little Green, Public park
Marlborough Primary School And Nursery	Manor Road Recreation Ground, Public park
St Paul'S Church Of England Primary School	Grove Gardens, Public park
Green Dragon Primary School	The Copse, Public park
Clarendon Primary School And Children'S Centre	Orleans Gardens, Public park
Crane Park Primary School	Royal Botanic Gardens, Public park
Trafalgar Junior School	Syon Park
Trafalgar Infants School	Diamonds Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Grovelands Infant And Nursery School	Marble Hill Park
All Saints C Of E Primary School	Holly Road Gardens, Public park
Barnes Primary School	Waterhouse Woodland Garden, Public park
Oasis Academy Putney	Hampton Court Green, Public park
Bedfont Primary School	Cigarette Island Park
St Osmund'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Hampton Court Gardens The Wilderness, Public park
Chennestone Primary School	Privy Garden, Public park
Forge Lane Primary School	Radnor Gardens, Public park
Meadlands Primary School	Kneller Gardens, Public park
St Mary'S And St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	Twickenham Green, Public park
Oriel Academy West London	Petersham Park
St Richard'S With St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School	Palewell Common, Public park
Hampton Hill Junior School	Raleigh Park
Buckingham Primary School	None, Public park
St James'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Canbury Gardens, Public park
St Peter'S Church Of England Primary School	Raleigh Road Recreation Ground, Public park
Lowther Primary School	Leader'S Gardens, Public park
	Barn Elms Park
	Shortwood Common, Public park
	Putney Lower Common, Public park
	Hounslow Heath Open Space, Public park
	Murray Park
	De Brome Open Space, Public park
	Poet'S Corner, Public park
	Feltham Park
	Feltham Arena, Public park
	Blenheim Park

The Deer Park School	Glebelands, Public park
St Ignatius Roman Catholic Primary School	Bridge House Pond, Public park
Kenyngton Manor Primary School	Udney Hall Gardens, Public park
Hawkedale Infants	Silverhall Park
Oak Hill Academy	St John'S Gardens, Public park
Feltham Hill Infant And Nursery School	Nursery Green, Public park
Springfield Primary School	Garrick Lawn, Public park
Meadhurst Primary School	Barnes Green, Public park
Wraysbury Primary School	Echelforde Recreation Ground, Public park
The Echelford Primary School	Hurst Park
Ashford Church Of England Primary School	Buccleugh Gardens, Public park
St Nicholas Church Of England Primary School	Fordbridge Park
St George'S College Junior School	Acton Green Common, Public park
St Michael Catholic Primary School	Bushy Park
Marshgate Primary School	Boston Manor Park
Littleton Church Of England Infant School	Jubilee Gardens, Public park
Saxon Primary School	Barnes Common, Public park
Worple Primary School	Crane Park
Stanley Primary School	Chertsey Meads, Public park
Stanwell Fields Church Of England Primary School	Thames Meadow, Public park
Sparrow Farm Infant And Nursery School	Hampton Court Park
Sparrow Farm Junior School	Ravenscourt Park
Town Farm Primary School	Turnham Green, Public park
Southville Infant And Nursery School	Kew Green, Public park
Southville Junior School	Ham Common, Public park
Cardinal Road Infant And Nursery School	Richmond Park
Fairholme Primary School	Hounslow Heath, Public park
Victoria Junior School	Bedfont Lakes, Public park
St Lawrence Roman Catholic Primary School	Eyot Green, Public park
Edward Pauling Primary School	Terrace Gardens, Public park
Fern Hill Primary School	Staines Park
Flora Gardens Primary School	Laleham Park
Queen'S Manor School And Special Needs Unit	The Green, Public park
Chatsworth Primary School	Orchard Meadow, Public park
Ashley Church Of England (Aided) Primary School	Splash Meadow, Public park
Hotham Primary School	Halliford Park
Hurst Park Primary School	Furnivall Gardens, Public park
Melcombe Primary School	West Park
Berrymede Infant School	Lammas Park
Wendell Park Primary School	The Moor, Public park
John Betts Primary School	Mortlake Green, Public park
Greenmead And Paddock Schools	Grove Road Gardens, Public park
The Orchard Infants School	Pesthouse Common, Public park
Clayponds Hospital And Day Treatment Centre	Gunnersbury Park
Barnes Hospital	Watermans Park
The Priory Hospital Roehampton	Ludlow Road Open Space, Public park
West Middlesex University Hospital	Runnymede Pleasure Ground, Public park
Teddington Memorial Hospital	Hythe Park
Ravenscourt Park Hospital	Stamford Brook Common, Public park
The Cassel Hospital	Tangier Green, Public park
Ashford Hospital	Chiswick Common, Public park
Charing Cross Hospital/School Of Nursing,	Victoria Gardens, Public park
Queen Mary'S Hospital	Wendell Park
None, Allotments	Alexandra Gardens, Public park
Shortwood Allotments	Heathfield Gardens, Public park
	Elthorne Park
	Teddington Cemetery
	Oak Lane Cemetery
	South Ealing Cemetery
	Putney Lower Common Cemetery
	Old Barnes Cemetery
	Twickenham Cemetery

	St Mary Magdelene'S Church St Michael And St George'S Church St Mary'S Church St Anne'S Church St Margaret'S Roman Catholic Church St Paul'S Church Holy Trinity Church St Andrew'S Church St Peter'S Church All Saints' House Ashford Common Methodist Church	None, Cemeteries Hounslow Cemetery Ashford Burial Ground, Cemeteries Hatton Cemetery Isleworth Cemetery Hampton Cemetery Mortlake Cemetery Richmond Cemetery East Sheen Cemetery Gunnersbury Cemetery Hammersmith New Cemetery North Sheen Cemetery East And West Molesey Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 116 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 101 Flood Warning Areas Contains 78 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 1 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1742 Listed Buildings Intersects 23 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 26 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 1 World Heritage Sites Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, World heritage sites		High
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW-South catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.		Low

2.30. MOGDEN STW-WEST

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	High

	Intersects 4 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, SSSI Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Intersects 7 Locally designated sites (LNR) Hounslow Heath, Local Nature Reserve Denham Quarry Park (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Yeading Meadows (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Yeading Brook Meadows (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Denham Country Park (Mapped Boundary Not Verified), Local Nature Reserve Frays Valley, Local Nature Reserve Cranebank, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 8 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, SSSI Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Wraysbury Reservoir, SSSI Staines Moor, SSSI Mid Colne Valley, SSSI Black Park, SSSI As a whole 1% of MOGDEN STW-WEST catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1360 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the MOGDEN STW-WEST catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 483 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 44 allotments, 36 religious grounds, 192 playing fields, 15 sports facility, 23 golf courses, 71 public parks and 12 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 90 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 88 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 41 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MOGDEN STW-WEST catchment 69% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many	High

	of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 67 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: <table><tr><td>Grand Union Canal, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne And Frays River At West</td></tr><tr><td>River Colne, Watercourses</td><td>Drayton And Stanwell Moor, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Alder Bourne, Watercourses</td><td>River Colne At Willowbank, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Shire Ditch, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Fray'S River, Watercourses</td><td>Yeading Brook At Hillingdon, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Colne Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Misbourne, Watercourses</td><td>River Crane At Cranford And Feltham,</td></tr><tr><td>Yeading Brook, Watercourses</td><td>Flood Warning Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Pinn, Watercourses</td><td>Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>River Crane, Watercourses</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Frogs Ditch, Watercourses</td><td>River Pinn At Uxbridge, Flood Warning</td></tr><tr><td>Bigley Ditch, Watercourses</td><td>Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Wraysbury River, Watercourses</td><td>Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Poyle Channel, Watercourses</td><td>Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Colne Brook At Iver, Flood Warning Areas</td><td>Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Crane At Southall, Flood Warning</td><td>Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood</td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td>Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood</td><td>River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Warning Areas</td><td>River Pinn And Woodridings Stream,</td></tr><tr><td>River Pinn At Yiewsley, Flood Warning</td><td>Flood Alert Areas</td></tr><tr><td>Areas</td><td></td></tr></table> Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Grand Union Canal, Watercourses	River Colne And Frays River At West	River Colne, Watercourses	Drayton And Stanwell Moor, Flood	, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Alder Bourne, Watercourses	River Colne At Willowbank, Flood	Shire Ditch, Watercourses	Warning Areas	Fray'S River, Watercourses	Yeading Brook At Hillingdon, Flood	Colne Brook, Watercourses	Warning Areas	River Misbourne, Watercourses	River Crane At Cranford And Feltham,	Yeading Brook, Watercourses	Flood Warning Areas	River Pinn, Watercourses	Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning	River Crane, Watercourses	Areas	Frogs Ditch, Watercourses	River Pinn At Uxbridge, Flood Warning	Bigley Ditch, Watercourses	Areas	Wraysbury River, Watercourses	Lower River Colne And Frays River, Flood	Poyle Channel, Watercourses	Alert Areas	Colne Brook At Iver, Flood Warning Areas	Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas	River Crane At Southall, Flood Warning	Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood	Areas	Alert Areas	River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood	River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas	Warning Areas	River Pinn And Woodridings Stream,	River Pinn At Yiewsley, Flood Warning	Flood Alert Areas	Areas		
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Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 6 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hounslow Aqma, AQMA Hillingdon Aqma, AQMA Ealing Aqma, AQMA Slough Aqma No.2:, AQMA South Bucks District Council Aqma No 2, AQMA South Bucks Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 87 % area of MOGDEN STW-WEST catchment.	High																																												

	Intersects 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 70 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 68 Schools and education centres, 2 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 328 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 33 Allotments, 25 religious grounds, 167 playing fields, 12 sports facility, 19 golf course, 62 public park and 10 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 4 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, SSSI Old Rectory Meadows, SSSI Fray'S Farm Meadows, SSSI Denham Lock Wood, SSSI Within 200 meters, there are 163 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Whitehall Junior School</td><td>Durdans Park Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Hermitage Primary School</td><td>Tudor Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>John Locke Academy</td><td>Tilehouse Combined School</td></tr><tr><td>Colham Manor Primary School</td><td>Havelock Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>Hillingdon Primary School</td><td>Spring Grove Primary School</td></tr><tr><td>St Anselm'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Hillingdon Hospital, Hospitals</td></tr><tr><td>Berkeley Primary School</td><td>None, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Harmondsworth Primary School</td><td>Durdans Park Leisure Gardens, Allotments</td></tr><tr><td>Heathrow Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>St Andrew'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Laurence Church</td></tr><tr><td>Cowley St Laurence Church Of England Primary School And Children'S Centre</td><td>Kings Church</td></tr><tr><td>Grange Park Junior, Infant And Nursery Schools</td><td>St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Dr Triplett'S Church Of England Primary School</td><td>St Nicholas Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Raphael'S Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Edmund Of Canterbury Church</td></tr><tr><td>Downe Manor Primary School</td><td>St Raphael R C Church</td></tr><tr><td>Belmore Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Yeading Junior School</td><td>St John'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Yeading Infant And Nursery School</td><td>St Francis Church</td></tr><tr><td>Brookside Primary School</td><td>St Dunstan'S 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School</td><td>St Margaret'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Wellington Primary And Nursery School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Hounslow Heath Infant And Nursery School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Hounslow Heath Junior School</td><td>Hounslow Indoor Bowls Club</td></tr><tr><td>Beavers Community Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Cranford Primary School</td><td>Uxbridge Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Pippins School</td><td>Denham Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td>Springwell Junior School</td><td>Stockley Park, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>St Michael And St Martin Roman Catholic</td><td>Northolt Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Buckinghamshire Golf Club</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Thorney Park Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Knights Gardens, Public park</td></tr></table>	Whitehall Junior School	Durdans Park Primary School	Hermitage Primary 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Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	The Willows School	Holy Angels Church	Iver Heath Infant School And Nursery	St Mary'S Church	Iver Village Junior School	St Thomas' Church	Iver Village Infant School	St Leonard'S Church	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Jerome'S Church	Whitehall Infant School	Bell Farm Church	Springwell Infant And Nursery School	St Martin'S Church	William Byrd Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Hayes Park School	Church Of The Good Shepherd	The Orchard Primary School	St Hugh'S Church	Grove Road Primary School	St Stephen'S Church	Alexandra Primary School	Heston Methodist Church	Hounslow Town Primary School	St Margaret'S Church	Wellington Primary And Nursery School	None, Playing fields	Hounslow Heath Infant And Nursery School	None, Sports facility	Hounslow Heath Junior School	Hounslow Indoor Bowls Club	Beavers Community Primary School	None, Golf course	Cranford Primary School	Uxbridge Golf Course	Pippins School	Denham Golf Club	Springwell Junior 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Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 124 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 11 Flood Warning Areas Contains 10 Flood Alert Areas		High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 415 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 2 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens		Medium

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MOGDEN STW-WEST catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.31. RIVERSIDE - RA01

