

farmland birds might be adversely affected by the Himley Village Development, off site mitigation was sought by means of a commuted sum to enable purchase of land or a farm scheme to be implemented. Further clarification was also requested to demonstrate compliance with the Eco Town Masterplan and specifically, standards for buffering of hedgerows and ponds, dark corridors and biodiversity in the built environment.

- 5.8. CDC also raised that if roads are adopted, lighting will be required to meet to meet adoptable standards, limiting the flexibility in lighting design. The ES therefore needs to confirm that this has been taken into account.
- 5.9. These issues have also been addressed below.
- 5.10. There have been no changes to assessment methodology, national or local planning policy and relevant legislation since the 2014 ES and therefore these sections are not repeated below.

Baseline Conditions

- 5.11. The Baseline Conditions described in the Ecology Chapter of the 2014 ES were provided by a review of the findings of all available Ecology reports for the Site (including hedgerow assessments, bat, badger, otter, water vole, bird, great crested newt, reptile and invertebrate surveys as undertaken by Hyder and others). In addition a description of the updated Phase 1 habitat survey undertaken in October 2014 was included in the Ecology Chapter of the 2014 ES.
- 5.12. The Site is an intensively managed farm and it is unlikely that there have been significant changes to the baseline condition since the updated habitat survey was undertaken in October 2014, less than one year ago, therefore the baseline description is still considered to be adequate for the purpose of characterising the Site and informing the assessment of ecological impacts.
- 5.13. It must be noted however, that as previously recommended, further surveys will need be undertaken as part of the preparation of detailed mitigation plans and licence applications (where appropriate) for legally protected species, (which includes bats, great crested newt and breeding birds and potentially, reptiles and badger).
- 5.14. It is acknowledged that the areas of improved grassland (until recently arable land), which when they were managed as arable land, contributed to a network of sites which provide valuable feeding and roosting sites for a number of species of migratory (particularly wintering) birds typical of farmland. Species noted during wintering bird surveys included linnet, dunnock and starling. A flock of lapwing, which favour large arable fields in winter, were also noted flying over the Site.

Potential Effects

Demolition and Construction

- 5.15. There are no significant changes proposed to the demolition and construction methods, however there are changes to the Land Use Plan, which indicates that there will be changes to the locations where vegetation (hedges) will be cleared during the demolition and construction phase.
- 5.16. These Proposed Amendments would not result in significant changes to the overall total area of existing habitats that would be lost as a result of the Himley Village Development nor to the areas of new habitat provided. The assessment of the potential effects of the Himley Village Development, during the demolition and construction phase, therefore remain unchanged from those reported in the 2014 ES.

Completed Development

- 5.17. The Proposed Amendments to the Landscape Parameter Plan would result in a modest increase to the overall provision of green infrastructure provided as part of the Completed Himley Village Development. There would be a small increase in area of habitat but the proposed composition and quality of any new habitats that would be created would remain unchanged.
- 5.18. The assessment of the potential effects of the Himley Village Development, once completed, as set out within the Ecology Chapter of the 2014 ES are therefore unchanged.
- 5.19. Paragraph 7.56 of the 2014 ES included an assessment of the effects of light disturbance upon roosting, commuting and foraging bats, however, in the description of lighting, highways lighting was omitted from the list of light sources.
- 5.20. An assessment against the Defra Metric for Biodiversity Offsetting has been undertaken and is presented in Appendix 7.4.

Mitigation and Residual Effects

Demolition and Construction

- 5.21. The Proposed Amendments would not cause any changes to the assessment of the potential ecological effects during the Demolition/Site Formation/Construction Phase. The loss of habitats would be mitigated through the landscape and sustainable drainage proposals and protected species would benefit from dedicated mitigation measures. In addition, off-site compensation is proposed to address the issue of overwintering farmland birds, which may be displaced from the Site.
- 5.22. The Proposed Amendments would result in no significant changes in the losses to the areas of existing habitats or the areas of new habitat provided. Therefore no amendments to the assessment of the significance of the residual ecological effects during the Demolition/Site Formation/Construction Phase are required.

Completed Development

- 5.23. The Proposed Amendments do not alter the assessment of the potential ecological effects of the Himley Village Development during the Operational Phase. As a consequence, the mitigation measures described within the Ecology Chapter of the 2014 ES remain appropriate, and no additional mitigation measures are necessary. The losses of habitats would be mitigated through the landscape and sustainable drainage schemes (which are increased in area) and the completion of the mitigation measures for protected species. Off-site compensation for overwintering farmland birds will continue to be operated in perpetuity.
- 5.24. Therefore the Proposed Amendments will not result in any significant changes in the losses to the areas of existing habitat. There will be a small increase in the area of new habitat provided. As a consequence, no changes to the assessment of the significance of the residual ecological effects during the Operational Phase would occur.

Light Pollution and Dark Corridors

- 5.25. Consultees have indicated that there is potential for light pollution from street lights within the Himley Village Development to adversely affect wildlife, particularly bats. In order to minimise the effects of lighting on bats, all lighting to be adopted by the highways authority should be designed with regard for guidance contained within Bats and Lighting in the UK (BCT and ILP 2009) and Guidance notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light 2011 (ILP), and should meet, but not exceed the appropriate levels of illuminance set out in BS5489 Part 1 2013 and BS EN 13201-2:2003.
- 5.26. In addition, in order that the Himley Village Development conforms to the Eco-town Masterplan, dark corridors will be maintained along the existing hedgerows. These corridors will be 40 metres in width and will include planting, roosting boxes and other features designed to make the corridors attractive to bats. The likely significant effects set out in the 2014 ES with respect to light disturbance therefore remain unchanged.

Buffering of Hedgerows & Ponds and Biodiversity in the Built Environment

- 5.27. Buffering of hedgerows would conform to the Eco-Town Masterplan with a 10m buffer provided either side of the existing hedges. With regard to ponds, as set out in the Ecology Chapter of the 2014 ES, the existing ponds would be enhanced prior to completion of the Himley Village Development. The enhancement proposals would be developed at the detailed design stage. Opportunities to enhance biodiversity in the built environment would also be developed at the detailed design stage.

Farmland Birds and Off-site Mitigation

- 5.28. Overwintering farmland birds occur on the Site. Although the wintering bird surveys indicate these birds occur in small numbers and most of the species will continue to find suitable habitat within the Himley Village Development, the loss of open fields would result in the loss of wintering habitat for birds that prefer this habitat, including for example lapwing. In order to ensure a net gain for biodiversity, in particular for those species which prefer open habitats (but also other wildlife), the off site provision of this habitat will be provided by means of a commuted sum which will make a contribution to enable purchase of land to be managed appropriately or a farm wildlife management scheme to be implemented. This will be the subject of an agreement with the planning authority.

