

January 2021



Devizes

Wiltshire Council LOCAL PLAN

Looking to the future

● Site Selection Report for Devizes



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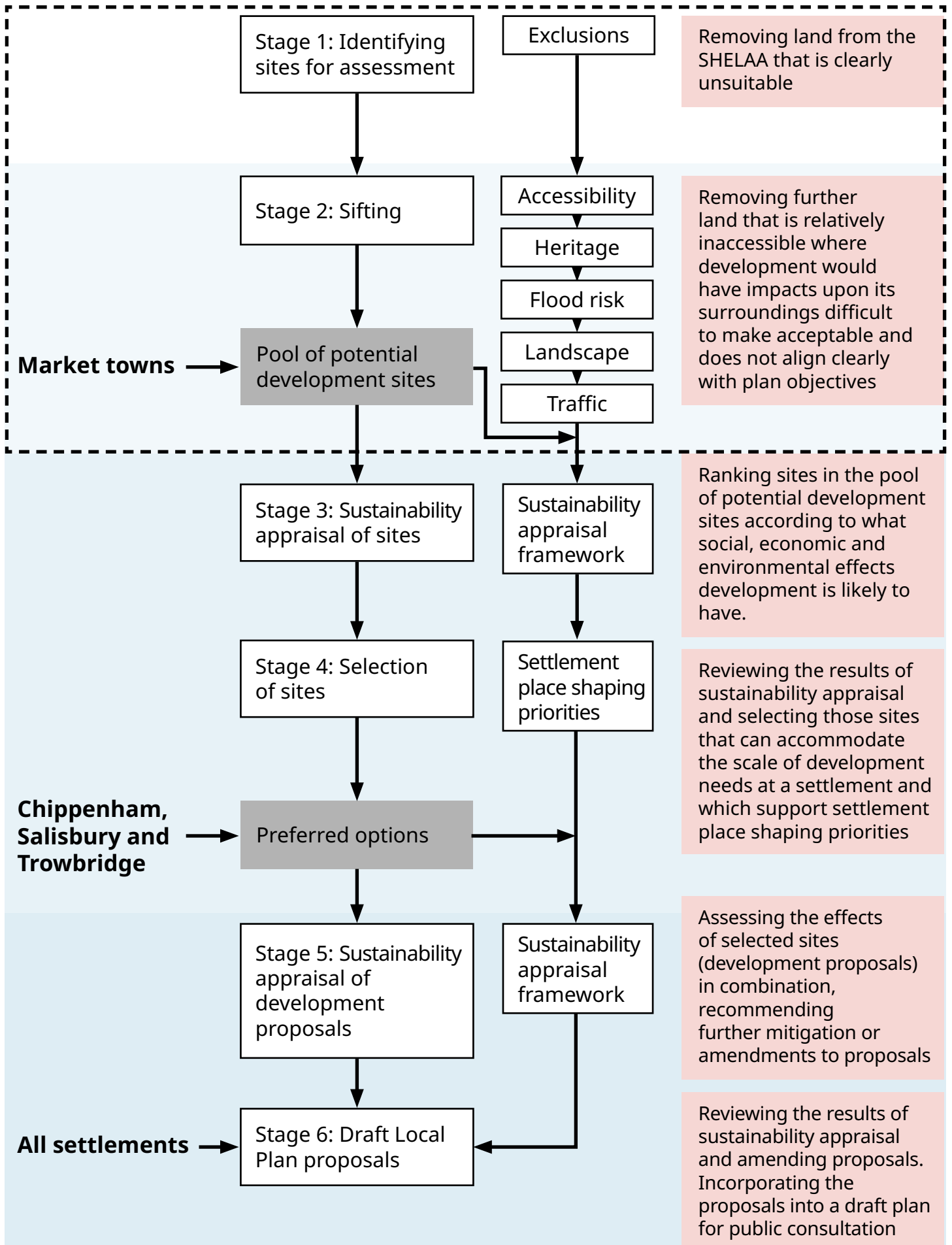
Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to explain how the Council has arrived at a pool of potential development sites from which development proposals needing greenfield land may be chosen.

Context - Wiltshire Local Plan Review

1. The Wiltshire Core Strategy is the central strategic part of the development plan for Wiltshire that sets the legal framework for planning decisions and is the basis that all neighbourhood plans must follow. It covers the period 2006-2026.
2. The Wiltshire Local Plan Review is being prepared to update the Wiltshire Core Strategy with a plan period of 2016- 2036.
3. An important part of keeping the development plan up to date is ensuring that development needs are met. This means accommodating new homes, business and other new uses supported by the necessary infrastructure; and finding land on which to build them.
4. As much as possible of the land needed will be previously developed land. Inevitably, in lots of cases, to meet the scale of need forecast, towns will also expand. A challenging part of planning for the future is therefore managing the loss of countryside by identifying the most appropriate land to develop on the edges of our settlements. This is the focus of this document.
5. This paper documents the stages reached in the site selection process for the settlement and concludes by showing the reasonable alternative sites that could be appropriate for development around the built-up area of Devizes – a pool of potential development sites. The content of this paper explains how this set of potential development sites has been arrived at. The Council considers these sites to be the reasonable alternatives based on a range of evidence and objectives of the plan that will be further assessed, including through sustainability appraisal.
6. Development proposals can be formulated using sites chosen from this pool. How much land depends upon the scale of need for development forecast over the plan period.
7. At Devizes the requirement emerging is for an additional 1330 new homes over the plan period 2016 – 2036. From this overall requirement can be deducted homes already built (2016-2019) and an estimate of homes already committed and in the pipeline in the form of either having planning permission awaiting completion, resolution to grant planning permission or on land allocated for development in the Wiltshire Core Strategy and Devizes Neighbourhood Plan. Taking account of this amount approximately 330 additional homes remain to be planned for over the plan period.
8. How this scale of growth was derived is explained in an accompanying report to this one called the 'Emerging Spatial Strategy'.