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Beam Valley, Local Nature Reserve Chigwell Row Wood, Local Nature Reserve Dagenham Village Churchyard, Local Nature Reserve East Brookend Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Parsloe'S Park Squatts, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 21 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 159 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 17 allotments, 15 religious grounds, 43 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 28 public parks and 7 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 41 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 41 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 7 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas River Beam At Dagenham, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 3 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA Redbridge Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 99 % area of RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 27 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 27 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 68 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 14 Allotments, 15 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 3 golf course, 23 public park and 6 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 71 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Robert Clack School</td><td>Wood Lane Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Elisabeth'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>St Albans Church</td></tr><tr><td>Five Elms Primary School</td><td>London Riverside Church</td></tr><tr><td>Thomas Arnold Primary School</td><td>St Martin'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Valence Primary School</td><td>St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Richard Alibon Primary School</td><td>The Church Of The Assumption</td></tr><tr><td>Marsh Green Primary School</td><td>St Peter And St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>William Bellamy Primary School</td><td>St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Village Infants School</td><td>Church Of St George</td></tr><tr><td>Hunters Hall Primary School</td><td>Oxlow Lane Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Beam Primary School</td><td>St Chad'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Furze Infants School</td><td>St Thomas' Church</td></tr><tr><td>The Sidney Russell School</td><td>All Saints' Church</td></tr><tr><td>Parsloes Primary School</td><td>Grange Hill Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Godwin Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Manford Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Coppice Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Grafton Primary School</td><td>The Warren Park Golf Centre</td></tr><tr><td>The James Cambell Primary School</td><td>Dagenham Old Park</td></tr><tr><td>Henry Green Primary School</td><td>Eastbrookend Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Southwood Primary School</td><td>Central Park</td></tr><tr><td>Marks Gate Junior School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>John Perry Primary School</td><td>Kingston Hill Recreation Ground</td></tr><tr><td>Marks Gate Infants School</td><td>Hainault Forest Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Warren Junior School</td><td>Parsloes Park</td></tr><tr><td>The William Ford Church Of England Junior School</td><td>Goresbrook Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Beam Valley Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Goresbrook School</td><td>St Chad'S Park</td></tr><tr><td>Roding Primary School</td><td>The Peace And Memorial Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Teresa Rc Primary School</td><td>Valence Park</td></tr><tr><td>Chadwell Primary School</td><td>Castle Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>John Bramston Primary School</td><td>Goodmayes Park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Marks Gate Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td>Farlands Allotment</td><td>Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Forest Park Cemetery And Crematorium</td></tr></table>	Robert Clack School	Wood Lane Baptist Church	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Elisabeth'S Church	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School	St Albans Church	Five Elms Primary School	London Riverside Church	Thomas Arnold Primary School	St Martin'S Church	Valence Primary School	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Church	Richard Alibon Primary School	The Church Of The Assumption	Marsh Green Primary School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	William Bellamy Primary School	St Paul'S Church	Village Infants School	Church Of St George	Hunters Hall Primary School	Oxlow Lane Baptist Church	Beam Primary School	St Chad'S Church	Furze Infants School	St Thomas' Church	The Sidney Russell School	All Saints' Church	Parsloes Primary School	Grange Hill Methodist Church	Godwin Primary School	None, Playing fields	Manford Primary School	None, Sports facility	Coppice Primary School	None, Golf course	Grafton Primary School	The Warren Park Golf Centre	The James Cambell Primary School	Dagenham Old Park	Henry Green Primary School	Eastbrookend Country Park	Southwood Primary School	Central Park	Marks Gate Junior School	None, Public park	John Perry Primary School	Kingston Hill Recreation Ground	Marks Gate Infants School	Hainault Forest Country Park	Warren Junior School	Parsloes Park	The William Ford Church Of England Junior School	Goresbrook Park	St Vincent'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Beam Valley Country Park	Goresbrook School	St Chad'S Park	Roding Primary School	The Peace And Memorial Garden, Public park	St Teresa Rc Primary School	Valence Park	Chadwell Primary School	Castle Green, Public park	John Bramston Primary School	Goodmayes Park	None, Allotments	Marks Gate Cemetery	Farlands Allotment	Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery		Forest Park Cemetery And Crematorium	
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Farlands Allotment	Gardens Of Peace Muslim Cemetery																																																																									
	Forest Park Cemetery And Crematorium																																																																									
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 5 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 4 Flood Warning Areas Contains 4 Flood Alert Areas	High																																																																								
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low																																																																								

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 12 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE - RA01 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.32. RIVERSIDE - RA02

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Curtismill Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hainault Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 60 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 96 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 9 allotments, 13 religious grounds, 26 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 7 golf courses, 15 public parks and 2 cemeteries.	High

	Also within the catchment are 20 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 17 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 6 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment 98% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 8 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Black'S Brook, Watercourses River Rom, Watercourses Bourne Brook, Watercourses River Rom At Collier Row, Flood Warning Areas River Rom At Romford, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 95 % area of RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 14 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 14 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 39 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 7 Allotments, 10 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 3 golf course, 10 public park and 1 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 47 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Church Of St John The Divine</td></tr><tr><td>Parklands Infant And Junior Schools</td><td>St Edward The Confessor'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crownfield Infant School</td><td>Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church</td></tr><tr><td>Crownfield Junior School</td><td>Church Of The Good Shepherd</td></tr><tr><td>St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>Rise Park Junior School</td><td>Play Ground, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Rise Park Infants School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Clockhouse Primary School</td><td>Chelmsford Avenue Play Area</td></tr><tr><td>Pinewood Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Dame Tipping Church Of England Primary School</td><td>Romford Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>St Edward'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Gidea Park Primary School</td><td>Risebridge Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>The Mawney School</td><td>The Warren Park Golf Centre</td></tr><tr><td>Crowlands Primary School</td><td>Cottons Park</td></tr><tr><td>Concordia Academy</td><td>The Green, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Raphael Park</td></tr><tr><td>St John'S Church</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Church Of The Ascension</td><td>Havering Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Havering Road Methodist Church</td><td>Rise Park</td></tr><tr><td>St James' Family Church</td><td>Coronation Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Collier Row Methodist Church</td><td>Lodge Farm Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Andrew'S Church</td><td>Educational Nature Reserve, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Jubilee Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Bedfords Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>None, Cemeteries</td></tr></table>	St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of St John The Divine	Parklands Infant And Junior Schools	St Edward The Confessor'S Church	Crownfield Infant School	Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church	Crownfield Junior School	Church Of The Good Shepherd	St Patrick'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Religious grounds	Rise Park Junior School	Play Ground, Playing fields	Rise Park Infants School	None, Playing fields	Clockhouse Primary School	Chelmsford Avenue Play Area	Pinewood Primary School	None, Sports facility	Dame Tipping Church Of England Primary School	Romford Golf Course	St Edward'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	None, Golf course	Gidea Park Primary School	Risebridge Golf Course	The Mawney School	The Warren Park Golf Centre	Crowlands Primary School	Cottons Park	Concordia Academy	The Green, Public park	None, Allotments	Raphael Park	St John'S Church	None, Public park	Church Of The Ascension	Havering Country Park	Havering Road Methodist Church	Rise Park	St James' Family Church	Coronation Garden, Public park	Collier Row Methodist Church	Lodge Farm Park	St Andrew'S Church	Educational Nature Reserve, Public park		Jubilee Park		Bedfords Park		None, Cemeteries	
St Peter'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Church Of St John The Divine																																																			
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Dame Tipping Church Of England Primary School	Romford Golf Course																																																			
St Edward'S Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	None, Golf course																																																			
Gidea Park Primary School	Risebridge Golf Course																																																			
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Crowlands Primary School	Cottons Park																																																			
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	Jubilee Park																																																			
	Bedfords Park																																																			
	None, Cemeteries																																																			
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High																																																		
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 33 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low																																																		
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low																																																		

	As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE - RA02 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

2.33. RIVERSIDE - RA03

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Curtismill Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 38 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 95 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 13 allotments, 10 religious grounds, 21 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 22 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 20 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 20 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment 99% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																					
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 98 % of RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium																																				
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 12 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 12 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 31 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 5 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 3 sports facility, 1 golf course, 11 public park and 2 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 36 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Langtons Junior And Infant Schools</td><td>Gidea Park Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Benhurst Primary School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The</td></tr><tr><td>St Ursula'S Roman Catholic Infant And</td><td>Eternal High Priest</td></tr><tr><td>Junior School</td><td>Heaton Way United Reformed Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hilldene Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Nelmes Primary School</td><td>Holy Cross Church</td></tr><tr><td>Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Broadford Primary School</td><td>Harold Hill Bowls Club</td></tr><tr><td>Hilldene Infant School</td><td>Romford Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Towers Junior School</td><td>Risebridge Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Towers Infants School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Ardleigh Green Junior School/Ardleigh</td><td>Harrow Lodge Park</td></tr><tr><td>Green Infants School</td><td>Haynes Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Langtons Gardens, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School</td><td>Saint Andrew'S Park</td></tr><tr><td>Elm Park Primary School</td><td>Harold Wood Park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Eastbrookend Country Park</td></tr></table>	Langtons Junior And Infant Schools	Gidea Park Methodist Church	Benhurst Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The	St Ursula'S Roman Catholic Infant And	Eternal High Priest	Junior School	Heaton Way United Reformed Church	Hilldene Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Nelmes Primary School	Holy Cross Church	Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge	None, Playing fields	Primary School	None, Sports facility	Broadford Primary School	Harold Hill Bowls Club	Hilldene Infant School	Romford Golf Course	Towers Junior School	Risebridge Golf Course	Towers Infants School	None, Public park	Ardleigh Green Junior School/Ardleigh	Harrow Lodge Park	Green Infants School	Haynes Park	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Langtons Gardens, Public park	Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School	Saint Andrew'S Park	Elm Park Primary School	Harold Wood Park		Eastbrookend Country Park	Medium
Langtons Junior And Infant Schools	Gidea Park Methodist Church																																					
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Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge	None, Playing fields																																					
Primary School	None, Sports facility																																					
Broadford Primary School	Harold Hill Bowls Club																																					
Hilldene Infant School	Romford Golf Course																																					
Towers Junior School	Risebridge Golf Course																																					
Towers Infants School	None, Public park																																					
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Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School	Saint Andrew'S Park																																					
Elm Park Primary School	Harold Wood Park																																					
	Eastbrookend Country Park																																					

	Harold Wood Primary School None, Allotments The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter-Day Saints Beam Valley Country Park Hornchurch Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 16 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE - RA03 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.34. RIVERSIDE - RA04

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 2 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 2 Locally designated sites (LNR) The Manor, Local Nature Reserve Ingrebourne Valley, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Curtismill Green, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 90 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 123 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 10 allotments, 16 religious grounds, 36 playing fields, 4 sports facility, 4 golf courses, 19 public parks and 5 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 29 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 29 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment 96% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Ingrebourne River, Watercourses Carter'S Brook, Watercourses Paine'S Brook, Watercourses Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Hornchurch, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Harold Park, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	High

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.																																																													
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 18 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 18 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 39 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 6 Allotments, 12 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 2 golf course, 10 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 59 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>St Alban'S Roman Catholic School</td><td>St Laurence'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Scargill Junior School</td><td>Upminster Baptist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harold Wood Primary School</td><td>Church Of Our Lady Of La Salette</td></tr><tr><td>Pyrgo Priory School</td><td>St Mary Magdalene Church</td></tr><tr><td>Harold Court Primary School</td><td>Whybridge Evangelical Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Scargill Infant School</td><td>St John'S And St Matthew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Whybridge Infants School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Whybridge Junior School</td><td>Harold Hill Evangelical Free Church</td></tr><tr><td>Parsonage Farm Primary School</td><td>St Thomas Jso Church London</td></tr><tr><td>La Salette Presbytery School</td><td>St Matthews Church</td></tr><tr><td>Rainham Village Primary School</td><td>St Helens And St Giles Church</td></tr><tr><td>Mead Primary Schools</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>Upminster Infant School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>Brookside Junior And Infant School</td><td>Harold Hill Bowls Club</td></tr><tr><td>Upminster Junior School</td><td>Upminster Golf And Bowling Club</td></tr><tr><td>The R J Mitchell Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Hacton Primary School</td><td>Maylands Golf Course</td></tr><tr><td>Branfil Primary School</td><td>Harold Wood Park</td></tr><tr><td>Scotts Primary School</td><td>Central Park</td></tr><tr><td>St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>Maylands Field, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>St Ursula'S Roman Catholic Infant And Junior School</td><td>Gaynes Parkway, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Hilldene Infant School</td><td>Hornchurch Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Broadford Primary School</td><td>Saint Andrew'S Park</td></tr><tr><td>Hilldene Primary School</td><td>Dagnam Park</td></tr><tr><td>Langtons Junior And Infant Schools</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>None, Allotments</td><td>Rainham Community Garden, Public park</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Rainham Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hornchurch Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Federation Jewish Cemetery</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Upminster Cemetery</td></tr></table>	St Alban'S Roman Catholic School	St Laurence'S Church	Scargill Junior School	Upminster Baptist Church	Harold Wood Primary School	Church Of Our Lady Of La Salette	Pyrgo Priory School	St Mary Magdalene Church	Harold Court Primary School	Whybridge Evangelical Free Church	Scargill Infant School	St John'S And St Matthew'S Church	Whybridge Infants School	St Andrew'S Church	Whybridge Junior School	Harold Hill Evangelical Free Church	Parsonage Farm Primary School	St Thomas Jso Church London	La Salette Presbytery School	St Matthews Church	Rainham Village Primary School	St Helens And St Giles Church	Mead Primary Schools	None, Playing fields	Upminster Infant School	None, Sports facility	Brookside Junior And Infant School	Harold Hill Bowls Club	Upminster Junior School	Upminster Golf And Bowling Club	The R J Mitchell Primary School	None, Golf course	Hacton Primary School	Maylands Golf Course	Branfil Primary School	Harold Wood Park	Scotts Primary School	Central Park	St Joseph'S Roman Catholic Primary School	Maylands Field, Public park	St Ursula'S Roman Catholic Infant And Junior School	Gaynes Parkway, Public park	Hilldene Infant School	Hornchurch Country Park	Broadford Primary School	Saint Andrew'S Park	Hilldene Primary School	Dagnam Park	Langtons Junior And Infant Schools	None, Public park	None, Allotments	Rainham Community Garden, Public park		Rainham Cemetery		Hornchurch Cemetery		Federation Jewish Cemetery		Upminster Cemetery	High
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	Rainham Methodist Church St Paul'S Church Harold Wood Methodist Church	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 5 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 27 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE - RA04 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