6. Socio-Economics

- 6.1. CDC raised in their consultation response the fact that the school capacity assessment within the Socio Economic Chapter of the 2014 ES considered schools outside of the town including those that would not be realistic to access other than by private car. They therefore queried the relevance of including these. With regard to open space, the ES referred to green spaces at Waddesdon Manor and Bignell Park as accessible spaces. However, these sites are not relevant to meeting policy requirements for green space as they are either too far away or not accessible to the public.
- 6.2. With regard to the school capacity, the Socio Economic assessment presented in the 2014 ES demonstrates that upon completion of all phases of the Development, the proposed primary school on Site would meet the demand for primary school places generated by the Himley Village Development. Therefore, there should be no requirement for the future population to travel by car to primary school.
- 6.3. Prior to construction the proposed school (proposed for completion as part of Phase 3 of the Himley Village Development), a requirement for up to 86 primary school places was calculated based on forecast population in the earlier phases. Of the schools identified within the Socio-Economic Assessment presented in the 2014 ES, Kings Meadow Primary School, Chesterton CE Primary School, Bure Park Primary School and Brookside Primary School are within a 2km (1.3mile) radius of the Site. Between them, in 2013/14, there were 159 surplus places which would be sufficient to meet the demand for primary school places prior to construction of the school within Himley Village. The assessment of effects therefore remains unchanged.
- 6.4. With regard to the secondary school capacity, the assessment in the 2014 ES demonstrates that there is sufficient capacity within the two secondary schools within a 3km (1.8 mile) radius of the Site to cater for the forecast secondary school population arising from Himley Village. The Bicester Community College and The Cooper currently have a surplus of places which is sufficient to meet the demand of 269 places forecast to be generated by the completed Himley Village Development. Although Hayford Park Free School would be a bus or car journey away, secondary school children typically travel further to access schools and it represents an alternative choice which the residents of Himley Village may wish to make. It was therefore included as part of the Socio Economic Assessment. On the basis of the above, there has been no change in the assessment of effects.
- 6.5. The assessment on open space presented in the 2014 ES was based on data from the CDC Open Spaces Strategy 2011. The reference to Waddesdon Manor and Bignell Park in the baseline section was made in error and did not form part of the assessment. Therefore, the results of the open space assessment are valid and no further assessment is required.

7. Waste

- 7.1. CDC commented that whilst targets are identified for recycling and diversion from landfill no proposals are identified that set out how this is to be achieved. Planning Policy Statement: Eco-towns A supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1² (the PPS) seeks a sustainable waste and resources plan, covering both domestic and non-domestic waste and suggests this should demonstrate how targets will be achieved monitored and maintained, amongst other things. CDC suggested that this approach be followed to show how waste targets will be achieved.
- 7.2. The PPS set out the standards any eco-town was required to adhere to. With respect to waste the relevant policy within the PPS is ET19 Waste which state that an *'eco-town planning applications should include a sustainable waste and resources plan, covering both domestic and non-domestic waste, which:*
- (a) sets targets for residual waste levels, recycling levels and landfill diversion, all of which should be substantially more ambitious than the 2007 National Waste Strategy targets for 2020³; it should be demonstrated how these targets will be achieved, monitored and maintained;*
 - (b) establishes how all development will be designed so as to facilitate the achievement of these targets, including the provision of waste storage arrangements which allow for the separate collection of each of the seven priority waste materials as identified in the Waste Strategy for England 2007;*
 - (c) provides evidence that consideration has been given to the use of locally generated waste as a fuel source for combined heat and power (CHP) generation for the eco-town, and*
 - (d) sets out how developers will ensure that no construction, demolition and excavation waste is sent to landfill, except for those types of waste where landfill is the least environmentally damaging option.'*
- 7.3. A Site Waste and Resources Plan (SWRP) was prepared for the Himley Village Development to cover both domestic and non-domestic waste as required by the PPS. The SWRP was submitted alongside the outline planning application and sets targets that are aligned with those within the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy Consultation Draft⁴ for residential, commercial and demolition, construction and excavation wastes. These targets are substantially more ambitious than the 2007 National Waste Strategy Targets requiring 70% recycling and composting of household waste compared to 50% set out within the 2007 National Waste Strategy. The requirements of the PPS are therefore met.
- 7.4. Additionally, the SWRP sets out mechanisms for monitoring waste generation from the Himley Village Development, to check that waste generation from the Development accords with the requirements of the SWRP and the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
- 7.5. Therefore, the detail supplied in support of the planning application is sufficient to meet the requirements of the PPS, and the findings of the Waste Chapter of the 2014 ES remain unchanged.

² Department of Communities and Local Government. (2009) *Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1: eco-towns*.

³ DEFRA. (2007) *The Waste Strategy for England*.

⁴ Oxfordshire County Council. (2014) *Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Consultation Draft*.

8. Cumulative Effects

Introduction

- 8.1. The Local Plan Modifications have resulted in the alterations to the allocations considered as part of the 2014 EIA. Only changes to those allocations where a planning application has not been submitted are detailed below as it is assumed that where applications have been submitted, these are more accurate than the allocations. The amended allocations comprise:
- Bicester Gateway – the quantum of employment has been increased from 19,800 sqm employment floorspace to 63,000sqm of employment (3,500 jobs);
 - South East Bicester – The residential component has been increased by 700 homes and employment land has increased from 64,812 sqm to 140,000 sqm (3,000 jobs).
- 8.2. For the majority of technical assessments, the two allocations are too far distant to make a difference to the cumulative effects set out within the 2014 ES. However, there is potential for these changes to affect the cumulative socio economic assessment and the traffic data upon which the transport, noise and air quality chapters were based.
- 8.3. In addition to the above, CDC commented that the housing associated with the NW Bicester Application 2 would screen views of Himley Village for visual receptors on the bridleway shown in viewpoints 5, 6 and 7. This was not considered as part of the Landscape and Visual Amenity Assessment.
- 8.4. Further details in relation to the above issues is provided below.

Landscape and Visual Amenity

Scope

- 8.5. The scope of the cumulative landscape and visual assessment remains as detailed in the original report.
- 8.6. In response to comments received from Cherwell District Council, this Section reassess the following:
- The cumulative effect on the setting of Lovelynych House and Bignell Park as landscape receptors; and
 - The cumulative effect on the recreational users of the bridle path (viewpoints 5, 6 and 7) considering the intervening housing applicable to the planned NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) development.

Construction Related Cumulative Effects

- 8.7. The construction related cumulative effects remain as detailed in the 2014 ES.