Figure 1: Summary of the site selection process



The starting point – ‘Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment’

9. Figure one shows the entire site selection process. This document covers stages 1 and 2.
 10. The Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment¹ (SHELAA) provides the pool of land from which sites may be selected. The SHELAA is a register of land being promoted for development by land owners and prospective developers. Parcels of land are submitted for consideration for inclusion in Wiltshire Council’s plan, as well as Parish and Town Council neighbourhood plans².
 11. Plan preparation and not the SHELAA determines what land is suitable for development as it selects the most appropriate sites.
- ## Stage 1 – Identifying Sites for Assessment
12. This initial stage of the site selection process excludes those SHELAA sites from further consideration that constitute unsuitable land for development.
- ## Stage 2 - Site Sifting
13. A second stage assesses further those sites that have passed through Stage 1 and results in a set of reasonable alternatives for further assessment through sustainability appraisal.
 14. Using a proportionate amount of evidence³, more land is therefore removed from further consideration. It can be removed because it is relatively inaccessible and where development would have impacts upon its surroundings that would be difficult to make acceptable.
 15. To determine what land to take forward for further consideration and which not, however, also involves considering how much land is likely to be needed and what areas around the settlement seem the most sensible. Such judgements take account of:
 - (i) emerging place shaping priorities⁴ for a community (these outline what outcomes growth might achieve);
 - (ii) the intended scale of growth;
 - (iii) what future growth possibilities there are for the urban area;
 - (iv) what the past pattern of growth has been; and
 - (v) what significant environmental factors have a clear bearing on how to plan for growth.⁵
 16. It may be appropriate for some SHELAA land parcels to be combined together to create more sensible or logical development proposals. Parcels of land may therefore be assembled together into one site for further assessment. This stage allows these cases to be recorded⁶.

¹Information about the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment can be found on the Council website.

²Other land, not included in the SHELAA, may possibly be capable of development but because neither a developer nor landowner has promoted the site for development, the site cannot readily be said to be available within the plan period.

³To meet national requirements, plans must be sound, justified by having an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence.

⁴The role and function of place shaping priorities is explained in the settlement statement.

⁵Regulations on the selection of sites allow those preparing plans to determine reasonable alternatives guided by the ‘plans objectives’ so long as this is explained. This stage does so explicitly.

⁶Land promoted for development is defined by land ownership boundaries and over what land a prospective developer has an interest. It does not necessarily represent what land is needed for a logical or sensible development proposal. A logical proposal may be smaller or larger or combine different owners’ interests.