2.35. RIVERSIDE - RA05

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 5 Locally designated sites (LNR) Beam Valley, Local Nature Reserve The Chase, Local Nature Reserve Rainham Marshes, Local Nature Reserve Ingrebourne Valley, Local Nature Reserve East Brookend Country Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hornchurch Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Purfleet Road, Aveley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 41 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 174 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 17 allotments, 18 religious grounds, 54 playing fields, 5 sports facility, 6 golf courses, 31 public parks and 7 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 36 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 33 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 10 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	High
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment 96% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 9 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Rom, Watercourses Beam River, Watercourses Rainham Creek, Watercourses , Watercourses Black'S Brook, Watercourses Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Hornchurch, Flood Warning Areas River Beam At Dagenham, Flood Warning Areas River Rom At Romford, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas Lower River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.																																													
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 86 % of RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High																																												
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA Barking And Dagenham Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 20 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 17 Schools and education centres, 3 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 62 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 11 Allotments, 9 religious grounds, 18 playing fields, 2 sports facility, 1 golf course, 18 public park and 3 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 61 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) <table><tr><td>Parsonage Farm Primary School</td><td>St Matthews Church</td></tr><tr><td>John Perry Primary School</td><td>Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The</td></tr><tr><td>Suttons Primary School</td><td>Eternal High Priest</td></tr><tr><td>Newtons Primary School</td><td>St Helens And St Giles Church</td></tr><tr><td>Concordia Academy</td><td>Rainham Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Hacton Primary School</td><td>None, Religious grounds</td></tr><tr><td>La Salette Presbytery School</td><td>St Mary And St Peter'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Brady Primary School</td><td>Church Of Our Lady Of La Salette</td></tr><tr><td>Hylands Primary School</td><td>Gidea Park Methodist Church</td></tr><tr><td>Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge</td><td>St Edward The Confessor'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Primary School</td><td>St Andrew'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School</td><td>St Peter And St Paul'S Church</td></tr><tr><td>Rush Green Primary School</td><td>None, Playing fields</td></tr><tr><td>The Leys Primary School</td><td>None, Sports facility</td></tr><tr><td>St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School</td><td>None, Golf course</td></tr><tr><td>Elm Park Primary School</td><td>Central Park</td></tr><tr><td>The R J Mitchell Primary School</td><td>None, Public park</td></tr><tr><td>Scotts Primary School</td><td>Grenfell Park</td></tr><tr><td>Scargill Junior School</td><td>Harrow Lodge Park</td></tr><tr><td>Scargill Infant School</td><td>Hornchurch Country Park</td></tr><tr><td>Beam Primary School</td><td>Jubilee Park</td></tr><tr><td>Whybridge Infants School</td><td>Lodge Farm Park</td></tr></table>	Parsonage Farm Primary School	St Matthews Church	John Perry Primary School	Roman Catholic Church Of Christ The	Suttons Primary School	Eternal High Priest	Newtons Primary School	St Helens And St Giles Church	Concordia Academy	Rainham Methodist Church	Hacton Primary School	None, Religious grounds	La Salette Presbytery School	St Mary And St Peter'S Church	Brady Primary School	Church Of Our Lady Of La Salette	Hylands Primary School	Gidea Park Methodist Church	Wykeham Primary School/Harrow Lodge	St Edward The Confessor'S Church	Primary School	St Andrew'S Church	Squirrels Heath Infant And Junior School	St Peter And St Paul'S Church	Rush Green Primary School	None, Playing fields	The Leys Primary School	None, Sports facility	St Mary'S Roman Catholic Primary School	None, Golf course	Elm Park Primary School	Central Park	The R J Mitchell Primary School	None, Public park	Scotts Primary School	Grenfell Park	Scargill Junior School	Harrow Lodge Park	Scargill Infant School	Hornchurch Country Park	Beam Primary School	Jubilee Park	Whybridge Infants School	Lodge Farm Park	High
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	Whybridge Junior School Rainham Village Primary School Gidea Park Primary School Branfil Primary School Queens Hospital None, Allotments Holy Cross Church St Augustine'S Church Whybridge Evangelical Free Church Rainham Community Garden, Public park Beam Valley Country Park Eastbrookend Country Park Gaynes Parkway, Public park Dagenham Old Park Haynes Park Federation Jewish Cemetery Rainham Cemetery Romford Cemetery Eastbrook End Cemetery	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 2 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 7 Flood Warning Areas Contains 5 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 22 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of RIVERSIDE - RA05 catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

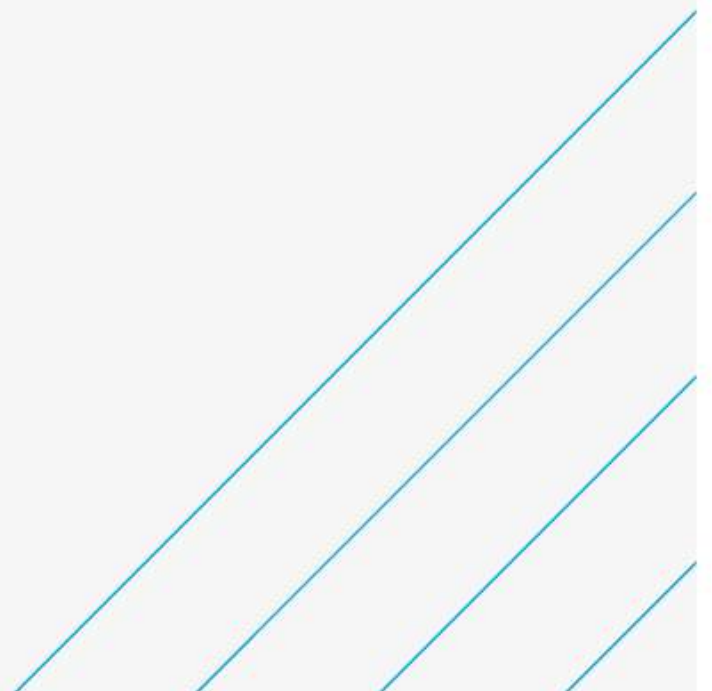
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Atkins Limited
The Vantage
32-36 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7BA

Thames Water Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Programme Environmental Appraisal Report
Volume 5 Appendix I - Existing STW Proformas

Thames Water

April 2023



Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for Thames Water and use in relation to the TW Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan

Atkins Limited assumes no responsibility to any other party in respect of or arising out of or in connection with this document and/or its contents.

This document has 579 pages including the cover.

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Appendix I. Existing STW

This document presents all proformas for the Existing STW sites. These are environmental baseline proformas that cover the nine SEA topics. Also reported is the sensitivity assigned to the SEA topic based on the rules presented in Table 4-2 of the Main Report.

GSOs listed in the Catchment Proformas are those briefed for the catchment. Significance of effect for each GSO indicated has therefore been generated and are presented in Appendix E. Where no entry is made against the 'GSO Proposed' row, no GSO has been promoted for this location. They are, nevertheless, included here as they inform part of the environmental baseline gathering exercise. Please see Chapter 11 of the Environmental Report and Appendix E which highlights those GSOs promoted in the Final Plan.

1.2. Abbess Roding STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Abbess Roding STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Abbess Roding STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Abbess Roding STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Abbess Roding STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Abbess Roding STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Abbess Roding STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.3. ABINGDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Culham Brake, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ABINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the ABINGDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ABINGDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 90 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ABINGDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.4. Aldershot STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Culham Brake, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ABINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the ABINGDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ABINGDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 90 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ABINGDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of ABINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.5. Alton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Alton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Alton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Alton STW catchment 22% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Alton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Alton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Alton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.6. Ampney St Peter STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Alton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Alton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Alton STW catchment 22% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Alton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Alton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Alton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.7. Andoversford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Andoversford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 51 % of the Andoversford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Andoversford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Coln, Watercourses River Coln And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 75 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Andoversford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Andoversford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Andoversford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.8. APPLETON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Appleton Lower Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Frilford Heath, Ponds And Fens, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of APPLETON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the APPLETON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of APPLETON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of APPLETON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of APPLETON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of APPLETON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.9. Arborfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Longmoor Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Arborfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Arborfield STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Arborfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Lower River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 21 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Arborfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Arborfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Arborfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.10. Ascot STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ascot STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the Ascot STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ascot STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Ascot STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ascot STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bog Lane Play Area, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Ascot STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.11. ASH RIDGE (WOKINGHAM) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Swinley Park And Brick Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Englemere Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ascot STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the Ascot STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ascot STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Ascot STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ascot STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bog Lane Play Area, Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Ascot STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.12. Ash Vale STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Snaky Lane, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of Ash Vale STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the Ash Vale STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ash Vale STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Blackwater River, Watercourses River Blackwater At Aldershot And Farnborough, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 66 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 62 % of Ash Vale STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ash Vale STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Holly Lodge Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields Sandy Lane Nature Reserve, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Ash Vale STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.13. Ashton Keynes STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Upper Waterhay Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Elmlea Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ashton Keynes STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Ashton Keynes STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ashton Keynes STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Thames From Somerford Keynes To Cricklade, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Ewen Down To And Including Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Ashton Keynes STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Ashton Keynes STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Ashton Keynes STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.14. Aston Le Walls STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Aston Le Walls STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Aston Le Walls STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Aston Le Walls STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Aston Le Walls STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Aston Le Walls STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Aston Le Walls STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.15. Aylesbury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stone, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Aylesbury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Aylesbury STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Aylesbury STW catchment 3% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	, Watercourses River Thames, Watercourses River Thames From Long Marston To Eythrope, Flood Warning Areas Bear Brook And Tributaries, From Broughton To Haydon Mill Farm In Coldharbour, Aylesbury, Flood Warning Areas Bear Brook And Tributaries In The Aylesbury Area, Including Wendover And Weston Turville, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 46 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 36 % of Aylesbury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Aylesbury STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Aylesbury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.16. Bampton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Bampton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Bampton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bampton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Shill Brook, Watercourses Shill Brook At Carterton And Bampton, Flood Warning Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bampton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bampton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bampton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.17. BANBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BANBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the BANBURY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BANBURY STW catchment 33% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell At Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Below Banbury To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 5 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of BANBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BANBURY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BANBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.18. Barford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Barford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Barford STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Barford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Low

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 74 % of Barford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Barford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Barford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.19. BARKWAY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BARKWAY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 48 % of the BARKWAY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BARKWAY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BARKWAY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BARKWAY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BARKWAY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.20. Basildon Park STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hartslock, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Basildon Park STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the Basildon Park STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Basildon Park STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following; Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Basildon Park STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Basildon Park STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
As a whole 100 % of Basildon Park STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.21. Basingstoke STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Basingstoke STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the Basingstoke STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Basingstoke STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Petty'S Brook, Watercourses River Loddon At Old Basing, Flood Warning Areas Pettys Brook At Chineham, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 31 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Basingstoke STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Basingstoke STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Basingstoke STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.22. BAYDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BAYDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the BAYDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BAYDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Low

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BAYDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BAYDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of BAYDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.23. Beckley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Beckley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 63 % of the Beckley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Beckley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Beckley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Beckley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Beckley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.24. Beddington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Beddington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Beddington STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 25 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 5 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 8 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 5 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Beddington STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses - River Wandle At Beddington Park, Flood Warning Areas - Groundwater Flooding In The Caterham Bourne Catchment, Flood Alert Areas - River Wandle Area In The London Boroughs Of Wandsworth, Merton, Lambeth, Croydon And Sutton, Flood Alert Areas - Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Beddington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: - Sutton Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of Beddington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 7 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) - Hackbridge Primary School, Schools and Education centres - Beddington Park Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields - Mitcham Golf Club, Golf course - Beddington Park, Public park - Mitcham Common, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Beddington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.25. Benson STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Benson STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Benson STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Benson STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Benson STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Benson STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Benson STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.26. BENTLEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 7 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bentley Station Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Bentley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Bentley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bentley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bentley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Bentley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bentley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.27. Berkhamsted STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Heath Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Berkhamsted STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the Berkhamsted STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Berkhamsted STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Rivers Gade And Bulbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Berkhamsted STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Berkhamsted STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Berkhamsted STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.28. Bibury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Bibury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the Bibury STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bibury STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bibury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bibury STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Bibury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.29. Bicester STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Bicester STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 43 % of the Bicester STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bicester STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Langford Village And Other Areas Of Bicester On The Langford Brook, Flood Warning Areas Langford And Wendlebury Brooks From Stratton Audley Down To Near Merton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 37 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Bicester STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bicester STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bicester STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.30. Bishops Stortford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thorley Flood Pound, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Bishops Stortford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 15 % of the Bishops Stortford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bishops Stortford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort, Watercourses , Watercourses River Stort At Bishops Stortford, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bishops Stortford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bishops Stortford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bishops Stortford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.31. Blackbirds STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bricket Wood Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Blackbirds STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the Blackbirds STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Blackbirds STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Blackbirds STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Blackbirds STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Blackbirds STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.32. Bledington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bould Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Bledington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Bledington STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bledington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 3 % of Bledington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bledington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Bledington Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Bledington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.33. BLETCHINGDON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BLETCHINGDON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BLETCHINGDON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.34. BLOXHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BLOXHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BLOXHAM STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BLOXHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook At Bodicote And Adderbury And The Bloxham Brook, Flood Warning Areas Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 28 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BLOXHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of BLOXHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BLOXHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.35. Blunsdon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Blunsdon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Blunsdon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Blunsdon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Blunsdon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Blunsdon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Blunsdon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.36. Boddington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Boddington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Boddington STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Boddington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Boddington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Boddington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Boddington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.37. Bordon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Broxhead And Kingsley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Bordon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 26 % of the Bordon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 6 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bordon STW catchment 67% is classified as urban.	High