Operational Cumulative Effects

- 8.8. The assessment methodology and criteria remain as for the main assessment. The operational cumulative landscape and viewpoint assessments are summarised in Table 8.1 and 8.2 below. Only viewpoints 5, 6 and 7 would be altered by the presence of NW Bicester Application 2, which was not considered previously. Therefore an assessment of these viewpoints only has been undertaken. The assessment of viewpoints 1 to 4 would remain as presented in the 2014 ES.

Table 8.1: Summary Operational Cumulative Landscape Assessment

Receptors	Sensitivity	Potential Source of Cumulative Effect	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Significance of Effects: Operational
The historic setting of Bignell Park	Medium Bignell Park is valued for its cultural heritage and ecological richness designated as an Ecological Important Site on a local scale. It is anticipated that the tranquillity of the Park, particularly of the north and northeast perimeter will be disturbed.	Southwest Bicester (Kingsmere) Proposals form an extension of Bicester's residential urban edge in keeping with the local character area. NW Business Park (Albion Land) Proposals are based on a structured landscape of existing hedgerows and field boundaries in keeping with the wider landscape character. Strategic Link Road (Boulevard) Proposals for the new 'boulevard' as part of the overall Masterplan indicate that the new road would be tree lined and provide substantial green, open space NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) Masterplan proposals are based on a network of green infrastructure that relates to the wider landscape character. SW Bicester Phase 2 Proposals form an extension of Bicester's residential urban edge in keeping with the local character area.	Minor adverse Size or scale of change: there will be a change to the existing landscape character which forms the wider setting of Bignell Park. Development at Southwest Bicester are an extension of the existing urban settlement. These proposals endeavour to retain and enhance valued landscape elements that are in keeping with arable character of the area. There will be a change in the perceived level of tranquillity as there is an increase in noise disturbance associated with the cumulative developments. Duration: long term. Geographical influence: at the scale of character areas within which the proposal lies.	Minor adverse Permanent at local level Ref The proposals will alter the existing landscape from arable land to planned suburban development and introduction of built form. Careful layout of buildings and proposals for green infrastructure would integrate the Himley Village Development with the wider landscape and absorb some associated noise disturbance. There will be a change in tranquillity levels associated with the setting of Bignell Park as there is a gradual increase in traffic volume and introduction of the strategic link road. Taking into account the medium landscape sensitivity and minor magnitude of change, the effect is considered to be minor adverse.
The residential setting of Lovelynych House	Low The setting of Lovelynych House is undesignated however recognised as part of local character type Himley Farm Slopes. The property in close proximity to the Himley Village Development however is largely isolated from the surrounding proposed cumulative developments.	NW Business Park (Albion Land) Proposals are based on a structured landscape of existing hedgerows and field boundaries in keeping with the wider landscape character. However as a large employment plot this development would create additional noise disturbance and local traffic. Strategic Link Road (Boulevard) Proposals for the new 'boulevard' as part of the overall Masterplan indicate that the new road would be tree lined and provide substantial green, open space. There is likely to be an increase in traffic flow and noise disturbance along Middleton Stoney Road.	Negligible adverse Size or scale of change: There will be a change to wider landscape aesthetic through the introduction of built form. There will be some localised, minor loss to perceptual landscape elements, such as hedgerow pattern. However, overall these elements are retained and enhanced contributing to an improved landscape condition. Cumulative schemes will contribute to an increase in noise disturbance that will change the tranquillity of Lovelynych House from the baseline condition. Duration: long term. Geographical influence: at the level of the immediate setting of the Site.	Negligible to minor adverse Permanent at local level The proposals will alter the existing landscape aesthetic through introduction of built form. However the provision of green infrastructure help to absorb these changes. The perceived tranquillity levels will change however Lovelynych House is largely contained by existing mature, dense planting along it's periphery. Taking into account the low landscape sensitivity and negligible adverse magnitude of change, the effect is considered to be negligible to minor adverse.

Table 8.2: Summary Operational Cumulative Viewpoint Assessment

Ref	Viewpoint Location	Receptors	Sensitivity	Potential Source of Cumulative Effect / Change in View	Magnitude of Cumulative Change	Significance of Effects: Operational
5	Middleton Road on roadside verge to gated entrance to bridle path	Recreational users of bridleway	High People engaged in outdoor recreation have an increased susceptibility to change as they are more likely to be focused on the landscape	<p>NW Business Park (Albion Land) The upper extents of the large employment plot (approximately 14m AOD) could potentially be visible in parts to the east backdrop of this view.</p> <p>Strategic Link Road (Boulevard) The Boulevard is unlikely to be visible from this vantage point due to changing topography and existing vegetation screening the view.</p> <p>NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) Buildings associated with the residential blocks of this development would completely screen the Himley Village Site. The presence of built form within this view would comprise more of this view and would be in close proximity to the users of the bridleway from this viewpoint.</p>	<p>Minor adverse Size or scale of change: The residential development of NW Bicester Application 2 would be visible screening the Himley Village Development from view. Duration: long term. Geographical influence: at the scale of character areas within which the proposal lies.</p>	<p>Minor to moderate adverse Permanent at local level There is likely to be a cumulative change which is visible in the middle ground of this view. Taking into account high sensitivity and minor adverse magnitude of change, the effect is considered to be minor to moderately adverse.</p>
6	From bridleway south of Crowmarsh Farm	Recreational users of bridleway	High People engaged in outdoor recreation have an increased susceptibility to change as they are more likely to be focused on the landscape	<p>NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) Buildings associated with the residential blocks of this development would comprise much of the foreground view, screening the Himley Village Development, and increasing the proximity of built form to the users of the bridleway from this viewpoint.</p>	<p>Minor adverse Size or scale of change: The residential development of NW Bicester Application 2 would be visible screening the Himley Village Development from view. Duration: long term. Geographical influence: at the scale of character areas within which the proposal lies.</p>	<p>Minor to moderate adverse Permanent at local level There is likely to be a cumulative change which is visible in the foreground of this view. Taking into account high sensitivity and minor adverse magnitude of change, the effect is considered to be minor to moderately adverse.</p>
7	From bridleway/ Aldershot Farm track to gated entrance of the field	Recreational users of bridleway	High People engaged in outdoor recreation have an increased susceptibility to change as they are more likely to be focused on the landscape	<p>Strategic Link Road (Boulevard) There is likely to be glimpsed views of the Boulevard to the east of this view, largely screened by the bridleway buffer zone described below.</p> <p>NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) The immediate setting of this viewpoint would form part of the enhanced bridleway that includes ten meter planting buffer zones to both sides. There are breaks in the landscape to connect to adjacent residential and natural play areas. Within these glimpsed views, users are likely to see the adjacent residential and school playing fields in the foreground and upper extents of the where users may experience glimpsed views of buildings up to 20m (schools, retail buildings) within the background view.</p>	<p>Negligible adverse Size or scale of change: There are likely to be glimpsed sequential, combined views of Himley Village and Strategic Link Road developments. Himley Village would be substantially screened from view by both the proposed residential plots of NW Bicester Application 2 and the landscape buffer zone proposals to the bridleway as part of the Strategic Link Road proposals. Duration: long term. Geographical influence: at the scale of character areas within which the proposal lies.</p>	<p>Negligible to minor adverse Permanent at local level Glimpsed, sequential views predominantly of NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) are likely to be visible when travelling along the bridleway. Overall the bridleway landscape buffer is likely to screen the view. Taking into account high sensitivity and low magnitude of change, the effect is considered to be negligible to minor adverse.</p>