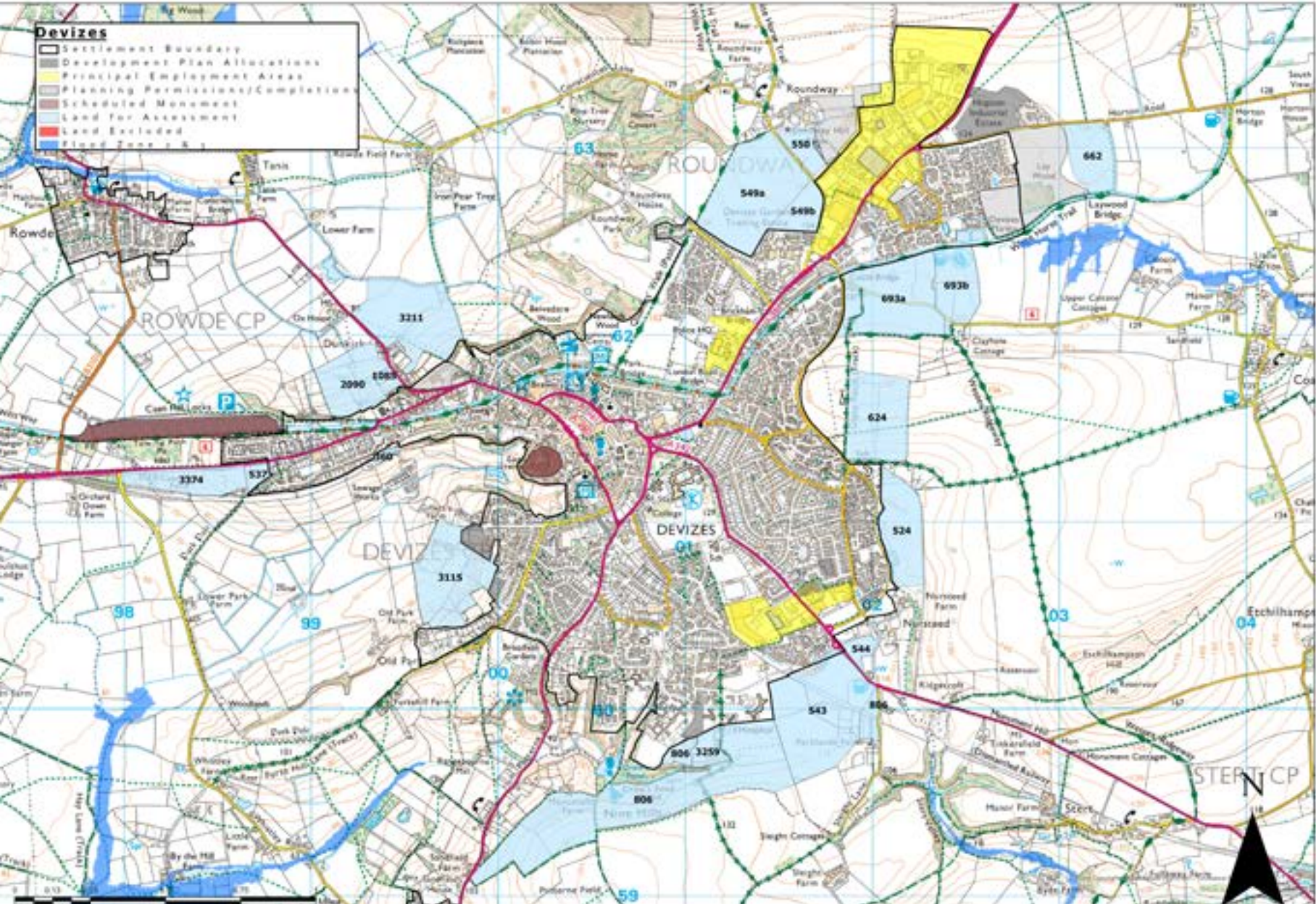
Next Steps in the site selection process

17. The result of this part of the site selection process is a set of reasonable alternative sites. Where greenfield land must be built on to meet the scale of need, land for development proposals will be chosen from this pool. Views on each site are invited alongside a settlement's suggested scale of growth over the plan period (2016-2036) and the plan's priorities for the community. The results of consultation will inform the formulation of development proposals.
18. Each of the sites that is a reasonable alternative will be examined in more detail. They will be subject to sustainability appraisal, stage three. This assesses the likely significant effects of potentially developing each site under a set of twelve objectives covering social, economic and environmental aspects. It helps to identify those sites that have the most sustainability benefits over those with less. It also helps to identify what may be necessary to mitigate adverse effects and what measures could increase benefits of development.
19. The most sustainable sites are those most likely to be suited to development. Sustainability appraisal may recommend sites, but it is also important to select sites that support the plan objectives and strategic priorities for a settlement, in particular. Carrying out this selection of sites is stage 4.
20. Stage 3 sustainability appraisal looked at how each potential development site performed individually. Stage 5 carries out sustainability appraisal looking at development proposals together and what effects they may have in combination. This will lead to amended proposals and more detailed mitigation or specific measures to maximise benefits from development.
21. Development proposals are also subject to more detailed assessments; by viability assessment to ensure that they can be delivered and by assessment under the Habitats Regulations in order to ensure no adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites. The results of these steps may amend development proposals.
22. Stage 6 therefore draws in the work of viability assessment, Habitats Regulation Assessment and sustainability appraisal to produce proposals that can be published in a draft version of the reviewed Local Plan, which will then be published for consultation.
23. As stated previously, this document only covers stages 1 and 2 in detail. These stages are described further in the following sections.

Stage 1 Identifying Sites for Assessments

24. This stage starts with all SHELAA land parcels on greenfield land at the edge of Devizes and ensures they are appropriate for site selection. Land parcels that are not or could not be extensions to the existing built up area are not included. Figure 2 shows that no land has been excluded at this stage.

Figure 2 Map showing stage 1 SHELAA land excluded



Stage 2 Site Sifting

Methodology

25. This stage of the site selection process sifts out sites to provide a reasonable set of alternatives for further assessment. There are two parts to this stage of the process (A) accessibility and wider impacts and (B) strategic context.

A. Accessibility and wider impacts

26. Firstly, the individual merits of each site are assessed to understand their strengths and weaknesses in terms of how accessible a site location may be and what wider impacts could result from their development. Sites more likely to have unacceptable impacts or which are relatively inaccessible are less reasonable options.

Accessibility

27. Sites that are relatively inaccessible are much less likely to be reasonable alternatives and may be rejected from further consideration.

28. Accessibility is represented as a heat map of travel times on foot, cycling and public transport to important destinations for residents - the town centre, principal employment areas (including employment allocations), secondary schools and hospital and health centres (including GP surgeries).

29. Sites are categorised overall as low accessibility (red), medium accessibility (amber) or high accessibility (green).

Wider impacts

30. **Landscape:** A site that creates a harmful landscape or visual impact that is unlikely to be successfully mitigated may be rejected.

