

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.2 Bicester

#### Green Connections

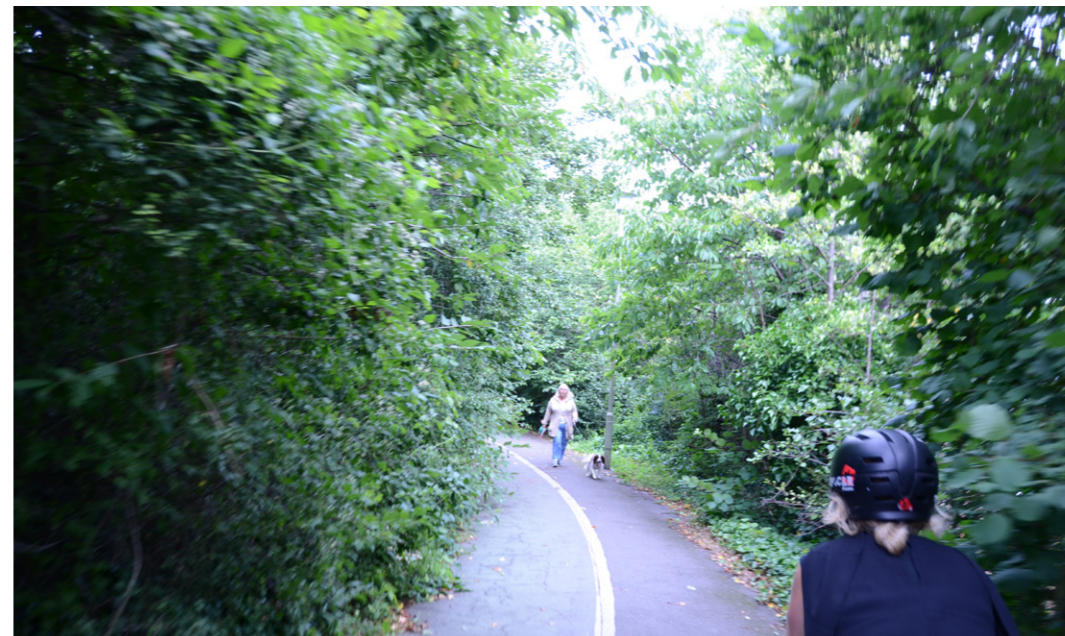
As described above, the late 20th century development of Bicester is characterised by a series of cul-de-sac type street layouts.

A network of footpaths and cycle paths link these cul-de-sacs to allow for movement to and through the neighbourhood.

The success of these green connections vary widely - some are poorly located and poorly maintained resulting in under use; whilst others are well kept, well used and provide pleasant informal landscaped areas.

Key influences:

- Provision of dedicated pedestrian and cycle only routes has the potential to greatly improve connectivity and promote non-vehicular movement to benefit the whole community; however...
- ...care should be taken to ensure that these routes are well sited, safe and well maintained to ensure the widest possible usage.
- Integration of other uses such as informal play can also ensure greater usage



## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.3 Surrounding villages

#### ROAD VERGES AND EDGES



Ardley



Chesterton



Chesterton



Ardley



Chesterton



Long Crendon

#### Key influences:

- Road edges defined by both narrow and wide grass verges, often one side only
- Road boundaries often comprise of low stone walls with vegetation
- High, visually impermeable boundaries to roads to be avoided

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.3 Surrounding villages

#### VILLAGE GREENS



Brill



Brill



#### Key influences:

- Village greens well overlooked
- Often bounded on at least two sides by roads
- Generous open spaces
- A variety of uses adjacent to the Green - pubs, local shops etc.