Conclusion

Landscape

- 8.9. The LVIA presented in the 2014 ES assessed the potential cumulative effects on the landscape as not being adversely significant. This was largely a result of the cumulative schemes being unified in their approach to landscape. This includes the retention and enhancement of existing features and following the principles of PPS1, that designates at least forty per cent of land as green infrastructure. There has been no change to the cumulative assessment presented in the 2014 ES with the exception of the consideration of two new receptors: Bignell Park and Lovelynch House. The cumulative assessment on these two receptors is set out below.

The Historic Setting of Bignell Park

- 8.10. The addendum assessment identifies the significance of the cumulative effect as **minor adverse**. There will be a change to the existing landscape character that forms the wider setting of Bignell Park from arable to planned suburban development. Although the change in character has not been assessed as significant, the associated increase in noise levels will change the perceived level of tranquillity of the Park and is an adverse change from the baseline condition.

The Residential Setting of Lovelynch House

- 8.11. The addendum assessment identifies this effect as **negligible to minor adverse** and is not considered significant. The baseline assessment recognises this farmstead landscape as being of low sensitivity characterised locally as part of Himley Farm Slopes. There will be a change in character from agricultural to suburban however key landscape elements such as geometric field and hedge patterns, associated with the Himley Farm Slope character area, are retained through green infrastructure proposals. There will be a loss of tranquillity from the baseline condition associated with a suburban development however taking into account the low landscape sensitivity and minor magnitude of change this effect is not considered significant.

Visual Amenity

- 8.12. The LVIA presented in the 2014 ES did not identify any adversely significant potential cumulative effects on visual amenity. The assessment on all viewpoints remains unchanged from the 2014 ES with the exception of the following cumulative views associated with users of the bridleway. These views have been reassessed taking into account the planned NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) development:

Viewpoint 5 Middleton Road Bridleway Entrance

- 8.13. The significance of this effect is anticipated to be **minor to moderate adverse**. This is greater than the 2014 ES due to the inclusion of interviewing housing applicable to the planned NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) development site. There would be a noticeable change in the middle-ground view as a result of the residential development of NW Bicester Application 2 site, which would largely screen the Himley Village Development from view.

Viewpoint 6 Bridleway south of Crowmarsh Farm

- 8.14. The significance of this effect is anticipated to be **minor to moderate adverse**. This is greater than the 2014 ES due to the inclusion of interviewing housing applicable to the planned NW Bicester Application 2 (South of Railway) development site. There would be a noticeable change in the foreground view as a result of the residential development of NW Bicester Application 2 site, which would largely screen the Himley Village Development from view.

Viewpoint 7 From bridleway/ Aldershot Farm track to gated entrance of the field

- 8.15. There would be no change to the significance of effects in relation to this viewpoint due to screening by the bridleway landscape buffer.
- 8.16. With reference to views 5 and 6, mitigation would include suitable scale and massing of built form as part of the Application 2 site, which responds to the wider landscape and would reduce the degree of visual impact. However, taking into account the extent of change in both views and the high sensitivity of the receptor; the cumulative effect would remain minor adverse.

Transport

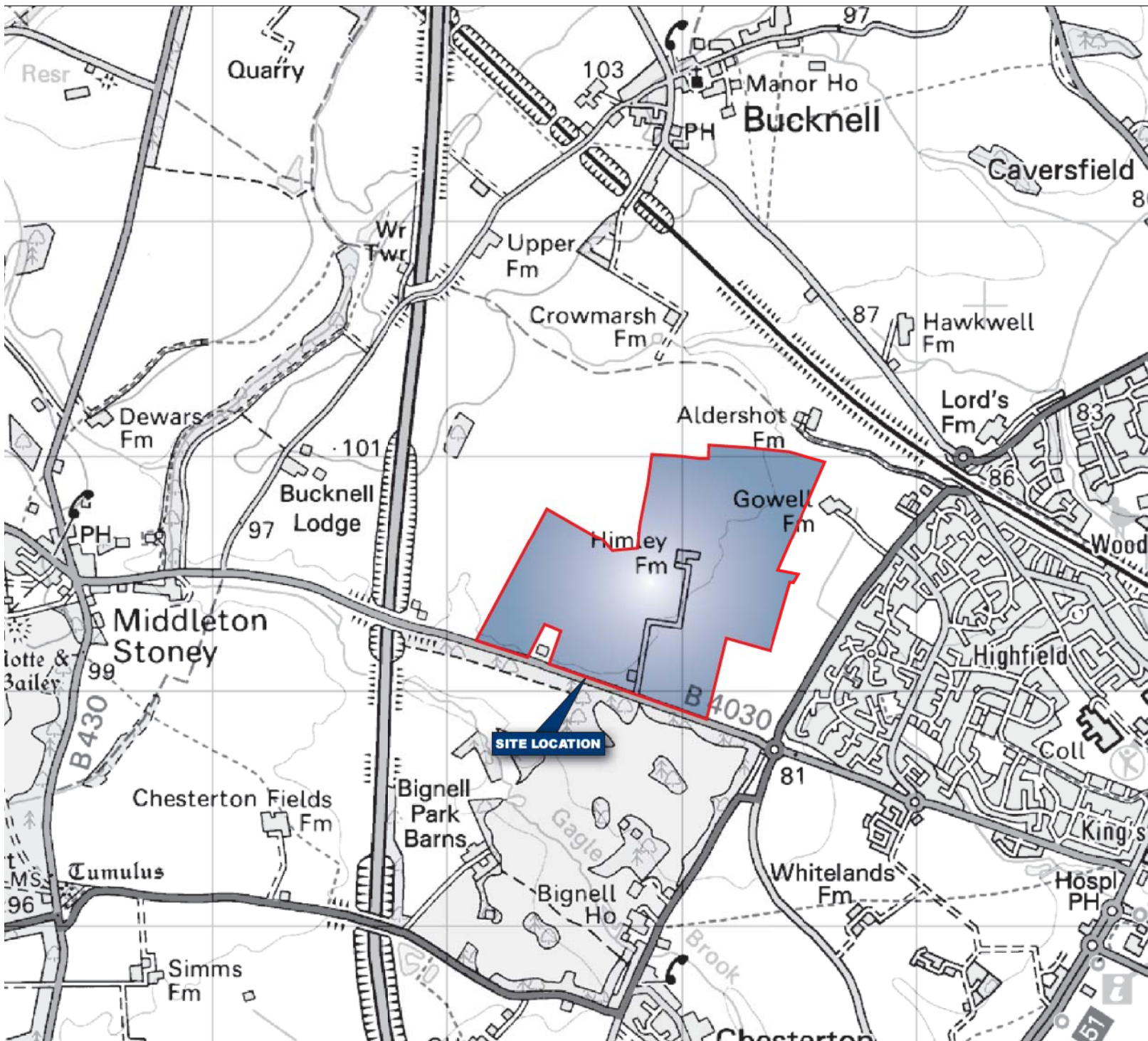
- 8.17. The increase in employment and housing provision within the two allocations identified in the introduction to this section, have the potential to change traffic flows on the roads in and around Bicester. The Transport Assessment was based on a Bicester town wide transport model which was run by White Young Green for a future baseline year of 2031, incorporating cumulative schemes, including the Local Plan Allocations known at that time. The town-wide model has not been updated to reflect the changes to the allocations identified above and, in any event, the changes to the allocations are only likely to affect the traffic flows after 2031 and therefore would not form part of the future baseline traffic flows used in the assessment of Himley Village. Furthermore, any future planning application covering the allocations would be required to consider the Himley Village Development as part of a Transport Assessment. No further information is therefore provided as part of this ES Addendum.