31. **Heritage:** Assets outside the sites under consideration may be harmed by development. This stage identifies where those assets are, their nature and importance, and assesses the potential for harm that may result from the development of some sites.

32. **Flood Risk:** All land on which built development may take place, by this stage of the selection process, will be within

flood zone 1; the areas of the country with minimal flood risk. Flood risks from all sources are a planning consideration, this step will identify sites where development may increase risks outside the site itself.

33. **Traffic:** Developing some sites may generate traffic that causes an unacceptable degree of harm, in terms of worsening congestion. Others may be much better related to the primary road network (PRN). This can lead to other harmful impacts such as poor air quality or impacts upon the local economy.

34. The results of each of these 'wider impact' assessments are gathered together and categorised as high (red), medium (amber) and low (green) level of effects for each site under each heading.

B. Strategic Context

35. Having gained a picture of the relative strengths and weaknesses of each site, the next step is to draw this information together and decide which ones would be reasonable alternatives and which ones not.

36. Unlike the first part of this stage, this requires judgement about what pool of possible land for development constitutes a set of reasonable alternatives for consideration at a settlement. This must not pre-judge more detailed testing of options but rule out others that are clearly less likely to be characterised as being reasonable options and therefore unnecessary to assess in greater detail at later stages.

37. The distribution and number necessary to provide a reasonable pool of alternative sites can be influenced by each settlement's role in the spatial strategy and the scale of growth to be planned for, by the pattern of growth that has taken place at a town as well as significant environmental factors. This is called the site's strategic context.

38. Whilst the first set of evidence provides information about each individual site, evidence in the form of a settlement's 'strategic context' provides the basis for

further reasoning by which some land parcels are selected for further consideration and others rejected. They can indicate future growth possibilities, directions to expand, for an urban area.

39. This strategic context evidence describes the settlement's:

- Long-term patterns of development
- Significant environmental factors
- Scale of growth and place shaping priorities
- Future growth possibilities for the urban area

40. Referring to these aspects, there can be several influences upon whether a site is taken forward for further consideration.

Common examples would be:

- The scale of the pool of sites that will be needed. The less additional land that is needed the smaller a pool of sites may need to be and so perhaps only the very best candidates need to be considered further.

- What SHELAA sites may be consolidated into one (and sometimes which ones not). A historic pattern of growth, or the need for a new direction of growth may recommend a SHELAA site is combined with another in order to properly test such an option.

- A desirable pool of sites might favour a particular distribution or set of locations because it might help deliver infrastructure identified as a place shaping priority for the settlement.
- Continuing historic patterns or, in response to a significant environmental factor, looking for new directions for growth may recommend a site that helps to deliver such a course.

41. Sometimes these influences will not bear on site selection. In other instances, they may be important.

42. A description of the settlement strategic context for Devizes is shown in the table below:

Devizes Strategic Context

Context criteria	Detail
Long-term pattern of development	<p>The town is located at the crossroads of the A361 and A342 which enables good road links to Chippenham, Swindon and the M4. Funding has recently been awarded to assess the viability of reinstating a railway station at Lydeaway, south east of the town, which would potentially improve public transport offer to and from the town.</p> <p>Housing development has also occurred to the north east of the town in the London Road area. There are a number of large industrial estates to the north east of the town.</p> <p>In recent years development has also occurred on brownfield land at Le Merchant Barracks and Quakers Walk. Land has also been allocated in the Devizes Neighbourhood Plan and this has focused on smaller brownfield sites within the existing built form of the town. Some of these allocations are still to come forward.</p> <p>Physically Devizes is constrained to the west of the town by Caen Hill and the associated locks. It is constrained to the north by the setting to Roundway Hill and Devizes White Horse. The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to the north and east provides a further landscape consideration for growth. It is also constrained to the west by Devizes Castle, its grounds and the gradient of the land in this area.</p>

Context criteria	Detail
Significant environmental factors	<p>The North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is located to the north and east of the town and land on this side of the town provides an important setting for the AONB.</p> <p>There have been air quality issues in recent years linked to traffic congestion in the town. There is an AQMA designated around Shane’s Castle.</p> <p>The Kennet and Avon Canal runs through the town providing green and blue infrastructure and opportunities for recreation.</p> <p>Roundway Hill and Devizes White Horse sit to the north of the town and land to the north of the town provides an important setting for this landscape.</p> <p>Devizes has numerous heritage assets including the castle, Caen Hill locks, an attractive and well-regarded town centre and Devizes Wharf.</p>
Scale of growth and strategic priorities	<p>The scale of housing growth in Devizes is relatively low reflecting its more constrained nature.</p> <p>The town has a strong and varied economic base with key employers in the town centre, including Wadworth’s Brewery and large industrial estates to the north east of the town. This area includes a strategic employment allocation from the Wiltshire Core Strategy on land at Horton Road. There is a good degree of self-containment within the town.</p> <p>Devizes has rich cultural heritage and there is a long term development project to regenerate the Devizes Wharf and Assize Court.</p> <p>The following strategic priorities have been identified for the town:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver homes to respond to local needs that are within the environmental constraints of the town recognising the proximity of the North Wessex Downs AONB, extent of best and most versatile agricultural land and air quality issues. • Development should contribute towards the improvement of air quality and support the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Devizes town centre. • Deliver jobs to maintain a buoyant local economy in Devizes, including bringing forward the employment allocations and employment development through mixed uses. • Encourage town centre and tourism-led regeneration including through the delivery of the Devizes Wharf Regeneration Scheme. • Ensure new development has high design standards to reflect the high-quality built form in Devizes. • Ensure new development is well connected to the town centre to encourage the use of sustainable transport methods, particularly walking and cycling, and help alleviate traffic congestion.
Future growth possibilities for the urban area	<p>There are opportunities for some growth at the town. For the reasons outlined above most sites for consideration are located on the eastern, north eastern and south eastern edge of the town with just a couple of sites to the west. The A361 which suffers from significant congestion and delays so transport solutions would need to be explored for any sites that access onto the A361.</p>