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.3 Surrounding villages

#### CHARACTER



Brill



Long Crendon



Ardley



Long Crendon



Brill



Long Crendon

#### Key influences:

- A variety of materials
- Intimate incidental green spaces
- Varied built form - mix of gable and roof forms
- Undefined and varied built edge form

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.3 Surrounding villages

#### VILLAGE EDGE



Brill

Key influences:

- Buildings nestling in contours against a foreground of green

#### LOCAL CENTRE



Crendon

Key influences:

- Local facilities around central square
- A mix of uses - houses co-located with local shops and facilities

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.4 Sustainable Communities

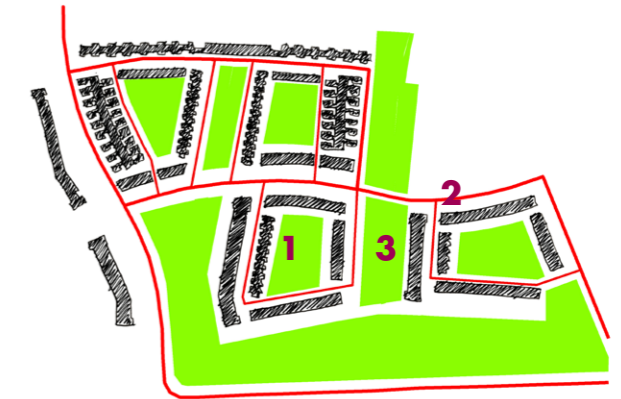
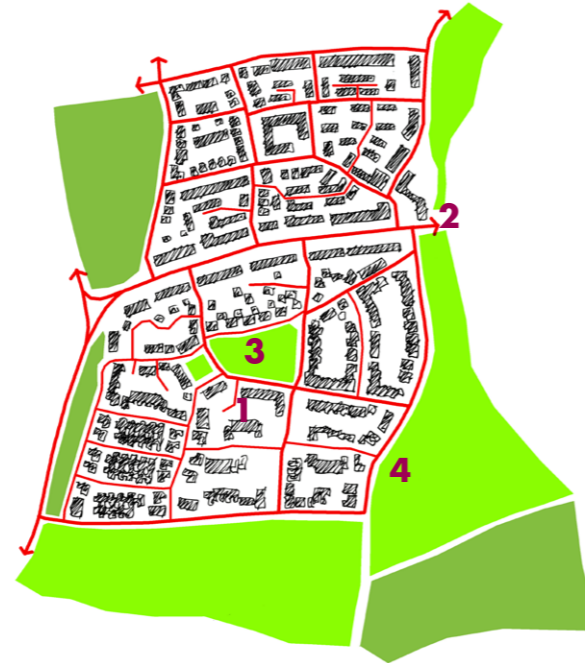
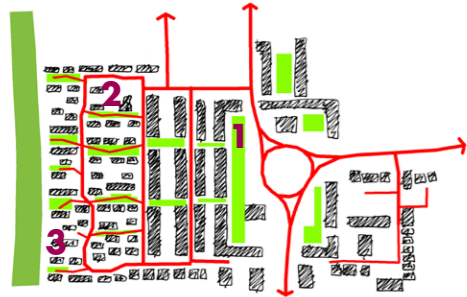
As well as looking locally for lessons to be learned and key influences, the high aspirations of this eco-town development demand that the sphere of influences be widened to include what are regarded as exemplar sustainable residential-led developments, on a national and European level.

#### Clay Farm, Cambridge

#### Newhall, Harlow, Essex.

#### Accordia, Cambridge

#### Barking Riverside, Barking



#### Key influences:

- Formal urban blocks to primary access route (1)
- Gradually more informal layout towards open spaces (2)
- Green spaces integrated into the layout (3)

#### Key influences:

- Parking court arrangement widely used. Some poorly overlooked spaces created. (1)
- Loose grid layout with central primary route (2)
- Village green type space central to development (3)
- Perimeter road between settlement and large scale open spaces. (4)

#### Key influences:

- Object buildings - apartments - onto large scale open spaces (1)
- Vehicle loops mixed with car free routes (2)
- Central green square (3)

#### Key influences:

- Large communal open space with 3 sides back gardens 1 side by vehicle route (1)
- Predominantly 3 storey terraced housing (2)
- Apartment buildings next to larger scale open spaces / GI (3)

