

# St Laurence, Caversfield



## Response to the North West Bicester Development Proposal, Outline Planning Application 21/01630/OUT

The Planning Inspectorate  
Temple Quay House,  
2 The Square  
Bristol BS1 6PN

Your ref APP/C3105/W/23/3315849

22<sup>nd</sup> March 2023

Dear Sir or Madam

We have previously commented twice on the proposal by Firethorn for the extensive and intensive development of the fields immediately across the B4100 from the Church of St Laurence, Caversfield. Copies of our previous letters of 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021 and March 2022 to Cherwell District Council are attached for ease of reference at Appendices 1 and 2.

### Background

St Laurence's Church is a Grade II\*listed building dating at least from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly earlier. It is part of a former medieval settlement now represented by surviving earthworks, a 19<sup>th</sup> century manor house on the site of its medieval predecessor, and the extant Home Farm. The area around the church has archaeological potential, probably extending under the B4100, and into the eastern parcel of the proposed development. The church and churchyard are rich in flora and fauna, with the church providing a home to several rare species of bat. The church community has invested time and resources in developing its vision, which we summarise as 'Worship, Wildlife and Welcome'.

The church is regularly used for services and is developing a distinctive ministry serving its immediate neighbourhood and Bicester more widely. This is hampered to some extent in doing this by limitations on access to the church, which include the need to cross the busy B4100 from the only available parking for the church. We also use the grounds of Home Farm for open-air services over much of the year.

### Our Concerns

Our concerns fall into two groups:

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1. the impact of the proposed development on the historic and natural environment of the church and its setting;
2. the impact of the proposed development on our ability to use the church effectively as a place of Christian ministry.

The officers' Appeal report to the Planning Committee of Cherwell District Council summarised as our concerns as:

- *Loss of the Green Buffer shown in the masterplan would impact on the landscape and setting of the Church*
- *The Church, Home Farmhouse and Caverfield House should be considered cumulatively.*
- *Impact on the approach and the tower of the Church which is visible to the local landscape*
- *Archaeology should be carried out based on a precautionary approach*
- *Need for car parking for church goers.*
- *There is a need for a crossing to the Church but in the right position*
- *There is good consideration to providing a sightline to St Lawrence's Church but it remains inaccessible with no crossing or pathway.*

## **Historic and Natural Environment**

Officers' submissions to the Council (Appeal Report paras 9.41) have recognised the significance of the contribution of the church and Home Farm and that the setting of both is a key consideration for any development in the area. They conclude (para 9.132 - 133) that there is significant impact on both St Laurence Church and on Home Farm but that the harm is less than substantial. There has been a consistent tendency to assess impact on individual buildings rather than look at the complex (from west to east) of Home Farm, the church, the Manor House (19<sup>th</sup> century but on the site of the medieval manor) and village earthworks of the medieval village as a whole.

Both the applicant and the county archaeologist have underestimated the possibility that the archaeological evidence of this settlement may extend under the B4100 and into the eastern parcel, despite evidence of a 11<sup>th</sup> / 12<sup>th</sup> century Holloway and of 13<sup>th</sup> century ditches in evaluation trenches undertaken for the developer. Nineteenth century evidence of unusual burials under the B4100 does not appear to have been taken into account in any assessment of the site. It is not satisfactory that no further evaluation is proposed on the eastern parcel (Cherwell Council Appeal Report paras 136-140).

Taken together, this whole group of buildings should be considered as important evidence of earlier settlement which can currently be appreciated as a whole. The church in its setting is currently seen as a dominant feature in a rural setting. The developers propose a vista towards the church along a major axis of the planned development which provides some

mitigation but in our view this is insufficient given that the development as currently proposed is far denser and much closer to the B4100 than originally proposed in discussion.

Less dense development and much larger green margins around the eastern parcel would further mitigate the adverse impact on the setting both of the church and of Home Farm.

Wider green margins would also mitigate potential damage to the natural environment. Considerable work has been carried out in St Laurence's churchyard to increase its nature diversity and we will continue to work on this, but what happens in the churchyard will be affected by what happens in the wider context. Having only narrow corridors around the development will inevitably have an impact on biodiversity in the churchyard and in the church which is home to several rare species of bats.