Combining sites

43. Assessment may also suggest combining sites together. To be combined land must:

- be a smaller parcel within a larger one, the smaller site will be absorbed and subsequently removed; or
- abutting each other and not have any strong physical barrier between them, such as a railway, river or road.

Site Assessment Results

44. The following table shows the results of Stage 2. It sets out judgements against each of the SHELAA sites, taking into account both the accessibility and wider impact considerations and strategic context described above. It identifies where it may be appropriate to combine sites and which sites should and should not be taken forward.

45. The map that follows illustrates the results of this stage of the process showing those sites that have been removed and those that should go forward for further assessment through sustainability appraisal.

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
360	Car breakers yard off Webbs Lane						<p>The is a small site at the top of Caen Hill. The site presents some potential issues associated with traffic generation, however the scale of the site and the removal of traffic from existing use may mean it would not significantly impact on congestion on the A361 Bath Road.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓
524	Broadway Farm						<p>The site is located to the east of Devizes but is well screened by extensive tree planting from Windsor Drive to the west and by landform to the east. There is potential heritage impact on the setting of listed Nursted Farm southern half of the site.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓
537	Ticknell & Son, Part of Garden Trading Estate						<p>The is a small site at the top of Caen Hill is contained between the former railway line and road. The old railway embankment to the south makes an effective screen to all views from Whistley Road and to the south west although care would need to be taken to ensure that rooflines do not crest this natural barrier.</p> <p>The site may provide access to site ref 3374, so both sites should be considered in combination for future assessments.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
543	Off A342 and Sleight Road						The site is located to the south of Devizes, the site is well screened from the north west with good planting along Marshall Road. The north eastern boundary along the A342 is more open and would require significant mitigation. The southern boundary of the site is also open with intermittent views along Sleight Lane and to the wider landscape beyond and would require significant mitigation to reduce the urban encroachment into the rural setting.	✓
544	Off A342 (behind Fox & Hounds)						<p>The site is the last remaining greenfield site to separate the hamlet of Nursteed from the outskirts of Devizes and thus risks losing its distinctive village character completely if developed.</p> <p>There is also potential heritage impact on the setting of the grade II listed Fox and Hounds as a rural public house and likely significant impact on settings of Nursteed Place (formerly the Elms) and Nursteed Lodge.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape and heritage grounds.</p>	✗
550	Land to the south of Roundway Hill Farm						<p>The site is located to the north of Devizes and is both highly visible from the White Horse Country Park, and North Wessex Downs AONB.</p> <p>Development of the site would also likely to contribute to unacceptable coalescence with Roundway hamlet and impact on settings of listed buildings within it including Roundway Hill Farm.</p> <p>Access from the site would be onto the A361 London Road which suffers from significant congestion and delays. There is little opportunity to significantly improve the A361. There are good pedestrian and cycling links into Devizes town centre along the A361 corridor.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.</p>	✗

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
624	Land to the east of Windsor Drive						<p>This site is located to the east of Devizes and is separated from the built up edge of the town by allotments. The site is generally well screened and the landform helps to shield it from most views. It is generally only visible from Windsor Drive as the site rises up the hill, but this can be mitigated with suitable planting, and is not a sensitive view in any case.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓
662	Land Adjoining Lay Wood						<p>This site is located to the north east of Devizes and the western part of site has planning permission for housing development which has been built out. The remaining part of the site on Horton Road is currently very exposed with little screening from both near views along Horton Road and from further views along the A361 to the North and Coate Lane to the south. The site also bounds the green infrastructure corridor of the Kennet and Avon Canal. There would need to be substantial mitigation to the boundaries of the development to prevent the site being seen as urban encroachment into the countryside.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
806	Land to the South East of Devizes						<p>This is a large site that runs along the southern edge of Devizes. The site is adjacent to the green infrastructure corridor of Drews Pond Nature reserve and the local streams and tree lines that link to this, as well as an allotment site. Middle distance views of the site can be gained from Sleight Lane which would require considerable planting to mitigate the urban encroachment into the countryside. The southwestern tip of the site comes within 130m of the nearby village of Potterne risking coalescence with Devizes.</p> <p>Development would impact to a degree on the settings of grade II listed Roundway Hospital (former County Asylum) and the grade II listed Fox and Hounds rural pub. There is high surface water flood risk on the site.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.</p>	✘
1085	Former Dunkirk Hill Farm						<p>The site is located on the north western side of Devizes and has broken views to and from Dunkirk Hill due to its gentle rise up towards the edge of Devizes. Whilst there may be some scope for screening from near views, development here is likely to have a detrimental effect on views from the North Wessex Downs AONB and Olivers Castle.</p> <p>Whilst the skyline has already been broken on the hill crest by the housing development at High Lawn, any further development down this slope would cause further erosion to the urban edge defined by this crest and urban encroachment into this rural setting. There is also potential impact on the setting of 12-14 Dunkirk Hill, Dunkirk House and Hillside.</p> <p>The site is close to Shanes Castle AQMA with a constrained junction at A361 Bath Road and A342 Dunkirk Hill. A junction</p>	✘