### 03.1 INFLUENCES

#### 3.1.4 Sustainable Communities

##### Freiburg, Germany



##### Rijswijk, Netherlands

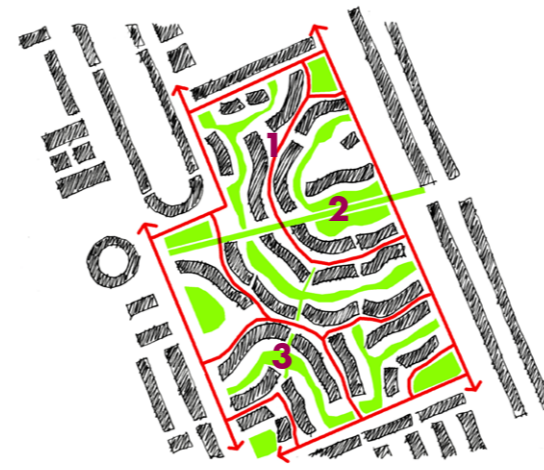


##### Ypenburg, Netherlands



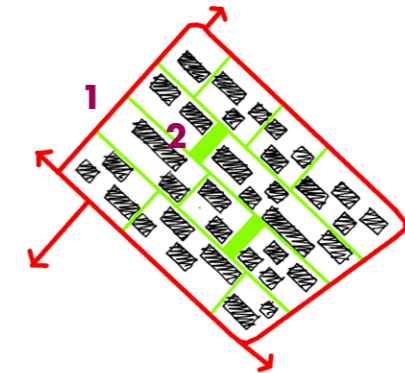
Key influences:

- A series of secondary looped vehicular routes off primary vehicle route (1)
- A series of green communal spaces extending into the site (2)
- Apartment buildings next to larger scale open spaces / GI (3)



Key influences:

- Indirect meandering vehicular routes (1)
- Direct pedestrian and cycle routes (2)
- Back gardens opening onto communal green spaces (3)



Key influences:

- Vehicular routes around the perimeter only (1)
- Network of pedestrian and cycle routes to houses and open spaces (2)

## 03.1 INFLUENCES

### 3.1.4 Sustainable Communities



- informal street layout
- transition of street to front door
- use of materials



- walkable, playable streets
- use of materials to denote zones



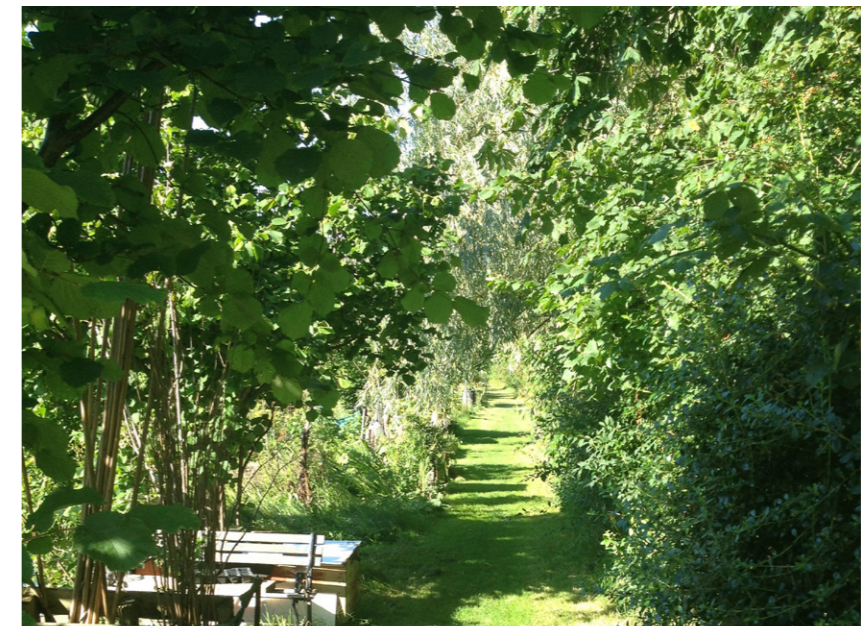
- gardens opening directly onto green movement corridors



- walkable, playable streets
- use of materials to denote zones



- footpaths and cycle paths along landscaped corridors



- informal footpaths