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey, Watercourses River Wey At Passfield Mill Business Park, Standford, Frensham And Millbridge, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Bordon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bordon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bordon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.38. Bourton-on-the-Water STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Salmonsbury Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 66 % of Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Bourton-on-the-Water STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.39. Boxford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Boxford Water Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Easton Farm Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Winterbourne Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 99% of Boxford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Boxford STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Boxford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Boxford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Boxford STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 5 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Boxford Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Boxford Water Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Boxford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.40. Bracknell STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Bracknell STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the Bracknell STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bracknell STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bracknell STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Bracknell STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Cabbage Hill, Public park , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bracknell STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.41. Bramfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Bramfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 17 % of the Bramfield STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Bramfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Bramfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Bramfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Bramfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.42. BRAUGHING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of BRAUGHING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the BRAUGHING STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of BRAUGHING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of BRAUGHING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of BRAUGHING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of BRAUGHING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.43. Brickendon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods North, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Wood South, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broxbourne Woods, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Brickendon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 27 % of the Brickendon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Brickendon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Brickendon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Brickendon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Chapel Of The Holy Cross And St Alban, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Brickendon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.44. Broadwell STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Broadwell STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Broadwell STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Broadwell STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 36 % of Broadwell STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Broadwell STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Broadwell STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.45. Broughton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Broughton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Broughton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Broughton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Broughton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Broughton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Broughton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.46. Buntingford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Buntingford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Buntingford STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Buntingford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Rib At Buntingford To Barwick, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Buntingford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Buntingford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Buntingford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.47. Burford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Burford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Burford STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Burford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Windrush, Watercourses River Windrush From Bourton To Newbridge, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 64 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Burford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Burford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Burford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.48. Burghfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Burghfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Burghfield STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Burghfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Clayhill Brook, Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 8 % of Burghfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Burghfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Burghfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.49. Burstow STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Burstow STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Burstow STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Burstow STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Burstow Stream, Watercourses , Watercourses Burstow Stream At East And North Horley, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 20 % of Burstow STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Burstow STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Burstow STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.50. Buscot STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Buscot STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Buscot STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Buscot STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Buscot STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Buscot STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Buscot STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.51. Byfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Byfield catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Byfield catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Byfield catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Byfield catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Byfield catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Byfield catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.52. Caddington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Caddington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Caddington STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Caddington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following; Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2	Medium

	Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Caddington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Caddington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Caddington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.53. Camberley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blackwater Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Camberley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the Camberley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Camberley STW catchment 58% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following:	Medium

	Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Blackwater At Camberley And Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 35 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 61 % of Camberley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Camberley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields Crabtree Park, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Camberley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.54. Carterton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Alvescot Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Carterton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Carterton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Carterton STW catchment 5% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Shill Brook At Carterton And Bampton, Flood Warning Areas Clanfield Brook For Clanfield Village And The Shill Brook For Bampton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Carterton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Carterton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Alvescot Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Carterton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.55. Cassington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pixey And Yarnton Meads, Site of Special Scientific Interest Cassington Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wytham Ditches And Flushes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wytham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Cassington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Cassington STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cassington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Cassington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cassington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cassington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.56. Chacombe STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Chacombe STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the Chacombe STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chacombe STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 52 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chacombe STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Chacombe STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chacombe STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.57. CHALGROVE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHALGROVE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CHALGROVE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHALGROVE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of CHALGROVE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHALGROVE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHALGROVE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.58. CHARLBURY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ditchley Road Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of CHARLBURY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CHARLBURY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHARLBURY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Evenlode, Watercourses , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 40 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of CHARLBURY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHARLBURY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of CHARLBURY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.59. Charlton-on-Otmoor STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wendlebury Meads And Mansmoor Closes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Otmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Charlton-On-Otmoor Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Charlton-on-Otmoor STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.60. Charney Bassett STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Charney Bassett STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Charney Bassett STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Charney Bassett STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Charney Bassett STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Charney Bassett STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Charney Bassett STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.61. Charwelton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Charney Bassett STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Charney Bassett STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Charney Bassett STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Charney Bassett STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Charney Bassett STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Charney Bassett STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.62. Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Odiham Common With Bagwell Green And Shaw, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 100 % of the Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	High

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Dogmersfield Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chatter Alley (Dogmersfield) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.63. Chertsey STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thorpe Park No. 1 Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Chertsey STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the Chertsey STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chertsey STW catchment less than 1% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Bourne, Watercourses Chertsey Bourne At Thorpe Green, Flood Warning Areas Chertsey Bourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 83 % of Chertsey STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chertsey STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage	Low

	assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chertsey STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.64. Chesham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Chesham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 21 % of the Chesham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chesham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Chess, Watercourses River Chess At Chenies, Flood Warning Areas River Chess In The Chilterns And Three Rivers Districts, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 63 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chesham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chesham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 97 % of Chesham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.65. Chieveley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Snelsmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Chieveley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Chieveley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chieveley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 28 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chieveley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chieveley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Chieveley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.66. Chilton Foliat STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Chilton Foliat STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 58 % of the Chilton Foliat STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chilton Foliat STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chilton Foliat STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chilton Foliat STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilton Foliat Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Chilton Foliat STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.67. Chilton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Chilton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Chilton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chilton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chilton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chilton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from	Low

	infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chilton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.68. CHINNOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CHINNOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CHINNOR STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CHINNOR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of CHINNOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CHINNOR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CHINNOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.69. Chipping Norton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Chipping Norton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the Chipping Norton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chipping Norton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 19 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chipping Norton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chipping Norton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Chipping Norton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.70. Chipping Warden STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Chipping Warden STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Chipping Warden STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chipping Warden STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Chipping Warden STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Chipping Warden STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chipping Warden STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.71. Chobham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Horsell Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Chobham Common, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Chobham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Chobham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Chobham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: The Bourne, Watercourses Hale Bourne And Addlestone Bourne At Chobham, Flood Warning Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 52 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Chobham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Chobham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Medium

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Chobham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.72. Cholsey STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Cholsey STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Cholsey STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cholsey STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of Cholsey STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cholsey STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cholsey STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.73. Church Hanborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Long Hanborough Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Church Hanborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Church Hanborough STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Church Hanborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 46 % of Church Hanborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Church Hanborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Low

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Church Hanborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.74. Cirencester STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 31% of Cirencester STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 84 % of the Cirencester STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cirencester STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Churn And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Cirencester STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cirencester STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cirencester STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.75. Clanfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Clanfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Clanfield STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Clanfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Clanfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Clanfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Low

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Clanfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.76. CLAVERING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CLAVERING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CLAVERING STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CLAVERING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort At Clavering And Manuden, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 63 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CLAVERING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CLAVERING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Clavering Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CLAVERING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.77. Clifton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bestmoor, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Clifton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Clifton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Clifton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Clifton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Clifton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Clifton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.78. Coberley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cotswold Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Coberley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Coberley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Coberley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Churn And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Coberley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Coberley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Giles'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Medium

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Coberley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.79. COLGATE STW (SURREY) Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Buchen Hill Ponds, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Saviour'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty High Weald, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of COLGATE STW (SURREY) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.80. Compton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Compton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the Compton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Compton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In West Ilsley, East Ilsley, Compton, Chilton And West Hagbourne, Flood Alert Areas River Pang From East Ilsley To Pangbourne And Sulham Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 45 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Compton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Compton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Medium

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Compton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.81. COTTERED STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of COTTERED STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the COTTERED STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of COTTERED STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of COTTERED STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of COTTERED STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of COTTERED STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.82. Cranleigh STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Cranleigh STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 20 % of the Cranleigh STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cranleigh STW catchment 12% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cranleigh Waters Near Cranleigh And Shamley Green, Flood Warning Areas Cranleigh Waters, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 34 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole less than 1 % of Cranleigh STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cranleigh STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cranleigh STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.83. Crawley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Crawley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Crawley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Crawley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Gatwick Stream, Watercourses Gatwick Stream At Maidenbower And Crawley, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 5 % of Crawley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Crawley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Crawley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.84. Cricklade STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, Site of Special Scientific Interest North Meadow, Cricklade, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Cricklade STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 74 % of the Cricklade STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Low

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cricklade STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames From Somerford Keynes To Cricklade, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Ewen Down To And Including Cricklade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Cricklade STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cricklade STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cricklade STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.85. Crondall STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Crondall STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 34 % of the Crondall STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Low

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Crondall STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Crondall STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Crondall STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Low

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Crondall STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.86. Crossness STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Crossness, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Abbey Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 18% of Crossness STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 191 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 59 % of the Crossness STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Medium

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Crossness STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 5 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Tidal Thames From Erith High Street To Thamesmead, Flood Warning Areas Tidal Thames Riverside From Dartford Creek And The Mardyke To The Thames Barrier, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Bexley And Greenwich, Flood Alert Areas Groundwater Flooding In South East London, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 96 % of Crossness STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Bexley Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of Crossness STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Golf course Southmere Park, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 3 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 3 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Crossness STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.87. Cropredy STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Cropredy STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Cropredy STW catchment area.	Low

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cropredy STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 73 % of Cropredy STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cropredy STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Croppedy STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.88. CROUGHTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of CROUGHTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the CROUGHTON STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Low

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of CROUGHTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 15 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of CROUGHTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of CROUGHTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of CROUGHTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.89. Cuddesdon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Cuddesdon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Cuddesdon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Low

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Cuddesdon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Cuddesdon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Cuddesdon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Low

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Cuddesdon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.90. Culham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Culham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Culham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Culham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Culham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Culham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Low

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Culham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.91. Didcot STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Didcot STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the Didcot STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Didcot STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Moor Ditch, Watercourses Ginge Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Didcot STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Didcot STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding)	Medium

	Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Didcot STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.92. Dorchester STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Dorchester STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Dorchester STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Dorchester STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames From Days Lock Down To South Stoke, Flood Warning Areas River Thame At Dorchester, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 As a whole 98 % of Dorchester STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Dorchester STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Dorchester STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.93. DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ranmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 1% of DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Medium

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment less than 1% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole At Dorking And Mickleham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 17 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 87 % of DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Martin'S Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres Box Hill, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of DORKING STW - SLUDGE DISPOSAL LAND catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.94. DORKING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of DORKING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the DORKING STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DORKING STW catchment 47% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 3 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole, Watercourses River Mole At Dorking And Mickleham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 68 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of DORKING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of DORKING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Martin'S Church Of England School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of DORKING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.95. Dorton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Dorton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Dorton STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Dorton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Dorton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Dorton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Dorton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.96. DRAYTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of DRAYTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the DRAYTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of DRAYTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Ginge Brook, Watercourses Ginge Brook Between Steventon And Sutton Courtenay, Including Milton And Drayton Mill Areas, Flood Warning Areas Ginge Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 28 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 76 % of DRAYTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of DRAYTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of DRAYTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.97. Earlswood STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Earlswood STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Earlswood STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Earlswood STW catchment 4% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Earlswood Brook, Watercourses River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Earlswood STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Earlswood STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields Redhill And Reigate Golf Course, Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Earlswood STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.98. East Grafton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Salisbury Plain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Salisbury Plain, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of East Grafton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the East Grafton STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of East Grafton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 As a whole 100 % of East Grafton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of East Grafton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of East Grafton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.99. EAST HYDE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of EAST HYDE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the EAST HYDE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EAST HYDE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lee, Watercourses River Lee At Harpenden, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Luton, Harpenden And Wheathampstead, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 27 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of EAST HYDE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EAST HYDE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Charalambos, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of EAST HYDE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.100. East Shefford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of East Shefford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the East Shefford STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of East Shefford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 96 % of East Shefford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for	Medium

	vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of East Shefford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of East Shefford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.101. EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Heath Lake, Site of Special Scientific Interest Broadmoor To Bagshot Woods And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Easthampstead Park, Golf course	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of EASTHAMPSTEAD PARK STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.102. Ebrington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Campden Tunnel Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ebrington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Ebrington STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ebrington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Ebrington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Low

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ebrington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Ebrington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.103. Elsfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Woodeaton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sidling'S Copse And College Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woodeaton Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Elsfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Elsfield STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Elsfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Elsfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Low

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Elsfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Elsfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.104. ELSTEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Puttenham & Crooksbury Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Charleshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hankley Farm, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of ELSTEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 10 % of the ELSTEAD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of ELSTEAD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey At Elstead And Eashing, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 8 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Low

	As a whole 0 % of ELSTEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of ELSTEAD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Surrey Hills, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of ELSTEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.105. Enstone STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Glyme Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Enstone STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Enstone STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Enstone STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of Enstone STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Enstone STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Enstone STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.106. Esher STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain	Medium

	through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Esher STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Esher STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Esher STW catchment 32% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ember, Watercourses River Mole, Watercourses River Mole At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Mole Area At Esher And East Molesey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 6 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Low

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Esher STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Esher STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Esher STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.107. Eydon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Upper Cherwell At Trafford House, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Eydon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Eydon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Eydon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Medium

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Eydon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Eydon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments The Green, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Eydon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.108. Fairford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whelford Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Fairford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Fairford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Fairford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Fairford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Fairford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Fairford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.109. Farnborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Farnborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Farnborough STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Farnborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Farnborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Farnborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Farnborough Park, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Farnborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.110. FARNHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bourley And Long Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of FARNHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 10 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the FARNHAM STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 13 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of FARNHAM STW catchment less than 1% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 4 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of FARNHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of FARNHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of FARNHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.111. Fiddlers Hamlet STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 24 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hobbs Cross Golf Centre, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Fiddlers Hamlet STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.112. Finstock STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Reed Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stonesfield Slate Mines, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wychwood, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Finstock STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Finstock STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Finstock STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Finstock STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Finstock STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	High

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Finstock STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.113. Fleet STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest West Minley Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest Foxlease And Ancells Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fleet Pond, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Fleet STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Fleet STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 5 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Fleet STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Whitewater And River Hart, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 25 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Fleet STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Fleet STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Fleet STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.114. Forest Hill STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Holton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lye Hill Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Forest Hill STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Forest Hill STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Forest Hill STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Forest Hill STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Forest Hill STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Forest Hill STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.115. Froxfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Froxfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Froxfield STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Froxfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Froxfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Froxfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Froxfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.116. Furneux Pelham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hillcollins Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Patmore Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Furneux Pelham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Furneux Pelham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Furneux Pelham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ash, Watercourses River Ash At Furneux Pelham, Flood Warning Areas River Ash In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 35 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Furneux Pelham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Furneux Pelham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Furneux Pelham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.117. Fyfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Pewsey Downs, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Piggledene, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fyfield Down, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Fyfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Fyfield STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Fyfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Fyfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Fyfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Fyfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.118. Gerrards Cross STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Old Rectory Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Gerrards Cross STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Gerrards Cross STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Gerrards Cross STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Misbourne, Watercourses River Misbourne At The Chalfonts, Flood Warning Areas River Misbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Gerrards Cross STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Gerrards Cross STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Gerrards Cross STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.119. Goring STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Moulsford Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Goring STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Goring STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Goring STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Goring STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Goring STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields	Low

	Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Goring STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.120. Great Bedwyn STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Great Bedwyn STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Great Bedwyn STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Great Bedwyn STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Low

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Great Bedwyn STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Great Bedwyn STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	High

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Great Bedwyn STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.121. GREAT GADDESSEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Low

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Great Gaddesden Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GREAT GADDESSEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.122. Great Rollright STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Great Rollright STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Great Rollright STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Great Rollright STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Great Rollright STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Great Rollright STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	High

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Great Rollright STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.123. Greatworth STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Greatworth STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Greatworth STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Greatworth STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Greatworth STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Greatworth STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing	Low

	pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Greatworth STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.124. Greenham Common STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Greenham Common STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 14 % of the Greenham Common STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Greenham Common STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Enborne From Gore End Down To Aldermaston, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 34 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Greenham Common STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Greenham Common STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Greenham Common STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.125. Grendon Underwood STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Grendon And Doddershall Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Grendon Underwood STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Grendon Underwood STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Grendon Underwood STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Medium

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ray, Watercourses River Ray From The Heath Bridge Area To And Including The Otmoor Basin, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 37 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Grendon Underwood STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Grendon Underwood STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Leonard'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Grendon Underwood STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.126. Guildford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Riverside Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Guildford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the Guildford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 3 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Guildford STW catchment 16% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey At Guildford, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 34 % of Guildford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Guildford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Weyfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields , Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Guildford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.127. GUITING POWER STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lark Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Barton Bushes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of GUITING POWER STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the GUITING POWER STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of GUITING POWER STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of GUITING POWER STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of GUITING POWER STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of GUITING POWER STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.128. Haddenham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Haddenham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Haddenham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Haddenham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 47 % of Haddenham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Haddenham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Haddenham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.129. HAMBLEDEN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rodbred Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Temple Island Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the HAMBLEDEN STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of HAMBLEDEN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.130. Hamstead Marshall STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 6 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Redhill Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hamstead Marshall Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Enborne Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Avery's Pightle, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Irish Hill Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hamstead Marshall STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Hamstead Marshall STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hamstead Marshall STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 77 % of Hamstead Marshall STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Hamstead Marshall STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Hamstead Marshall STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.131. Hanwell STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Neithrop Fields Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hanwell STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 13 % of the Hanwell STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hanwell STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Hanwell STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Hanwell STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St Peter's Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hanwell STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.132. Harpenden STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Harpenden STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 26 % of the Harpenden STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 10 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Harpenden STW catchment 5% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 87 % of Harpenden STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Harpenden STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments Harpenden And District Indoor Bowling Club, Sports facility , Golf course Crabtree Fields Open Space, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Low

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Harpenden STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.133. Hartley Wintney STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hazeley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bramshill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hartley Wintney STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the Hartley Wintney STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hartley Wintney STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Hart, Watercourses River Hart At Crookham Village, Hartley Wintney And Riseley, Flood Warning Areas River Whitewater And River Hart, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 26 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Hartley Wintney STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hartley Wintney STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Hazeley Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hartley Wintney STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.134. Haslemere STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley & Ockley Bogs, RAMSAR site Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ebernoe Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bramshott And Ludshott Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Devil's Punch Bowl, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Haslemere STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Medium

	Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 49 % of the Haslemere STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 11 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Haslemere STW catchment 97% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Wey, Watercourses Upper River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 23 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Haslemere STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Haslemere STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St Michael'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Cemeteries	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Haslemere STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.135. Hatfield Heath STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Low

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Hatfield Heath STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Hatfield Heath STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hatfield Heath STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Hatfield Heath STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hatfield Heath STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hatfield Heath STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.136. Headley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Headley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Headley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Headley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Headley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Headley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Headley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.137. Henley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Temple Island Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Lambridge Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Henley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 35 % of the Henley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Henley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thames For Henley, Remenham, And Medmenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For Henley, Remenham, Medmenham And Its Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 52 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Henley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Henley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Henley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.138. Highworth STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Highworth STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Highworth STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Highworth STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Highworth STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Highworth STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Highworth STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.139. Hockford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Fox Corner, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	High

	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitmoor Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 17% of Hockford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 9 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 25 % of the Hockford STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hockford STW catchment 8% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Congo Stream, Watercourses Stanford Brook, Watercourses Hoe Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 57 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Hockford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hockford STW catchment. Intersects 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Ash To Brookwood Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Fox Corner, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hockford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.140. Hogsmill STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bushy Park And Home Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest Richmond Park, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of Hogsmill STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Hogsmill STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 17 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 3 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 9 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 3 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 3 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hogsmill STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Hogsmill River, Watercourses River Hogsmill At Kingston, Flood Warning Areas River Hogsmill Area From Ewell To Kingston Upon Thames, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 52 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Hogsmill STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Kingston Upon Thames Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 100 % area of Hogsmill STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) King'S Oak Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields , Cemeteries Surbiton Cemetery, Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hogsmill STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.141. HOLMWOOD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of HOLMWOOD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 14 % of the HOLMWOOD STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of HOLMWOOD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 31 % of HOLMWOOD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of HOLMWOOD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of HOLMWOOD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.142. Hook Norton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hook Norton Cutting & Banks, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hook Norton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Hook Norton STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hook Norton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 16 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of Hook Norton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hook Norton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Hook Norton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.143. Horley (Surrey) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Horley (Surrey) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the Horley (Surrey) STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Horley (Surrey) STW catchment 17% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole, Watercourses River Mole At Charlwood And Hookwood, Flood Warning Areas Upper River Mole, Ifield Brook, Gatwick Stream And Burstow Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 46 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 94 % of Horley (Surrey) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Horley (Surrey) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Lee Street Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Horley (Surrey) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.144. Horton-Cum-Studley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest Whitecross Green And Oriel Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Murcott Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Danes Brook, Watercourses River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 95 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Horton-Cum-Studley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.145. Hungerford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet And Lambourn Floodplain, Site of Special Scientific Interest Freeman'S Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hungerford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 44 % of the Hungerford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hungerford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Hungerford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hungerford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hungerford Common, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	High

North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
As a whole 100 % of Hungerford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.146. Hurley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hollowhill And Pullingshill Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Hurley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Hurley STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Hurley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Thames At Hurley And Harleyford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 79 % of Hurley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Hurley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Hurley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.147. Ironsbottom STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Ironsbottom STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Ironsbottom STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ironsbottom STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Mole At Sidlow, Leigh And Betchworth, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Ironsbottom STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ironsbottom STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Ironsbottom STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.148. Islip STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Woodeaton Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Islip STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Islip STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Islip STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	River Ray For Islip, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 18 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Islip STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Islip STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Islip STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.149. Iver (North) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Iver (North) STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 1 % of the Iver (North) STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Iver (North) STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Colne Brook At Iver, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 21 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Iver (North) STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 2 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: South Bucks Aqma, AQMA South Bucks District Council Aqma No 2, AQMA AQMA's constitute 100 % area of Iver (North) STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Iwer (North) STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.150. Kimpton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Kimpton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Kimpton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Kimpton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Low

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Groundwater Flooding In Kimpton And Lilley Bottom, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Kimpton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Kimpton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Kimpton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.151. Kings Sutton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Kings Sutton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Kings Sutton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Kings Sutton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	, Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 39 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Kings Sutton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Kings Sutton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Cemeteries	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Kings Sutton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.152. Kingsclere STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Kingsclere STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Kingsclere STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Kingsclere STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Enborne From Gore End Down To Aldermaston, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 23 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Kingsclere STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Kingsclere STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Kingsclere STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.153. Kingston Bagpuize STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Kingston Bagpuize STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.154. Kintbury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Irish Hill Copse, Site of Special Scientific Interest Catmore And Winterly Copses, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Kintbury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Kintbury STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Kintbury STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet From Denford Down To Marsh Benham, Flood Warning Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 20 % of Kintbury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Kintbury STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Kintbury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.155. LEADEN RODING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LEADEN RODING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LEADEN RODING STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LEADEN RODING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There	Low

	are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LEADEN RODING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LEADEN RODING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Michael And All Angels' Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LEADEN RODING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.156. Leatherhead STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) River Mole, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Epsom And Ashted Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 3% of Leatherhead STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Leatherhead STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Leatherhead STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Mole At Leatherhead And Fetcham, Flood Warning Areas River Mole And Its Tributaries From Kinnersley Manor To South Hersham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 44 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Leatherhead STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Leatherhead STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Pachesham Golf Centre, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Leatherhead STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.157. Lechlade STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cotswold Water Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Lechlade STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the Lechlade STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Lechlade STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames From Calcutt To Lechlade Including Hannington Wick, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Small Tributaries From Calcutt To Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of Lechlade STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Lechlade STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Lechlade STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.158. LEWKNOR STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Aston Rowant, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aston Rowant, National Nature Reserve As a whole 0% of LEWKNOR STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LEWKNOR STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which	Low

	material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LEWKNOR STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LEWKNOR STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LEWKNOR STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LEWKNOR STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.159. Lightwater STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Colony Bog And Bagshot Heath, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Lightwater STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 44 % of the Lightwater STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level	Low

	of urbanisation within it. In respect of Lightwater STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Windle Brook, Watercourses , Watercourses Hale Bourne From The M3 To Clappers Lane, Flood Warning Areas Windle Brook And Hale, Mill And Addlestone Bournes, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 68 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Lightwater STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Lightwater STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments Windlemere Golf Centre, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Lightwater STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.160. Little Berkhamsted STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Little Berkhamsted STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 54 % of the Little Berkhamsted STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Little Berkhamsted STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Little Berkhamsted STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Little Berkhamsted STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Little Berkhamsted STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.161. LITTLE COMPTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cross Hands Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 83 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of LITTLE COMPTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.162. Little Hallingbury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Hallingbury Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Thorley Flood Pound, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sawbridgeworth Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Little Hallingbury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Little Hallingbury STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Little Hallingbury STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 70 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Little Hallingbury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Little Hallingbury STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage	Low

	assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Little Hallingbury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.163. Little Marlow STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Cock Marsh, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fern House Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bisham Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Little Marlow STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Little Marlow STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Little Marlow STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames At Bisham Village And Marlow Town, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Hurley To Cookham, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 80 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 19 % of Little Marlow STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Little Marlow STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St John The Baptist'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Little Marlow STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.164. LITTLE MILTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LITTLE MILTON STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 As a whole 100 % of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LITTLE MILTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.165. Littleworth STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Buckland Warren, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Littleworth STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Littleworth STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Littleworth STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Littleworth STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Littleworth STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Littleworth STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.166. Longborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites New Park Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Longborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Longborough STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Longborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Longborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Longborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Longborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.167. Long Crendon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Long Crendon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Long Crendon STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries.	Low

	Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Long Crendon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Long Crendon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Long Crendon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Long Crendon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.168. Long Reach STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Purfleet Chalk Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest West Thurrock Lagoon & Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Long Reach STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Long Reach STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 4 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Long Reach STW catchment 98% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Dartford, Crayford And Greenhithe, Flood Warning Areas River Darent At Dartford Trade Park, Brooklands And Dartford To The Thames Estuary, Flood Warning Areas Coast From Dartford To Allhallows, Flood Alert Areas River Darent From Westerham To Dartford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 97 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 80 % of Long Reach STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Long Reach STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Long Reach STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.169. LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Low

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONG SUTTON CHAFFERS CL STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.170. Long Wittenham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Little Wittenham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Long Wittenham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Long Wittenham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Low

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Long Wittenham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames At Clifton Hampden, Dorchester And Little Wittenham, Flood Warning Areas River Thames For The Abingdon Area, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Long Wittenham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Long Wittenham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Long Wittenham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.171. LONGWATER LANE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of LONGWATER LANE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 5 % of the LONGWATER LANE STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Low

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of LONGWATER LANE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Blackwater At Camberley And Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of LONGWATER LANE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of LONGWATER LANE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of LONGWATER LANE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.172. Lower Basildon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hartslock, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Lower Basildon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Lower Basildon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the	Low

	environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Lower Basildon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Lower Basildon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Lower Basildon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Low

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Lower Basildon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.173. Ludgershall STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rushbeds Wood And Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Long Herdon Meadow, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ludgershall STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the Ludgershall STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that	Low

	physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ludgershall STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ray And Its Tributaries From Shipton Lee To And Including Islip, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Ludgershall STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ludgershall STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Ludgershall STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.174. Maidenhead STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Braywick Park, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Bray Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest South Lodge Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole less than 1% of Maidenhead STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Maidenhead STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Medium

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Maidenhead STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames At Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 27 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Maidenhead STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Maidenhead STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Bray Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 5 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium

	Oldfield Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments , Playing fields Desborough Bowling Club, Sports facility Braywick Park, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Maidenhead STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.175. Manuden STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Manuden STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level.	Low

	Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Manuden STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Manuden STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort At Clavering And Manuden, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 80 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Manuden STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Manuden STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries	Medium

	Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Manuden Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Manuden STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.176. Maple Lodge STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Kingcup Meadows And Oldhouse Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Fray'S Farm Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Denham Lock Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Old Rectory Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Maple Lodge STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Maple Lodge STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Maple Lodge STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 As a whole 100 % of Maple Lodge STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Maple Lodge STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Maple Lodge STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.177. Markyate STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Markyate STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 16 % of the Markyate STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Markyate STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ver At Markyate, Flood Warning Areas River Ver In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Markyate STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Markyate STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Markyate STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.178. Marlborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Pewsey Downs, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Savernake Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Marlborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Marlborough STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Marlborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet, Watercourses River Kennet At Marlborough, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Marlborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Marlborough Air Quality Management Area, AQMA	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 100 % area of Marlborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Marlborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.179. Marsh Gibbon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Low

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Marsh Gibbon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Marsh Gibbon STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Marsh Gibbon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Marsh Gibbon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Marsh Gibbon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Marsh Gibbon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.180. Merstham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Mole Gap To Reigate Escarpment, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Merstham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Merstham STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 3 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Merstham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Redhill Brook At Redhill And Salfords Stream At Salfords, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 53 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Merstham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Merstham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments Mercers Park, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Merstham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.181. MIDDLE BARTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest Horsehay Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment.	Low

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of MIDDLE BARTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.182. Middleton Cheney STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Middleton Cheney STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Middleton Cheney STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Middleton Cheney STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Middleton Cheney STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Middleton Cheney STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Middleton Cheney STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.183. Midgham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Midgham catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Midgham catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Midgham catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Midgham catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Midgham catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Matthew'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Midgham catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.184. Mill Green STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Mill Green STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Mill Green STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Mill Green STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of Mill Green STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Mill Green STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Mill Green Golf Club, Golf course , Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Mill Green STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.185. Milton-Under-Wychwood STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Littlestock Brook, Watercourses The Liffs, Watercourses River Evenlode From Moreton In Marsh To Cassington And Also The River Glyme At Wootton And Woodstock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 26 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Milton-Under-Wychwood STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.186. Mogden STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Richmond Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wimbledon Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Syon Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Mogden STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 16 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 23 % of the Mogden STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 24 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 11 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 3 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 4 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 4 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Mogden STW catchment 100% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Duke Of Northumberland'S River, Watercourses River Crane At Twickenham, Flood Warning Areas Fluvial River Crane, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Mogden STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for	Medium

	vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Hounslow Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 100 % area of Mogden STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 4 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields , Sports facility , Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Mogden STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.187. Mollington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites New Park Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Mollington catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Mollington catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Mollington catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Mollington catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have	Medium

	the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Mollington catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Mollington catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.188. Moreton Pinkney STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Moreton Pinkney STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 4 % of the Moreton Pinkney STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Moreton Pinkney STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Above Banbury, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 32 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Moreton Pinkney STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Low

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Moreton Pinkney STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Moreton Pinkney STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.189. Moreton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Moreton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the Moreton STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Moreton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Cripsey Brook At Moreton, Flood Warning Areas Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 39 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Moreton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter	Low

	controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Moreton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Moreton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.190. Moreton-in-Marsh STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wolford Wood And Old Covert, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Low

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Moreton-in-Marsh STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.191. Mortimer STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Mortimer STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Mortimer STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Mortimer STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Foudry Brook From Stratfield Mortimer To Green Park, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 38 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 55 % of Mortimer STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have	Low

	the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Mortimer STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Mortimer STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.192. Nags Head Lane STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Nags Head Lane STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 8 % of the Nags Head Lane STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Nags Head Lane STW catchment 1% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Ingrebourne River, Watercourses River Ingrebourne At Harold Park, Flood Warning Areas River Ingrebourne At Harold Park And Hornchurch, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Nags Head Lane STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have	Medium

	the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA AQMAs constitute 46 % area of Nags Head Lane STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 1 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Maylands Field, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Nags Head Lane STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.193. Nettlebed STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	Medium

	Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Priest'S Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bix Bottom, Site of Special Scientific Interest Berrick Trench, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Nettlebed STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 85 % of the Nettlebed STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Nettlebed STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Nettlebed STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Low

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Nettlebed STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Nettlebed STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.194. Newbury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below;	High

	Intersects 1 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Thatcham Reed Beds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR) Thatcham Reed Beds, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Thatcham Reed Beds, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bowdown And Chamberhouse Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Lambourn, Site of Special Scientific Interest Greenham And Crookham Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 2% of Newbury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 9 % of the Newbury STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 2 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 2 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Newbury STW catchment 63% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet At Newbury, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 52 % of Newbury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Newbury STW catchment. Intersects 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thatcham Reed Beds, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Parsons Down Junior School, Schools and Education centres Parsons Down Infant School, Schools and Education centres , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Newbury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.195. North Weald STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of North Weald STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 25 % of the North Weald STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 2 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of North Weald STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 93 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of North Weald STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of North Weald STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of North Weald STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.196. Northleach STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Northleach STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Northleach STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Northleach STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Leach, Watercourses River Leach From Northleach To Mill Lane Near Lechlade, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 23 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Low

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Northleach STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Northleach STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Northleach STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.197. Nuneham Courtenay STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as	Medium

	contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Nuneham Courtenay STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.198. Oxford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Littlemore Railway Cutting, Site of Special Scientific Interest Iffley Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Oxford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 6 % of the Oxford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 8 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Oxford STW catchment 40% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, less than 1 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Oxford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: The City Of Oxford, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of Oxford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Oxford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.199. Pangbourne STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Sulham And Tidmarsh Woods And Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Pangbourne STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 29 % of the Pangbourne STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 2 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Pangbourne STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames At Pangbourne And Whitchurch, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Pangbourne To Purley, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 97 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Pangbourne STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Pangbourne STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields , Sports facility Pangbourne Meadow, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Pangbourne STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.200. Princes Risborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Windsor Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Princes Risborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Princes Risborough STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Princes Risborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Princes Risborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Princes Risborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Princes Risborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.201. Purton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Purton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Purton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Purton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Low

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Purton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Purton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Purton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.202. Ramsbury STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ramsbury STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Ramsbury STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ramsbury STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Medium

	Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 71 % of Ramsbury STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ramsbury STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Ramsbury STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.203. Reading STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Reading STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Reading STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 1 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Reading STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Foudry Brook From Stratfield Mortimer To Green Park, Flood Warning Areas River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades:	Low

	As a whole 0 % of Reading STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Reading STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Reading STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.204. REMENHAM STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Temple Island Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Rodbed Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of REMENHAM STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the REMENHAM STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of REMENHAM STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of REMENHAM STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of REMENHAM STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of REMENHAM STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.205. Ripley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	Medium

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Ripley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Ripley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Ripley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Ockham Mill Stream, Watercourses East Clendon Stream At Send, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Old Woking, Flood Warning Areas Properties Closest To The River Wey Between Walsham Meadow And Byfleet Town, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 51 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 85 % of Ripley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Ripley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Ripley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.206. Riverside STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Inner Thames Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ingrebourne Marshes, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Riverside STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Riverside STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Riverside STW catchment 2% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Tidal Thames From The Mardyke To Barking Creek, Flood Warning Areas River Beam At Dagenham, Flood Warning Areas Rivers Beam And Rom, Flood Alert Areas Tidal Thames In The Boroughs Of Havering, Barking And Dagenham, And Newham, Flood Alert Areas	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Riverside STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Havering Aqma, AQMA AQMA's constitute 99 % area of Riverside STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 1 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	High
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Riverside STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.207. Rowsham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Rowsham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Rowsham STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Rowsham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Thame From Long Marston To Eythrope, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 41 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium

Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Rowsham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Rowsham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Rowsham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.208. Rusper STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Rusper STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 69 % of the Rusper STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Rusper STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Low

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Rusper STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Rusper STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Rusper STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.209. Rye Common STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned

Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Basingstoke Canal, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Rye Common STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Rye Common STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Rye Common STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a	Medium

	As a whole 100 % of Rye Common STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Rye Common STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Rye Common STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.210. Rye Meads STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green	High

	infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 2 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Rye Meads, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Rye Meads, Site of Special Scientific Interest Amwell Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hunsdon Mead, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 45% of Rye Meads STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 87 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 35 % of the Rye Meads STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 16 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 4 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 7 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Rye Meads STW catchment less than 1% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 1 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 7 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort, Watercourses Toll House Stream, Watercourses , Watercourses River Lee, Watercourses River Stort At Harlow, Flood Warning Areas River Lee At Hertford And Ware, Flood Warning Areas	High

	River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas River Lee At Hertford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 99 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 6 % of Rye Meads STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Rye Meads STW catchment. Intersects 6 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Rye Meads, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) St James' Old Church, Religious grounds Rye Assic Adventure Park, Playing fields , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Rye Meads STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.211. Sandford St Martin STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Middle Barton Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Sandford St Martin STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Sandford St Martin STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sandford St Martin STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of	Medium

	the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Sandford St Martin STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Sandford St Martin STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst	Low

	integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sandford St Martin STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.212. Sandhurst STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blackwater Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Castle Bottom To Yateley And Hawley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest Sandhurst To Owlsmoor Bogs And Heaths, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wellington College Bog, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Sandhurst STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 23 % of the Sandhurst STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 5 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sandhurst STW catchment 25% is classified as urban.	Low

Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Blackwater At Camberley And Sandhurst, Flood Warning Areas River Blackwater And The Cove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 52 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 45 % of Sandhurst STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Sandhurst STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Blackwater Valley, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields Trilakes Fishery And Country Park, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites	Low

	Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sandhurst STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.213. Selborne STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Shortheath Common, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Woolmer Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Wealden Heaths Phase II, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Coombe Wood And The Lythe, Site of Special Scientific Interest Selborne Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wick Wood And Worldham Hangers, Site of Special Scientific Interest Noar Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Selborne STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Selborne STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes.	Low

	This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Selborne STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Selborne STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Selborne STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) East Hampshire Hangers, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Coombe Wood And The Lythe, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are	Low

	recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 1 areas designated as National Park South Downs, National Park As a whole 100 % of Selborne STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.214. Sevenhampton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Sevenhampton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Sevenhampton STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sevenhampton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Sevenhampton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Sevenhampton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sevenhampton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.215. SHABBINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of SHABBINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the SHABBINGTON STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SHABBINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 92 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of SHABBINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SHABBINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below;	Low

	Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of SHABBINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.216. Shamley Green STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blackheath, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Shamley Green STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Shamley Green STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low

Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shamley Green STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Shamley Green STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Shamley Green STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields Lordshill Common, Public park	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low

Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shamley Green STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.217. Shellingford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shellingford Crossroads Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Shellingford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 17 % of the Shellingford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries.	Medium

	Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shellingford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Shellingford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Shellingford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 1 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shellingford Church Of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Schools and Education centres St Faith'S Church, Religious grounds	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shellingford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.218. Sherborne St John STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Sherborne St John STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Sherborne St John STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sherborne St John STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Wey Brook, Watercourses Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 22 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Sherborne St John STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Sherborne St John STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Medium

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sherborne St John STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.219. Sherfield-on-Loddon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Bow Brook, Watercourses Upper River Loddon, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 99 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole less than 1 % of Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Medium

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sherfield-on-Loddon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.220. Shirburn STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Knightsbridge Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shirburn Hill, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Shirburn STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 89 % of the Shirburn STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shirburn STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 56 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Shirburn STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Shirburn STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows:	Medium

	Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Medium
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shirburn STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.221. Shotteswell STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Shotteswell STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Shotteswell STW catchment area.	Low
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Low

	2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shotteswell STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Shotteswell STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Shotteswell STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas	Low

	Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shotteswell STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.222. Shrivenham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Tuckmill Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Shrivenham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 4 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 11 % of the Shrivenham STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following;	Medium

	9 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 2 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shrivenham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Tuckmill Brook, Watercourses River Cole And Dorcan Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 53 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Shrivenham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Shrivenham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Tuckmill Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Shrivenham Park Golf Club, Golf course , Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier	Medium

	summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shrivensham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.223. Shutford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Shutford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Shutford STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an	Low

	important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Shutford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Sor Brook And The Bloxham Brook And Their Tributaries, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 9 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Shutford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Shutford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Shutford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.224. Silchester STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Ron Ward'S Meadow With Tadley Pastures, Site of Special Scientific Interest Decoy Pit , Pools & Woods, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 11% of Silchester STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the Silchester STW catchment area.	High
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with	Low

	differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Silchester STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Enborne And Foudry Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 13 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 78 % of Silchester STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Silchester STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Pamber Forest And Silchester Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Medium

Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Silchester STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.225. Slough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 5 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Slough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 13 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 41 % of the Slough STW catchment area.	Medium

Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 15 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 10 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 4 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Slough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Roundmoor Ditch, Watercourses , Watercourses River Thames At Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Maidenhead To Windsor And Eton, Flood Alert Areas Slough Watercourses, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 26 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Slough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 1 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: Slough Aqma No.1, AQMA AQMAs constitute less than 1 % area of Slough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Slough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.226. SONNING COMMON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of SONNING COMMON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 28 % of the SONNING COMMON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SONNING COMMON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of SONNING COMMON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of SONNING COMMON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of SONNING COMMON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.227. South Leigh STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of South Leigh STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the South Leigh STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of South Leigh STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of South Leigh STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of South Leigh STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 1 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of South Leigh STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.228. SOUTH MORETON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the SOUTH MORETON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Mill Brook, Watercourses Mill Brook From The Hagbourne Mill Area To Winterbrook, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 38 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of SOUTH MORETON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.229. Stadhampton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Stadhampton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Stadhampton STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stadhampton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame From Chiselhampton To Drayton St Leonard, Flood Warning Areas River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 10 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stadhampton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Stadhampton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stadhampton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.230. Standon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Plashes Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Standon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 17 % of the Standon STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Standon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Standon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Standon STW catchment.	Low