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
							improvement scheme has been developed at an estimated cost of £1m. The available pedestrian and cycling route is poor. Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.	
2090	Dunkirk Hill Farm						The site is located on the north western side of Devizes and has broken views to and from Dunkirk Hill due to its gentle rise up towards the edge of Devizes. Whilst there may be some scope for screening from near views, development here is likely to have a detrimental effect on views from the North Wessex Downs AONB and Olivers Castle. Whilst the skyline has already been broken on the hill crest by the housing development at High Lawn, any further development down this slope would cause further erosion to the urban edge defined by this crest and urban encroachment into this rural setting. Development would also affect the setting of 12-14 Dunkirk Hill, Dunkirk House and Hillside and Oxhouse Farm. There is high surface water flood risk on the site. Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.	✘

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
3115	Land at Hillworth Road						<p>This site is located to the west of Devizes and whilst the site is hidden from views from the town centre its position on a west facing slope would make its development highly visible from Whistley Road and North Lower Park Farm. Currently the development of Devizes is well screened from these views and development on this site could be seen as urban encroachment into the countryside.</p> <p>The site is within Devizes Old Park (royal hunting park) which remains otherwise largely open. The west part of the site may impinge on wide views of Castle Mound (Scheduled Monument) and would reduce ability to interpret as defensive site in landscape. There could be possible impact on setting of the listed Old Park and the associated adjacent Old Park Farm.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape and heritage grounds.</p>	✘
3211	Land bottom of Dunkirk Hill						<p>The site is located to the north of the town and is currently very open from Dunkirk Hill especially the south of the site that gently rises up towards the edge of Devizes. Whilst there may be some scope for screening from near views, development here is likely to have a detrimental effect on views from the North Wessex Downs AONB and Olivers Castle. There is potential impact on the setting of 12-14 Dunkirk Hill, Dunkirk House and Hillside.</p> <p>There is high surface water flood risk on the site.</p> <p>The site is located close to Shanes Castle Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) with a constrained junction at A361 Bath Road and A342 Dunkirk Hill. A junction improvement scheme has been developed at an estimated cost of £1m.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.</p>	✘

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
3259	Greenacre Nursery, Green Lane						<p>This brownfield site is located to the south of the town and is generally well screened although there is a potential restriction to the south where the existing trees lead to a stream and then on to the Drews Pond Nature Reserve. There is potential impact on the setting of the grade II listed former Roundway Hospital (former County Lunatic Asylum).</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓
3374	Caen Hill Farm, Whistley Road						<p>The site is located to the east of the town on Caen Hill and is adjacent to the dual carriageway. It has interrupted views along much of its northern boundary to the A361 where the existing hedge and tree line would need reinforcement. The old railway embankment to the south makes an effective screen to all views from Whistley Road although care would need to be taken to ensure that rooflines do not crest this natural barrier.</p> <p>Access would be potentially required through site ref 537 so these sites should be considered together for future assessments</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓
3614	Land at Roundway / Hopton Industrial Estate, Devizes						<p>The site is located to the north east of the town and is both highly visible from the White Horse Country Park, and North Wessex Downs AONB and if developed will cause the coalescence of the Hamlet of Roundway with the urban area of Devizes.</p> <p>There is also potential impact on the settings of listed buildings, Roundway Hill Farm in particular.</p>	✗

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
							<p>There is high surface water flood risk on the site.</p> <p>Access from the site would be onto the A361 London Road which suffers from significant congestion and delays. There is little opportunity to significantly improve the A361 but there are good pedestrian and cycling links into Devizes town centre along the A361 corridor.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.</p>	
549a	Land to the North East of Roundway Park						<p>The site is located to the north of the town and is both highly visible from the White Horse Country Park, and North Wessex Downs AONB and if developed will cause the coalescence of the Hamlet of Roundway with the urban area of Devizes. It may also impact on settings of listed buildings within Roundway village and impinge on extensive designed setting of former Roundway House.</p> <p>Access from the site would be onto the A361 London Road which suffers from significant congestion and delays. There is little opportunity to significantly improve the A361 but there are good pedestrian and cycling links into Devizes town centre along the A361 corridor.</p> <p>Exclude from further consideration on landscape grounds.</p>	✗
549b	Land to the North East of Roundway Park						<p>This site is located to the north of Devizes but is more well related to the built form than other sites in this area. It has very little screening which makes it very exposed from Folly Road and the outskirts of the hamlet of Roundway.</p> <p>From a heritage perspective the key buildings in Roundway hamlet are farmsteads which have a fundamental relationship with surrounding land. Mitigation is therefore difficult although</p>	✓