## **Use of the Church**

Two issues affecting the use of the church are access and parking. The church draws its congregation from across the Bicester area as well as from locally and many people come by car. It is not possible to park on the east side of the B4100 by the church and all cars have to park on the drive to Home Farm which is permitted by the present occupier of the farm or on a new car park recently installed next to the farm buildings. These arrangements depend on the continuing goodwill of the occupant of the farm and of the freeholder of the land. They work well but they cannot be guaranteed in perpetuity. Earlier proposals for the development incorporated car parking for the church and for users of allotments which are no longer in the plans and this would have given us permanent parking arrangements.

The B4100 is also a major obstacle for access to the church as the road has to be crossed on foot in order to reach the church. For services and other activities, it is necessary to walk along the western verge and then to cross the road opposite the church gate. Given the speed of traffic along the B4100, it is necessary to have someone on duty at services to help people to cross the road. One of the proposed community benefits of the scheme is now a signalised crossing. There have been objections that such a crossing next to the church gate will have an adverse impact on the setting of the church. On the other hand, it is difficult to site the crossing elsewhere because of the relief of the embankment along the east side of the road and this issue will need to be resolved.

## **Conclusion and Recommendations**

While we welcome the growth of the Eco-town and look forward to playing a significant part in building community and, in particular, helping new residents develop a sense of rootedness in the history and heritage of their location, there are a number of important concerns we wish to see addressed.

We consider that the density of the development of the scheme is too great. Previous proposals totalled around 400 houses on both land parcels of the North-West Bicester scheme. This application seeks consent for 530 dwellings. One consequence of this is that green margins around the eastern parcel have been greatly reduced which will lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity and on the setting of the church and other historic buildings. We are also concerned about potential impacts on concealed archaeology and natural heritage.

**We recommend:**

1. The density should be reduced to allow much wider 'green' margins around the eastern parcel. This would help to deal with many of our concerns about biodiversity, archaeology, and the setting of the historic buildings and their relationship to a rural landscape.
2. The archaeological strategy for the eastern parcel should be reconsidered to give more weight to the potential for archaeological discoveries on the edge of the medieval Caversfield settlement along the B4100, perhaps by excluding construction activity in this area altogether and certainly allowing for a greater amount of archaeological work in this area.
3. Rather than considering each of the historic buildings – St Laurence's Church, Home Farmhouse, and Caversfield House – individually, they should be regarded as an entity and the impact of the development on the setting of the group reassessed. We believe that it will be seen that greater effort should be given to retaining a wider rural buffer around the group to maintain the sense of this being a shrunken settlement.
4. If the scheme is to be granted consent, the provision of a crossing for pedestrians should be a condition set by the planning authority, with an appropriate access path along the verge from the estate and the Home Farm entrance to the crossing place. The development should include paths that lead towards the church.
5. The provision of car parking which could be used by visitors to the church should also be a condition.

**Dr Christopher Young,  
On behalf of St Laurence's Church DCC  
March 2023**

# St Laurence, Caversfield



## Response to the North West Bicester Development Proposal, Outline Planning Application 21/01630/OUT

12<sup>th</sup> October 2021

This is the response of the District Church Council of the Church of St Laurence Caversfield, and has been agreed by the Council members. We will be grateful for our views to be reported to the Council when it considers the outline planning application 21/01630/OUT

### Background

St Laurence's Church is located adjacent to Caversfield House, alongside the B4100, the Bicester to Banbury road, immediately opposite Home Farm and the proposed new development. Home Farm has been used for many years almost as an extension of the church grounds for outdoor services and events.

The development proposal recognises the importance of the church building as the centre of local heritage, with sightlines designed to give prominence to the church and churchyard. We welcome this, and see the church as a hub between the new housing developments in North West Bicester and 'old' Caversfield to the East.

The building itself is Grade II\* listed and dates at least to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, with some visible evidence of an older Saxon church on the site. It houses the oldest inscribed bell in the UK, several rare brasses and is renowned in North Oxfordshire for its beauty and special character. The churchyard is home to 25 graves of servicemen killed during the Second World War, one of the largest Commonwealth War Grave sites in North Oxfordshire.

The church is the only surviving standing building of the medieval settlement of Caversfield, this stretched from the church, and probably from the site of the present Home Farm, to the north-east and then north roughly aligned with the existing brook, which turns to the north. The present Caversfield House is on the site of the medieval manor house and lidar images held by the County Council show that there was a street with tofts (house enclosures) on

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either side of it on the other side of the stream. There is also a surviving medieval fish pond. Overall, there are significant remains of the village visible in the landscape and it should be regarded as a coherent feature in the landscape.