Socio Economics

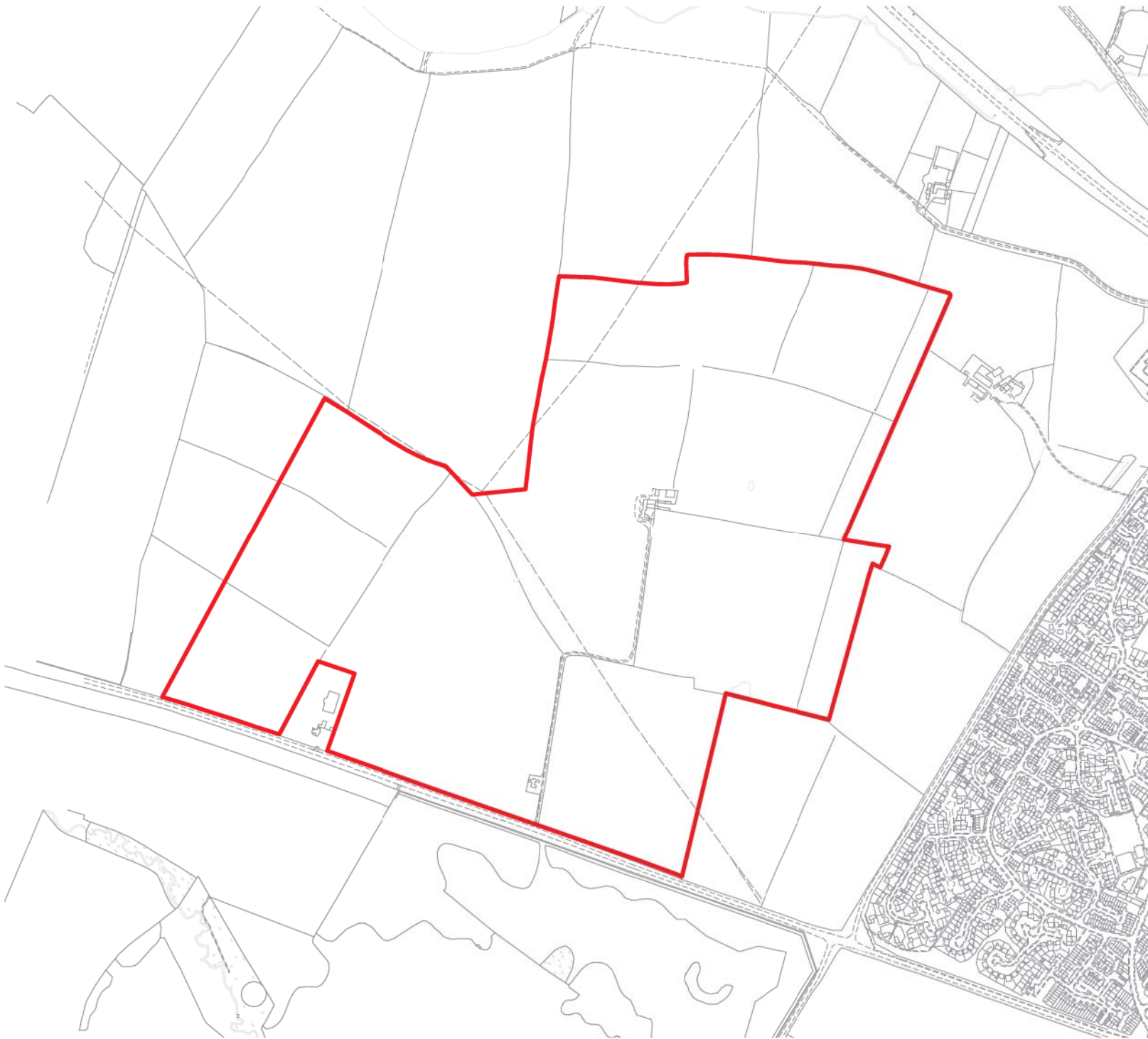
- 8.18. Due to uncertainties in future development coming forward as part of the future allocations, a semi qualitative assessment on housing provision was undertaken and a qualitative assessment of employment effects were undertaken as part of the Socio Economic Assessment reported in the 2014 ES. With regard to housing provision, the increase in housing would provide a greater contribution towards the provision of market and affordable housing in the wider Bicester area. However, the assessment of effects is considered unlikely to change. Each of the schemes coming forward would be required to contribute towards the provision of appropriate social infrastructure to meet the needs of the new and existing population. The cumulative effects on social infrastructure would therefore remain unchanged. In terms of employment effects, the level of employment was not quantified due to uncertainties in employment provision. A greater level of employment is still considered to provide a substantial contribution towards employment in the wider area and the effects would remain as set out in the 2014 ES.