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Standon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.231. STANFORD IN THE VALE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shellingford Crossroads Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 3 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 94 % of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANFORD IN THE VALE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.232. Stanford Rivers STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Stanford Rivers STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Stanford Rivers STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stanford Rivers STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Roding From Ongar To Stapleford, Flood Warning Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 60 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stanford Rivers STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Stanford Rivers STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stanford Rivers STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.233. Stansted Mountfitchet STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 8 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 59 % of the Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Stort At Clavering And Manuden, Flood Warning Areas River Stort And Stansted Brook Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 7 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stansted Mountfitchet STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.234. Stanton Harcourt STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stanton Harcourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Stanton Harcourt STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Stanton Harcourt STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stanton Harcourt STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames Between Newbridge And Kings Lock Above Oxford, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Tributaries From Buscot Wick Down To Kings Lock, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 86 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stanton Harcourt STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Stanton Harcourt STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stanton Harcourt STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.235. STANTON ST JOHN STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 5 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Waterperry Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for	Medium

	vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Stanton Great Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holly Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of STANTON ST JOHN STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.236. Stone STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Stone, Site of Special Scientific Interest Bugle Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Stone STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Stone STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stone STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stone STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Stone STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stone STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.237. Stratfield Saye STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Stratfield Saye STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Stratfield Saye STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Stratfield Saye STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Stratfield Saye STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Stratfield Saye STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Stratfield Saye STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.238. Streatley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 3 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Lardon Chase, Site of Special Scientific Interest Holies Down, Site of Special Scientific Interest Moulsoford Downs, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Streatley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Streatley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 7 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 2 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Streatley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thames At Goring And Streatley, Flood Warning Areas River Thames And Its Tributaries From Days Lock To Above Pangbourne, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 54 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Streatley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Streatley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 2 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Streatley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.239. Swindon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Swindon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Swindon STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Swindon STW catchment 56% is classified as urban.	Medium
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ray From The A3102 Road To And Including The Sewage Works, Flood Warning Areas River Ray And Swinbourne For West Swindon Area To Above Water Eaton, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 41 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Urban, Urban Land As a whole 100 % of Swindon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for	Medium

	vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Swindon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Even Swindon Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Swindon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.240. Sulhamstead STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Sulhamstead STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Sulhamstead STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Sulhamstead STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Sulhamstead STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for	Low

	vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Sulhamstead STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Sulhamstead STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.241. Syreford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Syreford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Syreford STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Syreford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Syreford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Low

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Syreford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Cotswolds, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Syreford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.242. Tackley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Kirtlington Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest Shipton-On-Cherwell & Whitehill Farm Quarries, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Tackley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Tackley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Tackley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 44 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Tackley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows;	Low

	Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Tackley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Tackley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.243. Takeley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 1 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Flitch Way, Local Nature Reserve Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve As a whole 3% of Takeley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Takeley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Takeley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Pincey Brook, Watercourses Pincey Brook From Takeley To Harlow, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 2 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 98 % of Takeley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Takeley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 2 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Hatfield Forest, National Nature Reserve Hatfield Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hatfield Forest, Public park	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Takeley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.244. Tetsworth STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Tetsworth STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Tetsworth STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Tetsworth STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Tetsworth STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Tetsworth STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Tetsworth STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.245. Thame STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Medium

	Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Thame STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Thame STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 2 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Thame STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 2 % of Thame STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Thame STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Thame STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.246. THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 89 % of the THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of THE STUBBLES ASHAMPSTEAD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.247. Therfield STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blagrove Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Therfield STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Therfield STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Therfield STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Rivers Rib And Quin, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Therfield STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Therfield STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Therfield STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.248. Theydon Bois STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of Theydon Bois STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Theydon Bois STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Theydon Bois STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Roding At Abridge, Flood Warning Areas River Roding From Ongar To Stapleford, Flood Warning Areas Middle River Roding, Flood Alert Areas Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 58 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Theydon Bois STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Theydon Bois STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Theydon Bois STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.249. Thornwood STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Epping Forest, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Epping Forest, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Thornwood STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Thornwood STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Thornwood STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Cripsey Brook In Epping Forest District Council, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 48 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Thornwood STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Thornwood STW catchment.	Low

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Thornwood STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.250. Thorpe Mandeville STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Thorpe Mandeville STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.251. TIDDINGTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of TIDDINGTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the TIDDINGTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of TIDDINGTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of TIDDINGTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of TIDDINGTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of TIDDINGTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.252. Towersey STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of Towersey STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Towersey STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Towersey STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Towersey STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Towersey STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Towersey STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.253. Tring STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 1 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Pitstone Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest	High

	As a whole 4% of Tring STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 12 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 12 % of the Tring STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Tring STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Thame And Chalgrove Brook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 3 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Tring STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Tring STW catchment. Intersects 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 1 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Tring Reservoirs, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Chilterns, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Tring STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.254. Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Low

	As a whole 0% of Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Cherwell From Charwelton To Just Above Upper Heyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 44 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 62 % of Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Tylers Lane (Bucklebury) catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.255. Uffington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	Fernham Meadows, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Uffington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Uffington STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Uffington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Uffington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Uffington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 3 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Uffington Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres , Allotments St Mary'S Church, Religious grounds	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Uffington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.256. UPPER HEYFORD STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 22 % of the UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Oxford Canal, Watercourses River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To Cherwell Bridge, Flood Warning Areas River Cherwell From Lower Heyford Down To And Including Oxford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 78 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 97 % of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of UPPER HEYFORD STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.257. Waddesdon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Waddesdon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Waddesdon STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Waddesdon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Waddesdon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Waddesdon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Waddesdon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.258. Wanborough STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Low

	As a whole 0% of Wanborough STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Wanborough STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 1 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Medium
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wanborough STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Wanborough STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Wanborough STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Medium

	Intersects 1 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wanborough STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.259. Wantage STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hackpen Hill, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Cothill Fen, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Wantage STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 14 % of the Wantage STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wantage STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Wantage STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Wantage STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wantage STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.260. Wargrave STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of Wargrave STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 5 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 20 % of the Wargrave STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wargrave STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 3 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Loddon, Watercourses , Watercourses River Loddon At Twyford, Charvil And Wargrave, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Loddon At The River Thames Confluence At Twyford, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 94 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 38 % of Wargrave STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Wargrave STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wargrave STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.261. Wash Water STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Highclere Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Wash Water STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 7 % of the Wash Water STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wash Water STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 41 % of Wash Water STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Wash Water STW catchment.	Low

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wash Water STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Medium

1.262. Watlington STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Aston Rowant, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Little Wittenham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Knightsbridge Lane, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Watlington STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Watlington STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Watlington STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Watlington STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Watlington STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Watlington STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.263. Weston STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR)	Low

	Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Weston STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Weston STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Weston STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 2 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Weston Tributary, Watercourses , Watercourses River Beane Catchment, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 20 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Weston STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Weston STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Weston STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.264. Weston-on-the-Green STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wendlebury Meads And Mansmoor Closes, Site of Special Scientific Interest Weston Fen, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 34 % of the Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment.	Low

	Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Weston-on-the-Green STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.265. Weybridge STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Weybridge STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 20 % of the Weybridge STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Weybridge STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey At Weybridge, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 75 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Weybridge STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Medium

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Weybridge STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes), Playing fields	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Weybridge STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.266. Wheatley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Littleworth Brick Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Wheatley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Wheatley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wheatley STW catchment 78% is classified as urban.	High
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Wheatley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows:	Low

	AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Wheatley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wheatley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.267. WHITE RODING STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of WHITE RODING STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WHITE RODING STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WHITE RODING STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WHITE RODING STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WHITE RODING STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WHITE RODING STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.268. White Waltham STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Medium

	Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Great Thrift Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of White Waltham STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the White Waltham STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of White Waltham STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 99 % of White Waltham STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of White Waltham STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar)	Low

	Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of White Waltham STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.269. Whitwell STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites	Low

	Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Whitwell STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Whitwell STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Whitwell STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Low
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Whitwell STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Whitwell STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Whitwell STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.270. Widford STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Lee Valley, RAMSAR site Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Lee Valley, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of Widford STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Widford STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Widford STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Ash At The Hadhams, Flood Warning Areas River Ash In Hertfordshire, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 56 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Widford STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Widford STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Widford STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.271. WILLINGALE STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of WILLINGALE STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 80 % of the WILLINGALE STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WILLINGALE STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Upper Roding, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 11 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WILLINGALE STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of WILLINGALE STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WILLINGALE STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.272. WILTON STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites River Avon, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites	Medium

	As a whole 0% of WILTON STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the WILTON STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WILTON STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Kennet And Its Tributaries From Berwick Bassett Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 14 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of WILTON STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WILTON STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes	Low

	Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of WILTON STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.273. Windsor STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 6 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Windsor Forest & Great Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Medium

	Burnham Beeches, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Wraysbury & Hythe End Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Windsor STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 18 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 78 % of the Windsor STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Windsor STW catchment 6% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Properties Closest To The River Thames At Wraysbury From Old Windsor Weir To Magna Carta Island, Flood Warning Areas Colne Brook At Colnbrook, Flood Warning Areas River Thames At Wraysbury, Flood Warning Areas River Thames From Datchet To Shepperton Green, Flood Alert Areas Colne Brook At Iver And Colnbrook, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 96 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 1, Soil grade 1 Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 7 % of Windsor STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	High
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Medium

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Windsor STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 3 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Wraysbury No. 1 Gravel Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 3 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 1 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Windsor STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.274. Wingrave STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A	Medium

	breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Chilterns Beechwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 0 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites As a whole 0% of Wingrave STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Wingrave STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 4 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wingrave STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Wingrave STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter	Low

	regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Wingrave STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wingrave STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.275. Winterbourne STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	Medium

	Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet Valley Alderwoods, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Snelsmore Common, Site of Special Scientific Interest Winterbourne Chalk Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Winterbourne STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Winterbourne STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Winterbourne STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Lambourn From Weston To Bagnor Including Boxford, Flood Warning Areas River Lambourn And Its Tributaries From Upper Lambourn Down To Newbury, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 43 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Winterbourne STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium

Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Winterbourne STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Winterbourne STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	High

1.276. Wisley STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs,	Medium

	Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ockham And Wisley Commons, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Wisley STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 3 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Wisley STW catchment area.	
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 6 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 2 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 1 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 1 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Wisley STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: River Wey, Watercourses Properties Closest To The River Wey Between Walsham Meadow And Byfleet Town, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Wisley And Byfleet, Flood Warning Areas Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land.	Medium

	The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Wisley STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMA's constitute 0 % area of Wisley STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 2 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Wisley Church, Religious grounds , Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of Wisley STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.277. WITNEY STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Ducklington Mead, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of WITNEY STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 6 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the WITNEY STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 3 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 2 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of WITNEY STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	Medium
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and	Medium

	operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 20 % of WITNEY STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of WITNEY STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 0 % of WITNEY STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	Low

1.278. Woking STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 4 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites South West London Waterbodies, RAMSAR site Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Thames Basin Heaths, Special Protection Area (SPA) South West London Waterbodies, Special Protection Area (SPA) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Papercourt, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Woking STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 7 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 2 % of the Woking STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 1 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Woking STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses Hoe Stream At Woking, Flood Warning Areas River Wey At Old Woking, Flood Warning Areas	Medium

	Lower River Wey, Flood Alert Areas Hoe Stream, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 73 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 45 % of Woking STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Woking STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Hoebridge Golf Centre, Golf course	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 2 Flood Warning Areas Contains 2 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 1 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Woking STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.279. Woodeaton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 2 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Woodeaton Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest Woodeaton Quarry, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Woodeaton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Woodeaton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Woodeaton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Woodeaton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Woodeaton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Woodeaton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.280. Woodstock STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 1 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Oxford Meadows, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Blenheim Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Woodstock STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 2 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 3 % of the Woodstock STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 1 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 1 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Woodstock STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include:	Medium

	Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Woodstock STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Woodstock STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) , Allotments	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	Low

As a whole 0 % of Woodstock STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.