The church and churchyard are rich in flora and fauna, with the church providing a home to several rare species of bat. The church community has invested time and resources in developing its vision, which we summarise as 'Worship, Wildlife and Welcome'. This is more than a strapline, with the church offering community engagement events (over 120 people attended our 'Bat Talk and Walk' event in 2019, for example), and welcoming increasing numbers of visitors during the week, many of whom simply come to sit quietly in the peace of the churchyard. We continue to publicise the church through leaflet drops and social media and expect to see numbers continue to rise with the growth of the NW Bicester Development. Our worship takes advantage of our setting, with services conducted outdoors as well as in the church building. Services and events are also regularly held in the grounds of Home Farm.

Over the last ten years the church has seen a revival, with the number of Sunday services increasing from one to two per month and events and special services, such as the Christmas Carol Service, attracting substantial numbers (over 100). The congregation was continuing to grow until lockdown, and the legal status of the church changed a few years ago from being governed as a 'Chapel of Ease' to having its own 'District Church Council' (DCC), which in time is expected to lead to it taking on the status of a full Parish once again. While Covid has impacted our plans, as they have every area of our national life, we expect to return to growth in the future. Even now, increasing numbers of people from Elmsbrook (the Exemplar Scheme) are coming to the church.

One of the biggest challenges we deal with is difficult access to the church. At present visitors have to park in the driveway to Home Farm and walk down a grass verge along the dangerously fast and busy B4100. The previous applicant had offered access to parking for 30 cars, a path to the church from the new houses and a pedestrian crossing as part of the development proposal.

## **The Proposal**

Overall we welcome the growth of the Eco-town and look forward to playing a significant part in building community and, in particular, helping new residents develop a sense of rootedness in the history and heritage of their location. However, there are a number of important concerns we wish to see addressed. These fall into two categories:

1. The impact of the development on the church and its context and landscape, both natural and cultural;
2. Practical implications for the sustainable use of the church in the future.

## **The impact of the development on the church and its context and landscape, both natural and cultural**

### ***Natural Environment***

Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement assesses the potential impact of the development on biodiversity. It identifies a number of habitats with important ecological features as well as a number of protected species which occur or could occur on the development site. The Environmental Statement says that, without mitigation, there would be potentially significant effects both during the construction phase and when the development is completed.

Mitigation and compensation measures are proposed along with some enhancements of habitats. These would be implemented through a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) and a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) but neither of these has yet been produced so that it is not possible to assess how effective they may be. In preparing these plans, we consider that the following issues should be taken into account, particularly with regard to the eastern parcel of the development adjoining the B4100 and Home Farm.

We know from past environmental assessments that several trees in the development area are used as roosts for 'our' bat populations. We would like to see these carefully preserved with adequate distance between them and housing and pedestrian traffic which might disturb the populations.

We are concerned also that the biodiversity corridors should be of an adequate size and scope. A green track with tunnels under paths and roads is not enough. The corridors need to be wide enough and have sufficient cover to minimise the impact of human footfall. If the biodiversity corridors simply become green areas for general use their usefulness in encouraging wildlife will be severely diminished.

Earlier proposals gave rather wider green margins around the eastern parcel of the development site. These have now been much reduced and should be reinstated.

We are also concerned that a sufficient 'buffer' is retained between new houses and the grounds of Home Farm, which is itself a Grade II listed building whose setting needs to be enhanced rather than diminished. Apart from visual amenity from the grounds when the farm is being used for events and services, the grounds offer a rich wildlife habitat. Positioning new buildings too close is likely to be disruptive to natural habitats which have been protected for many years.

### ***Built Heritage***

Impact on the built heritage is assessed in Chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement. This states that the development will have no direct physical impact on designated historic buildings, namely the church (listed Grade II\*) and Home Farmhouse (listed Grade II), or on the unlisted, but still historic Caversfield House and its associated buildings and gardens. We agree that there is no physical impact but are more concerned about the impact of changes in the wider setting of the buildings. The Environmental Statement recognises that the

change from a primarily agricultural landscape to a largely developed one will have an impact on the buildings in their setting.

However, it is argued that the linkage between Home Farmhouse and the surrounding rural landscape has already been weakened by the Exemplar Scheme, and by the conversion of the farm buildings, as well as being screened from the North West Bicester site by a thick belt of vegetation. On that basis, the harm is assessed as being less than substantial and therefore acceptable. It is recognised too that the development will erode the rural surroundings of Caversfield House but this too is seen as a non-significant effect.