FIGURES

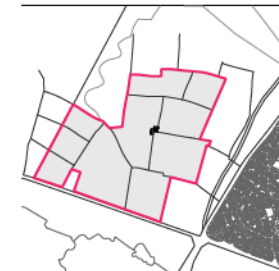
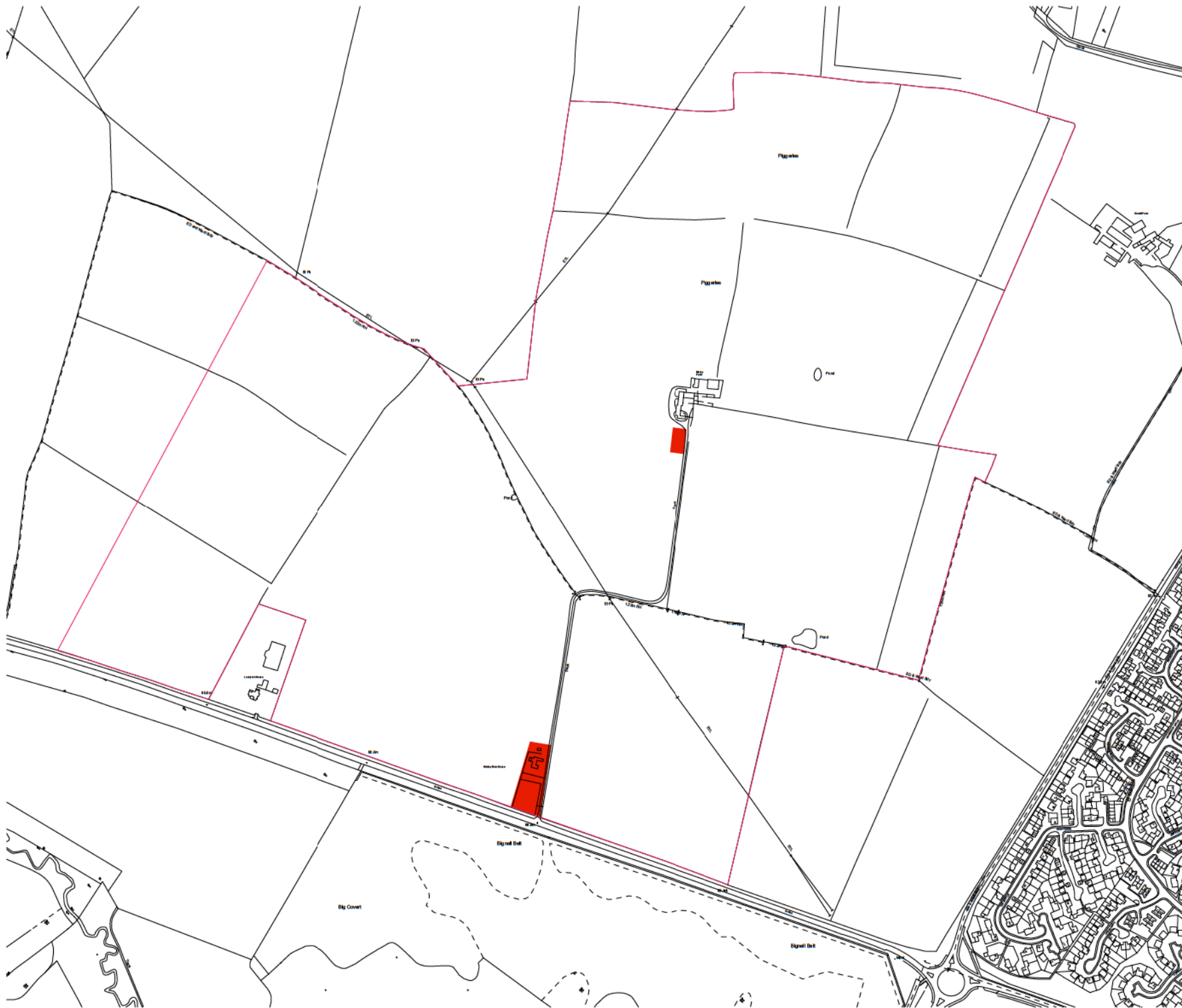
- Figure 1.1 Site Location Plan**
- Figure 1.2 Site Plan**
- Figure 5.1 Demolition Plan**
- Figure 5.2 Landscape Parameter Plan**
- Figure 5.3 Land Use Parameter Plan**
- Figure 5.4 Building Heights Parameter Plan**
- Figure 5.5 Density Parameter Plan**
- Figure 5.6 Movement and Access Parameter**
- Figure 5.7 Outline SuDs Parameter Plan**



Project Details	EED14995-100: Himley Village
Figure Title	Figure 1.1: Site Location
Figure Ref	EED14995-100_GR_ES_1.1A
Date	2014
File Location	\\nt-linc\weed\projects\eed14995\100\graphics\issued figures



Project Details	EED14995-100: Himley Village
Figure Title	Figure 1.2: Existing Site Plan
Figure Ref	EED14995-100_GR_ES_1.2A
Date	2014
File Location	\\nt-lnc\weed\projects\eed14995\100\graphics\es\issued figures



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- Boundary Line
- Buildings to be demolished

R: 24/04/2014 PWB Drawing Stakeholder
 A: 16/12/2014 PWB Generalist/pe
 Rev. Date Prop/Check Description

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592 - Himley Village

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Date
 24.11.2014

Scale
 1:2500 @ A1

Drawing Number Revision

592-PL-102

B



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- N
- woodland
 - sports fields
 - hedgerow/hedgerow buffer
 - new protection area
 - SuDS (indicative location)
 - allotments
 - ponds
 - public green space
- play area (indicative location)
 - school playing fields (indicative location)
- | Rev. | Date | Prep/Check | Description |
|------|------------|------------|--------------|
| C | 11.06.2015 | FWBS | Area updated |
| B | 01.07.2015 | FWBS | Area updated |
| A | 01.06.2015 | FWBS | Final issue |

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592 - Himley Village

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Landscape - Parameter Plan 3