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
							<p>this site is closer to existing built area of Devizes could possibly be mitigated by establishing a new landscape boundary along established SW-NE building line. Only with major screening to the north east could impact on Roundway, the North Wessex Downs AONB and White Horse Country Park be reduced.</p> <p>Access from the site would be onto the A361 London Road which suffers from significant congestion and delays. There is little opportunity to significantly improve the A361 but there are good pedestrian and cycling links into Devizes town centre along the A361 corridor.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	
693a	Land at Coate Bridge 1						<p>The site is located to the east of Devizes and bounds the Green Infrastructure Corridor of the Kennet and Avon Canal to the North with distant views of the North Wessex Downs AONB further to the north. There is also some potential impact on views further along Coate Lane looking back towards Devizes which currently have a rural character.</p> <p>Access from the site would be onto the A361 London Road which suffers from significant congestion and delays. There is little opportunity to significantly improve the A361 but there are good pedestrian and cycling links into Devizes town centre along the A361 corridor.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓

SHELAA Reference	Site Address	Accessibility	Flood Risk	Heritage	Landscape	Traffic	Stage 2A and Stage 2B - Overall judgement	Taken Forward
693b	Land at Coate Bridge 2						<p>The site is located to the east of Devizes and bounds the Green infrastructure Corridor of the Kennet and Avon Canal to the north with distant views of the North Wessex Downs AONB further to the north. There is also some potential impact on views further along Coate Lane looking back towards Devizes which currently have a rural character.</p> <p>Take forward for further assessment as there does not appear to be any overriding significant impacts that justify excluding the site at this stage.</p>	✓

The following sites have been combined:

Ref	Reason
693a and 693b	These sites abut each and physically form one large site. Both sites may not be required to deliver the quantum of development being sought for the town.
3374 and 537	Site 537 is likely to be required to access site 3374.

Conclusion

46. **The map on page 23** shows the final pool of potential development sites. From these sites may be selected those necessary to meet scales of growth and priorities for the town over the plan period. Only some of the sites, if any, will be developed and not every part of those sites will be developed due to the need to include land for mitigation.