1.281. Woolhampton STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 2 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 4 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Woolhampton Reed Bed, Site of Special Scientific Interest River Kennet, Site of Special Scientific Interest Brimpton Pit, Site of Special Scientific Interest Aldermaston Gravel Pits, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Woolhampton STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 1 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up less than 1 % of the Woolhampton STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 1 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 1 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Woolhampton STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 2 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 1 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: , Watercourses River Kennet For Thatcham And Colthrop, Flood Warning Areas River Kennet From Thatcham Down To Reading, Flood Alert Areas Of the total area of the catchment, 100 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: As a whole 0 % of Woolhampton STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Low
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Woolhampton STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 1 Flood Warning Areas Contains 1 Flood Alert Areas	Medium
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Woolhampton STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.282. Worminghall STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 0 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Shabbington Woods Complex, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Worminghall STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Worminghall STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 0 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 0 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Worminghall STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 1 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Medium

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 44 % of Worminghall STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Worminghall STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 0 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes)	Low
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered; Intersects 0 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Low

	Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park	
	As a whole 0 % of Worminghall STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

1.283. Yattendon STW Catchment

SEA Topic	Commentary	Sensitivity assigned
Biodiversity	Infrastructure works can put pressure on sites designated for nature conservation and wider green infrastructure, particularly through construction impacts. Wider green infrastructure can however benefit from opportunities to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain through new development. Across England, there are sites internationally (SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites) and nationally (e.g. SSSIs) designated for nature conservation. A breakdown of the sites designated for biodiversity within the wastewater catchment are as below; Intersects 0 Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Intersects 0 Nationally designated sites (SSSI and NNR) Intersects 0 Locally designated sites (LNR) Within 10km there are 3 no. SPAs, SACs and/or Ramsar sites Hartslock Wood, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Kennet & Lambourn Floodplain, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) River Lambourn, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Within 2km there are 1 no. SSSI and/or NNR sites Coombe Wood, Frilsham, Site of Special Scientific Interest As a whole 0% of Yattendon STW catchment, is designated either at an International, National or Local level. Intersects 0 areas of Priority Habitat which makes up 0 % of the Yattendon STW catchment area.	Medium
Population and Human health	England has a growing population, with a general underlying trend towards an ageing population, though there are areas with younger population profiles. These demographic characteristics contribute to a complex pattern of highly-contrasting communities, with differing requirements for economic and social infrastructure. There is a role for the environment in enabling people to feel connected to place; and growing evidence that physical activity and access to nature and opportunities for community interaction is an important contributor to mental health and well-being. Sensitive receptors within the catchment have been identified and include the following; 2 areas currently utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 allotments, 1 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf courses, 0 public parks and 0 cemeteries. Also within the catchment are 1 areas where vulnerable population groups would be expected. This includes 1 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes. This is also reflected in the designation of 0 no. Noise Important Areas within the catchment.	Low
Material Assets	By their nature, wastewater catchments are anticipated to be relatively developed and contain a range of material assets. A high level characterisation of the extent to which material assets exist within a catchment is provided through understanding of the level of urbanisation within it. In respect of Yattendon STW catchment 0% is classified as urban.	Low
Water	Development related pollutants pose considerable risks to quality of water. Additional water demand from development will put further pressure on water resources. There are considerable pressures on water resources with resulting major impacts on many of the waterbodies across the UK. Water Quality and Flood Risk within this catchment is characterised by the following: Intersects 0 areas of Source Protections Zones 1 and 2 Intersects 0 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones	Low

	Intersects 0 statutory rivers / unnamed water bodies. Water environment features intersected include: Of the total area of the catchment, 0 % is covered by flood risk zones 2 or 3 and is therefore at elevated level of flood risk.	
Soil	Measures should be taken to avoid those areas of the highest quality agricultural soils and aim to protect soil and agricultural holdings through avoidance of impacts such as contamination or severance which might be expected through construction and operation of new infrastructure. Grades 1-3a are classed as the best and most versatile land. The catchment intersects the following Agricultural Land Classification Grades: Grade 2, Soil grades 2 and 3a Grade 3, Soil grades 2 and 3a As a whole 100 % of Yattendon STW catchment is classified as either Grades 1, 2 or 3 and therefore more likely to fall under a classification of Best and Most Versatile Land.	Medium
Air	Air quality has improved in the UK over the last sixty years as a result of the switch from coal to gas and electricity for heating of domestic and industrial premises, stricter controls on industrial emissions, higher standards for the composition of fuel and tighter regulations on emissions from motor vehicles. Construction practices in particular have the potential to increase pressure on air quality locally with knock on consequences for vulnerable population groups and biodiversity. The catchment is characterised as follows; Intersects 0 no. areas designated as Air Quality Management Area as follows: AQMAs constitute 0 % area of Yattendon STW catchment. Intersects 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Intersects 0 no. sensitive receptors. This includes 0 Schools and education centres, 0 hospitals, and 0 residential care homes Intersects 0 no areas utilised for recreation or which benefit the community. This includes 0 Allotments, 0 religious grounds, 0 playing fields, 0 sports facility, 0 golf course, 0 public park and 0 cemeteries Within 200 meters, there are 0 Nature Conservation sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI, NNR or Ramsar) Within 200 meters, there are 1 sensitive receptors (School and education centres, hospitals or residential care homes) Yattendon Church Of England Primary School, Schools and Education centres	Medium
Climate factors	Climate change represents a considerable and growing challenge for the UK which is more frequently associated with increased flood risk. The UK also anticipate hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; and rising sea levels. The catchment is characterised as follows: Intersects 0 Communities at Risk Areas (flooding) Contains 0 Flood Warning Areas Contains 0 Flood Alert Areas	Low
Cultural heritage	There is a substantial cultural heritage resource across England; however, there is considerable variation in the condition and integrity of assets and are at risk from infrastructure development where not sensitively considered. Those cultural heritage assets of the greatest recognition in England are World Heritage Sites. These sites are recognised as having Outstanding Universal Value. The World Heritage Sites and other cultural heritage designations in relation to this catchment are outlined below; Intersects 0 World Heritage Sites Intersects 0 Listed Buildings Intersects 0 areas designated as Scheduled Monuments Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered parks and gardens Intersects 0 areas designated as Registered Battlefields Within 500 meters, there are 0 World Heritage Sites	Low
Landscape	There are marked contrasts in the quality, character and distinctiveness of landscapes across England. There is a need to fully protect the highest quality locations, whilst integrating best practice principles through all infrastructure development in addressing pressures on landscape environments. In this catchment the following landscape designations have been considered;	High

	Intersects 1 areas designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty North Wessex Downs, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Intersects 0 areas designated as National Park As a whole 100 % of Yattendon STW catchment is designated either AONB or National Park.	

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Glossary

Term	Description
1 in 30-year storm	A storm that has a 1 in 30 chance (3.33% probability) of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. This does not mean that a 30-year flood will happen regularly every 30 years, or only once in 30 years.
1 in 50-year storm	A storm that has a 1 in 50 chance (2% probability) of being equalled or exceeded in any given year. This does not mean that a 50-year flood will happen regularly every 50 years, or only once in 50 years.
Asset Management Plan (AMP)	A five-year planning cycle used by English and Welsh water industry regulators to set allowable price increases for privately owned water companies and for the assessment of performance indicators such as water quality and customer service.
Baseline Risk And Vulnerability Assessment (BRAVA)	Following Risk Based Catchment Screening (RBCS), more detailed risk assessments on those catchments where we believed there was an adverse risk to performance over time. We modelled their performance to 2020 (baseline), 2030, 2035 and 2050.
Business Plan	Business Plans are produced by water companies every 5 years. They set out their investment programme to ensure delivery of water and wastewater services to customers. These plans are drawn up through consultation with the regulators, stakeholders and customers and submitted to Ofwat for detailed scrutiny and review.
Catchment Strategic Plans (CSPs)	Summary reports to promote system thinking across large wastewater catchments. These provide early sight of our final plans enabling co-authoring opportunities for our stakeholders. Each document outlines the challenges that the catchment will face in the future and the long-term plans to address these issues.
Combined sewer	A sewer designed to receive both wastewater and surface water from domestic and industrial sources to a treatment works in a single pipe.
Customer Challenge Group (CCG)	An independent body that challenges both our current performance and our engagement with customers on building our future plans.
Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 DWMP	Our current DWMP is referred to as Cycle 1, it covers a planning period of 2025-2050. Our next plan will be published in five years' time and is referred to as our Cycle 2 DWMP, it will cover a planning period of 2030-2055.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	UK government department responsible for safeguarding the natural environment, food and farming industry, and the rural economy.
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP)	A Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) is 'a long-term strategic plan that sets out how wastewater systems, and the drainage networks that impact them, are to be extended, improved and maintained to ensure they are robust and resilient to future pressures'. The planning period is 25 years, from 2025 to 2050. DWMP is iterated every five years; the first known as 'Cycle 1', published as a final plan in May 2023.
dDWMP	The draft version of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, published in June 2022 ¹ .
fDWMP	The final version of the Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, to be published in May 2023.

¹ <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/regulation/drainage-and-wastewater-management>

Dry Weather Flow (DWF)	Dry Weather Flow is the average daily flow to a Sewage Treatment Works (STW) during a period without rain.
Environment Agency (EA)	UK government agency whose principal aim is to protect and enhance the environment in England and Wales.
EA Pollution Categories 1 to 3	Category 1 incidents have a serious, extensive or persistent impact on the environment, people or property. Category 2 incidents have a lesser, yet significant, impact. Category 3 incidents have a minor or minimal impact on the environment, people or property with only a limited or localised effect on water quality. Further Ofwat guidance available here: WatCoPerfEPAMethodology v3-Nov-2017-Final.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
Event Duration Monitoring (EDM)	Event duration monitoring (EDM) measures the frequency and duration of storm discharges to the environment from storm overflows.
External hydraulic sewer flooding	External flooding occurs within the curtilage of a property due to hydraulic sewer overload. Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
Foul sewer	A foul sewer is designed to carry domestic or commercial wastewater to a sewage works for treatment. Typically, it takes wastewater from sources including toilets, baths, showers, kitchen sinks, washing machines and dishwashers from residential and commercial premises.
Grey infrastructure	New sewers, sewer upsizing and attenuation storage to provide additional capacity in the wastewater networks. Also covers new pumping stations, rising mains and/or civil structures at STWs.
Green infrastructure	Sustainable surface water management solutions, including sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), that are designed to mimic naturally draining surfaces. Typically applied to surface water or combined sewerage systems, but can also be applied to land, highway or other forms of surface drainage.
Historic England (HE)	A non-departmental public body of the government whose aim is to protect the historical environment of England by preserving and listing historic buildings, ancient monuments.
Hydraulic overload	Hydraulic overload occurs when a sewer or sewerage system is unable to cope with the receiving flow.
Internal hydraulic sewer flooding	Flooding which enters a building or passes below a suspended floor caused by flow from a sewer. Further Ofwat guidance available here: Reporting-guidance-sewer-flooding.pdf (ofwat.gov.uk)
L2 Area (Strategic Planning Area)	An aggregation of level 3 catchments (tactical planning units) into larger level 2 strategic planning areas. The level 2 strategic planning areas allow us to describe strategic drivers for change (relevant at the level 2 strategic planning area scale) as well as facilitating a more strategic level of planning above the detailed catchment assessments.
L3 Catchment (Tactical Planning Unit)	Geographical area in which a wastewater network drains to a single STW. Stakeholders may be specifically associated with this area. Includes for surface water sewerage that may exist which serves the wastewater geographical area but drains to a water course.
Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs)	LLFAs are Risk Management Authorities as defined by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. They have statutory duties with respect to flood risk management, investigating flooding and the compilation of surface water management plans.

Long-Term Delivery Strategy (LTDS)	A requirement by Ofwat on water companies, to ensure that short term expenditure meets long term objectives for customers, communities, and the environment. These will be submitted as part of the Price Review.
Misconnections	Misconnections are where either surface water drainage or foul water is connected to the wrong system e.g., surface water to foul only or foul to surface water systems.
Natural capital accounting	The process of calculating the total stocks and flows of natural resources in a given system, either in terms of monetary value or in physical terms.
Natural England (NE)	A non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to protect the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes.
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	An organisation that operates independently of any government, typically one whose purpose is to address a social or political issue.
Options Development and Appraisal (ODA)	A method to focus the level of planning effort, i.e., proportionate to the risks identified, with a view to providing a measure of consistency across the industry.
Ofwat	The regulatory body responsible for economic regulation of the privatised water and wastewater industry in England and Wales.
PR24	Every five years, water companies set out their plans for what they'll deliver and how much they'll charge customers². Their plans over the next five years should include how they will: • Provide a safe and clean water supply • Provide efficient sewerage pumping and treatment services • Control leaks • Install meters • Maintain pipes and sewers • Maintain and improve environmental standards This process is known as the price review, and the next one will be in 2024, when Ofwat will make its final decisions. We call this PR24.
Risk-Based Catchments Screening (RBCS)	A first-pass screening exercise of catchment vulnerability against 17 different risk indicators. To understand which catchments are low risk catchments and those that are likely to be at risk in the future if not supported by our long-term plan.
Risk Management Authorities (RMAs)	Authorities responsible for Flood Risk as defined in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. These include, Lead Local Flood Authorities, Highway Authorities, Local Planning Authorities, Natural England and the Environment Agency.
Sewage Treatment Works (STW)	A sewage treatment works receives and treats wastewater to a standard legally agreed with the Environment Agency, before it is released back into the environment.
Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound (SMART)	A framework for setting effective targets.
Storm overflow discharges	Storm overflows are used to manage excess flows, which typically occur as a result of heavy rainfall. Excess flow that may otherwise have caused flooding is released through a designated outfall to a water course, land area or alternative drainage system.

² <https://www.ccwater.org.uk/priorities/price-review/>

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A systematic decision support process to ensure that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and programme making.
Surface water sewer	A surface water sewer collects rainwater from domestic and commercial roofs, driveways, patios etc to a local watercourse or suitable surface water drainage system.
Sustainable Drainage systems (SuDS)	Drainage solutions that provide an alternative to the direct channelling of surface water through networks of pipes and sewers to nearby watercourses. SuDS aim to reduce surface water flooding, improve water quality, and enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the environment. SuDS achieve this by lowering flow rates, increasing water storage capacity and reducing the transport of pollution to the water environment.
Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (TRFCC) area	The TRFCC area was established by the Environment Agency under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 that brings together members representing the Constituent Authority. Featured TRFCCs are listed here on our DWMP portal: Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (arcgis.com)
Water Industry National Environmental Programme (WINEP)	The framework under which Defra and the EA require environmental improvements to be delivered by water companies. Guidance is released by regulators, which water companies interpret for their geographical area, and resubmit the outputs back to regulators for endorsement.

We've developed a comprehensive document suite to share our final DWMP. This includes five summary documents that contain increasing levels of detail. To help you to navigate around our document suite and to find key DWMP content, we provide a Navigation index below and on our DWMP webpage. The orange cells refer to where key DWMP content can be found across our final document suite.

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We welcome your views on our DWMP. Please share them with us by emailing:
DWMP@thameswater.co.uk.

This document reflects our DWMP 2025-2050 as published in May 2023.