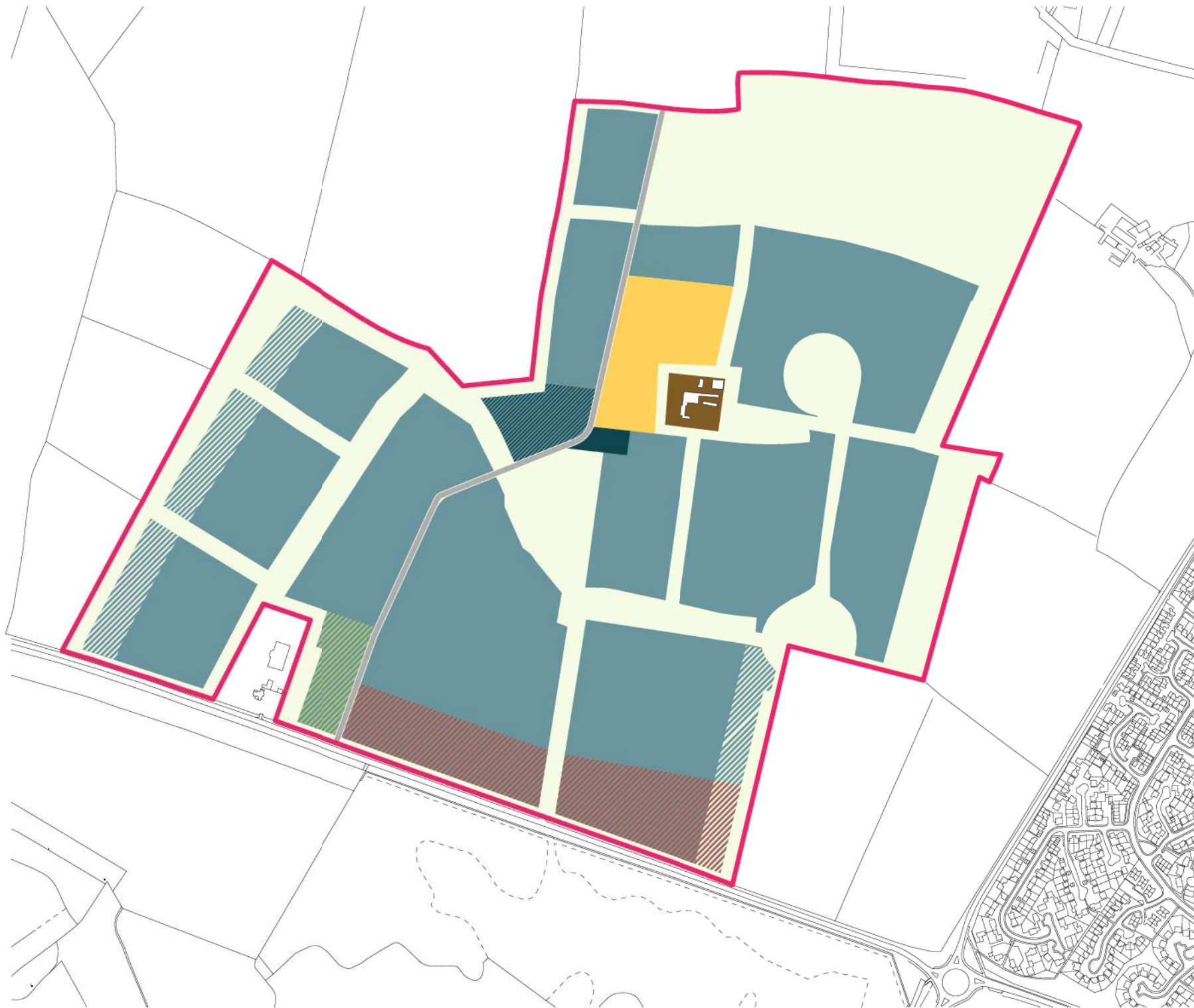
Drawing Status
Outline Planning Application

Date
 01.06.2015

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Drawing Number
592-PL-106

Revision
C



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- N
- Boundary Line
 - Primary Road
 - Residential (C3)
 - Social / Community (A1, A3, A4, D1)
 - Residential (C2)
 - Other Uses (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, C1, D1)
 - School (D1)
 - Himley Farm (C3)
 - Hard/Soft Landscape

Hatching indicates flexibility/mix of uses of the types shown

E	28.07.2015	FW/BS	Land Use update
D	01.07.2015	FW/BS	Land Use update
C			Land Use update
B	24.04.2015	FW/BS	Drawing Desk update / Land Use update
A	18.02.2014	FW/BS	

Rev. Date: Prep/Check

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Client
P3Eco

Project
592 - Himley Village

Drawing Title
Land Use - Parameter Plan 4

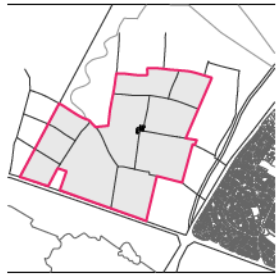
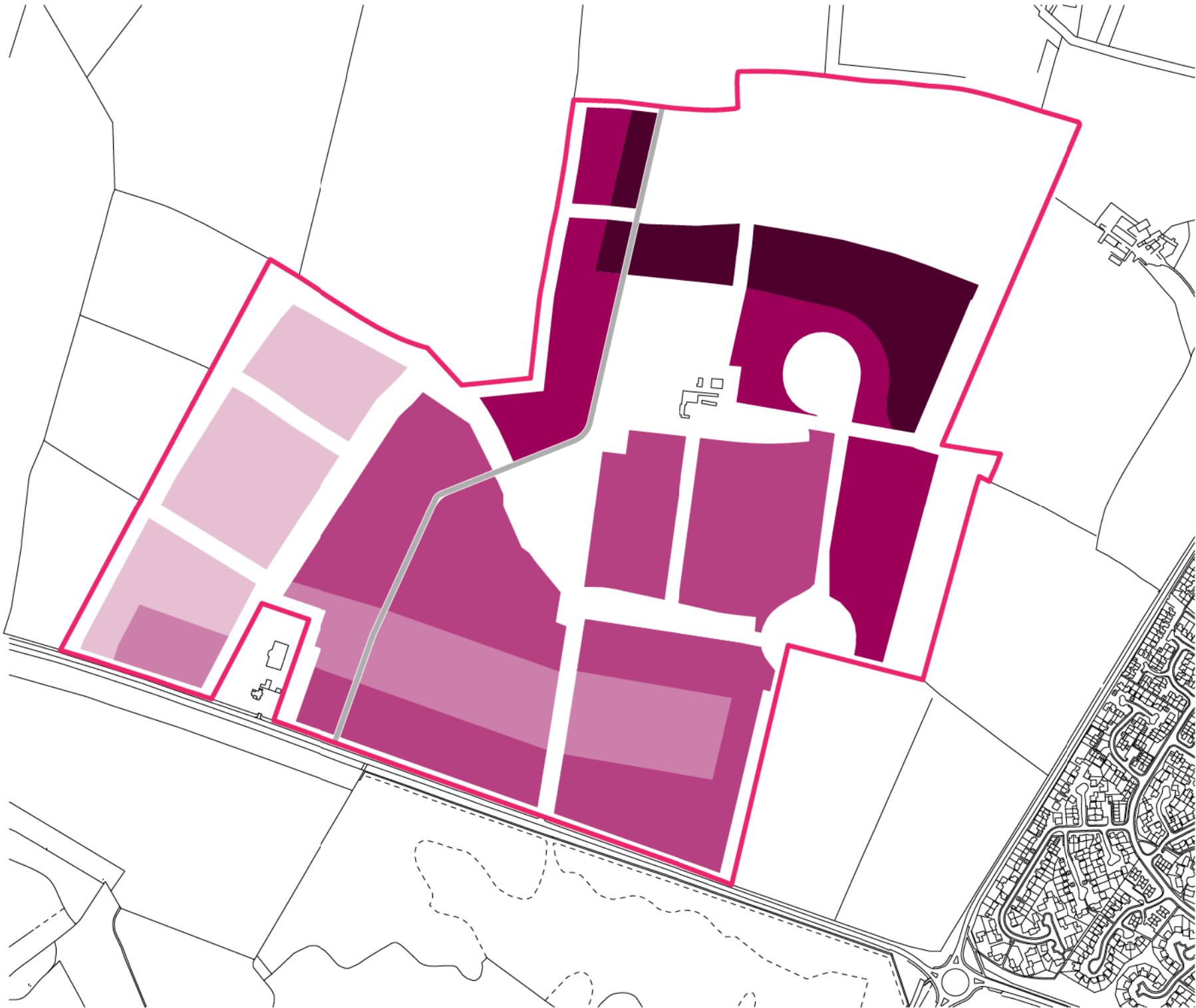
Drawing Status
Outline Planning Application