Figure 3: SHELAA land excluded at Stage 2

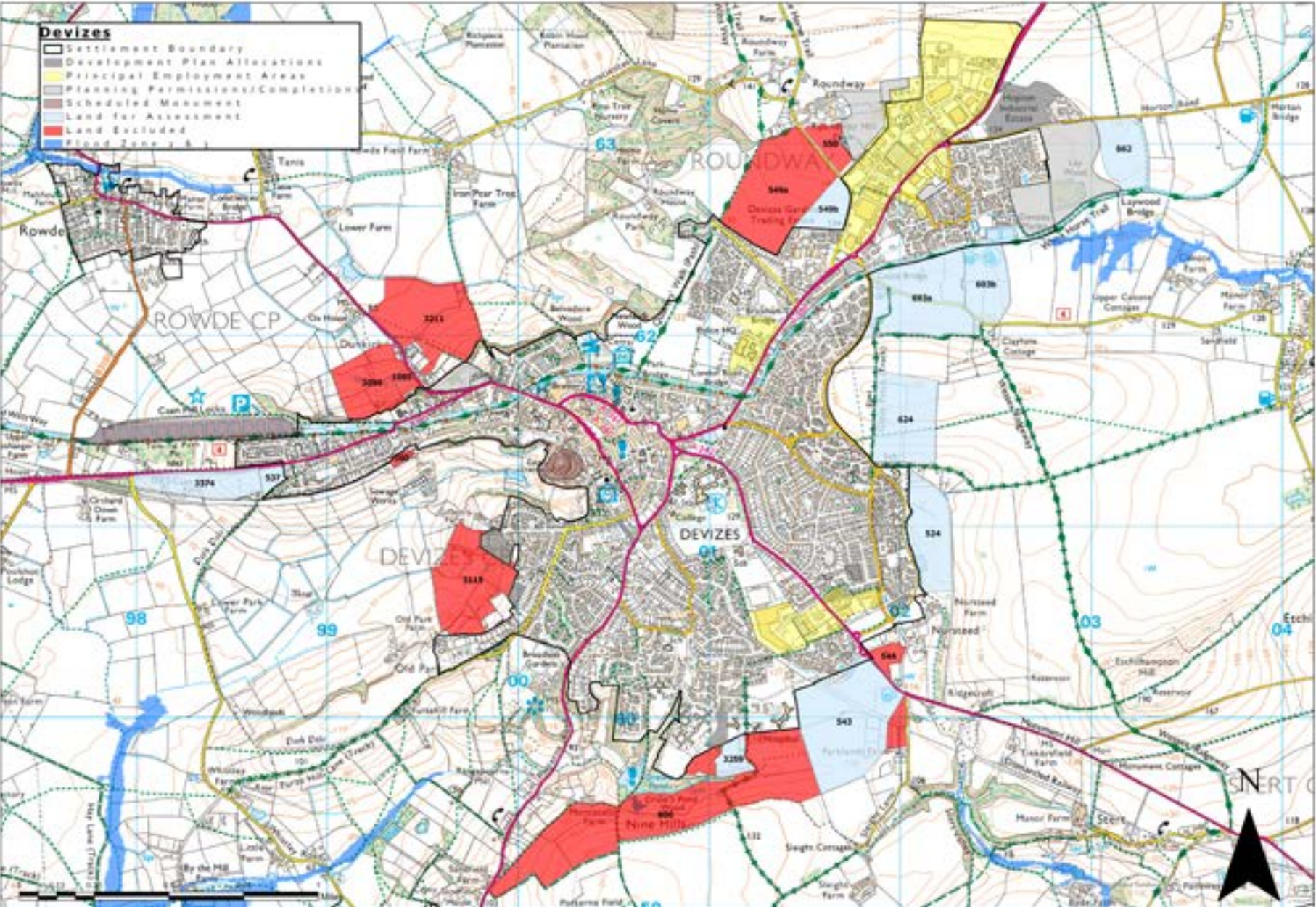
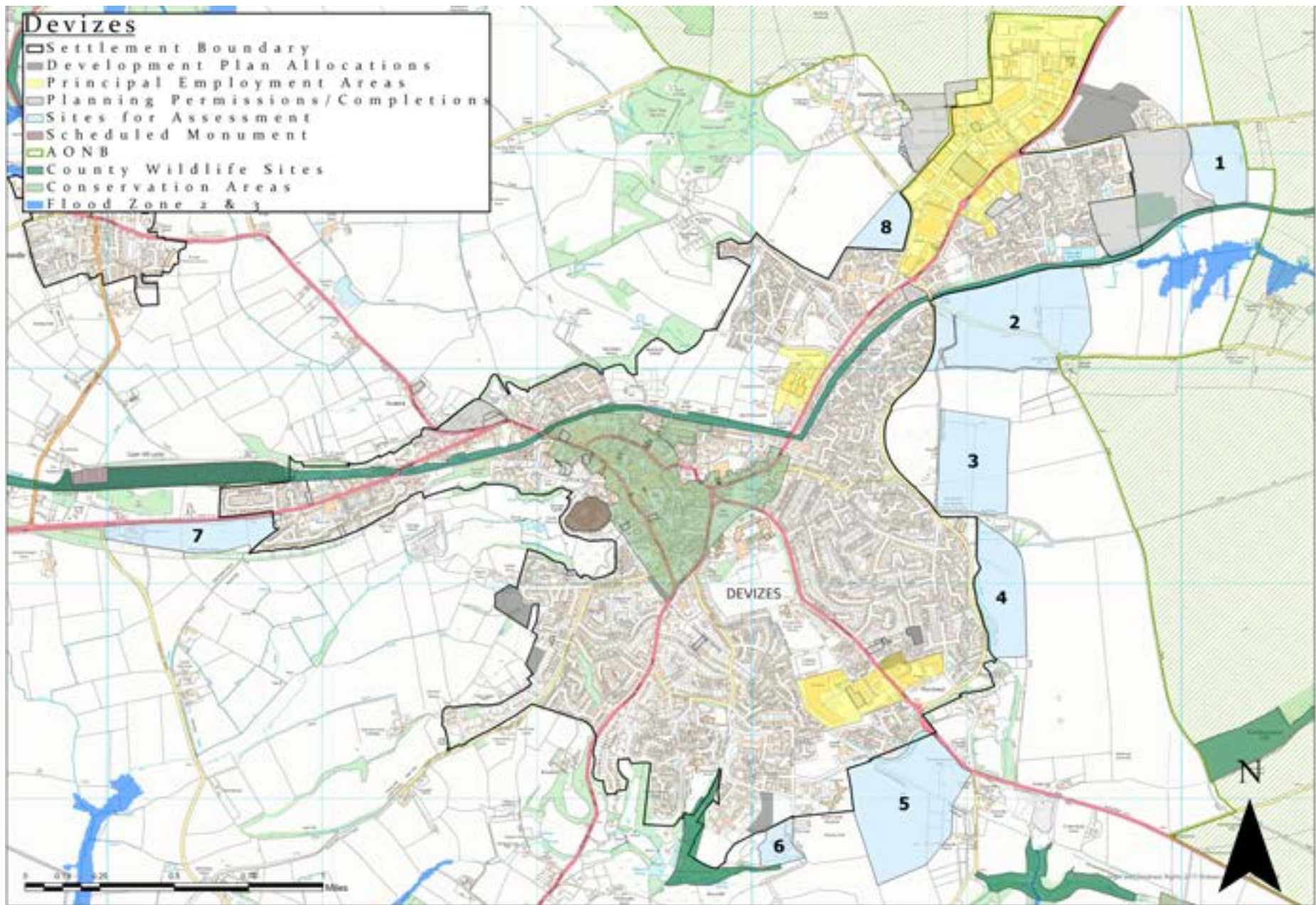


Figure 4: Final pool of potential sites for further detailed assessment



Wiltshire Council Local Plan Site Selection report for Devizes

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