Date
 24.11.2014

Scale
 1:2500 @ A1

Drawing Number
592-PL-103

Revision
E



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 Do not scale from this drawing.
 Dimensions are to be verified on site prior to construction.
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- N
- Boundary Line
 - Primary Road
 - 35 to 55 dwellings per hectare
 - 30 to 45 dwellings per hectare
 - 25 to 40 dwellings per hectare
 - 20 to 35 dwellings per hectare
 - 15 to 25 dwellings per hectare

D	27.06.2015	FWBS	Building footprint update
B	04.06.2015	FWBS	Density update
B	24.04.2015	FWBS	Drawing Scale update / Density update
A	03.12.2014	FWBS	Plot update

Rev.	Date	Prep/Check	Description
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Drawing Title
Density - Parameter Plan 6

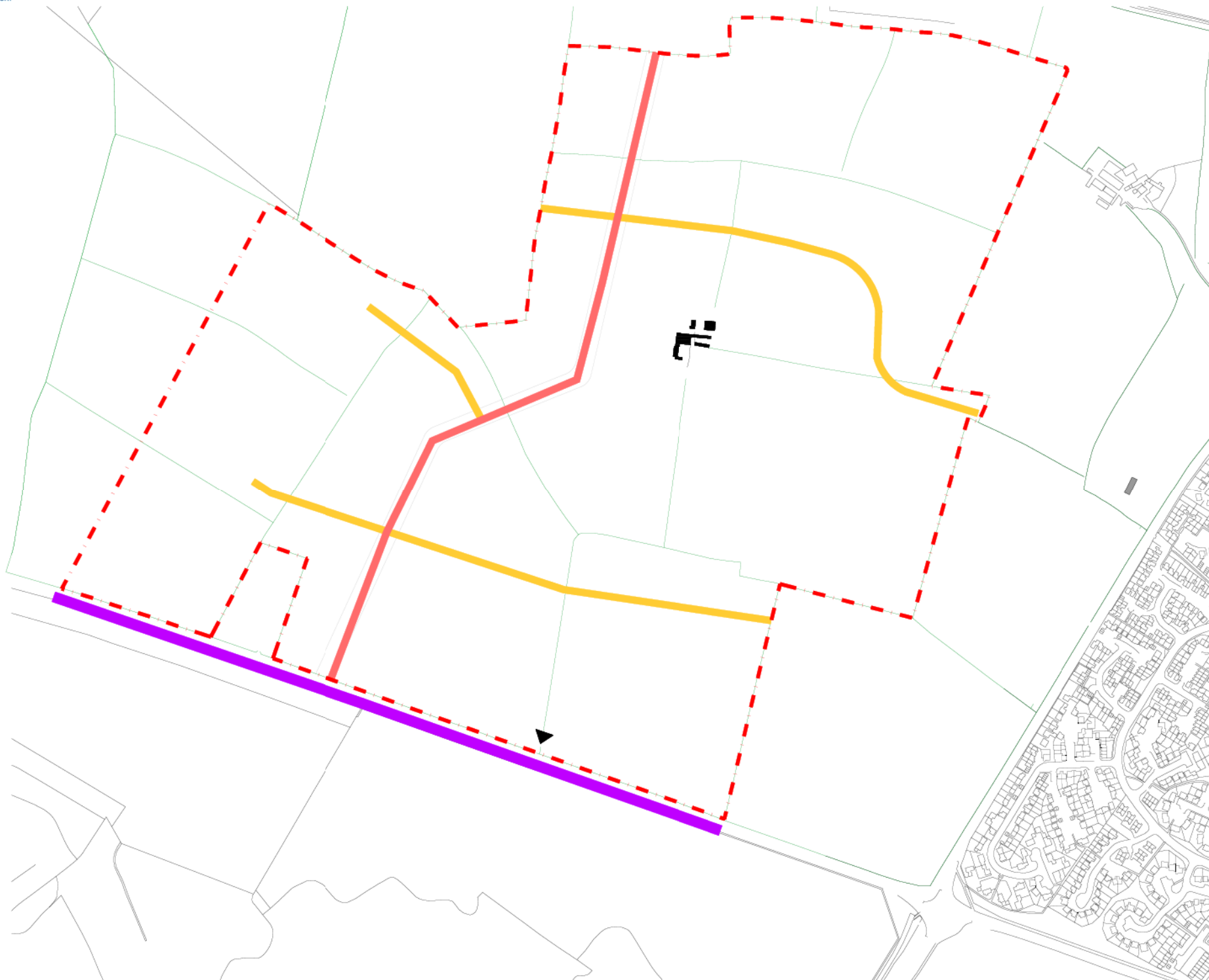
Drawing Status
Outline Planning Application

Date
 24.11.2014

Scale
 1:2500 @ A1

Drawing Number
592-PL-105

Revision
D



1. KEY:

- - - SITE BOUNDARY.
- EXISTING ROAD (MIDDLETON STONEY RD) 7.0m CARRIAGEWAY (AS EXISTING), 3.5m TWO WAY CYCLE PATH ON NORTH SIDE, 2.0m FOOTWAY ON NORTH SIDE.
- PRIMARY STREET 6.5m CARRIAGEWAY, 3.0m SHARED CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATH ON BOTH SIDES.
- SECONDARY STREET 5.0m CARRIAGEWAY, 3.0m SHARED CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATH ON ONE SIDE, 2.0m FOOTWAY ON ONE SIDE.
- ▶ SECONDARY VEHICLE ACCESS POINT.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

28.04.15	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	MT
JOB		
HIMLEY VILLAGE		
DRAWING		
MOVEMENT AND ACCESS PARAMETER PLAN		
drawn	checked	
KM	MT	
date	scale (printed - A1)	
APR15	1:2500	
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1665/75/04		

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