The Environmental Assessment judges that the immediate setting (i.e. the churchyard) of St Laurence's will be preserved but recognises that the wider setting will be permanently changed from a broadly agricultural, rural setting to one of modern residential development. The Assessment argues that the relative lowness of the tower means that the church is not highly visible from a distance. In fact there are currently clear views of the tower across open fields from the Exemplar Scheme and these will be lost, to be replaced by a specific view along a roadway on the axis of the church. The benefit of this is argued to balance out the harm caused by the loss of the wider rural aspect so that the impact of the whole scheme on the church is neutral.

In our view, while the vista will be beneficial, it cannot fully compensate for the loss of the rural setting of the church, particularly now the building line is so much closer to the B4100 and the church than was the case with previous proposals. We also consider that the impact on the individual buildings is not the only aspect of the setting that should be considered.

Together the buildings form an assemblage which is related to the former medieval settlement of Caversfield and we consider that this too needs to be considered as an entity. Taken as a group, together with the extant archaeological remains in the ground of, and beyond Caversfield House, this is important evidence of a medieval settlement which declined over the centuries. It is important, as far as possible, to maintain the rural settlement of the group of buildings and other remains. Leaving more open space around the edge of the development by reducing the number of houses and restricting the perimeter of the built area would go some way towards achieving this.

### ***Buried Archaeology***

Archaeology has been scoped out of the Environmental Assessment but is covered in Appendix 11.2 nonetheless, and also in Chapter 2. The County Archaeologist has advised that no further mitigation is needed on the eastern part of the development site (the area which most affects St Laurence's) on the basis of various past desk-top assessments and trial trenching and this approach is endorsed in the Environmental Statement (Chapter 11 and Appendix 11.2). However the earlier work did identify medieval ditches and a hollow way between the B4100 and the drive to Home Farm. These are presumably related to the medieval settlement of Caversfield (see above).

The assessment also does not take account of the discovery in 1866 under the B4100 of five burials at the north-west corner of the churchyard. These graves are said to have had sides lined with loose limestone laid edgeways and covered with larger stones. Similar graves



were found in the churchyard around the same time when the bank and ditch which then enclosed the churchyard were levelled<sup>1</sup>.

These factors suggest the need for a more precautionary approach to the archaeology along the eastern edge of the development site, and during any works under the B4100.

## **Practical implications for the sustainable use of the church in the future.**

### ***Access to the Church***

The outline proposal talks about ‘a development that integrates with its context’, and proposes a vista along the axis of the church as a key benefit for new residents, so it would seem natural to provide people with the means to access the church. This is not included in the proposal in its current form despite the District Councils’ statement in their letter of 2<sup>nd</sup> February that provision of a pedestrian crossing of the B4100 to St Laurence’s will be a requirement. Crossing the B4100 to reach the church is already a matter of concern.

Currently worshippers and visitors have to park on the access drive to Home Farm, walk along the grass verge and cross the road opposite the gate into the churchyard. Traffic on this road is often heavy and fast and there is a level of risk in crossing the road. With the development of this scheme, the number of people wishing to come to the church can only increase. We are already seeing the beginning of this with Elmsbrook residents coming to the church. Creating a road on the axis of the church to use it as a viewpoint for the development can only increase the likely numbers coming to St Laurence’s.

If this scheme is to be given planning consent, it is essential that a safe road crossing is provided, with an appropriate access path along the verge from the estate and the Home Farm entrance to the crossing place. There will need to be paths in the development that lead towards the church.

### ***Parking***

A second issue of access relates to car parking. Currently, visitors and worshippers are permitted to park on the access drive to Home Farm through the kindness of the occupier of the farm, and we also make use of the garden of the farm for open-air services. This is dependent on the goodwill of the present and future occupiers of the farm, and cannot be guaranteed in the future. Earlier designs proposed 30 car parking spaces at the entrance to Home Farm from the B4100 along with allotments on the neighbouring patch of land. The parking space would have served both the church and the allotments.

### ***Maintenance of access during the construction phase***

An issue during the construction phase, which will last for some years, will be the proximity of the eastern works entrance to the entrance to Home Farm. These are very close together and it is difficult to see how both can be safely used at the same time. This may affect people trying to visit the church, and wishing to park in the Home Farm drive.

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<sup>1</sup> J C Blomfield *History of the present Deanery of Bicester, Oxon*, Oxford and London 1882; J C Blomfield *History of Ardley, Bucknell, Caversfield and Stoke Lyne*, London 1894

## Conclusion and Recommendations

As noted above, overall we welcome the growth of the Eco-town and look forward to playing a significant part in building community and, in particular, helping new residents develop a sense of rootedness in the history and heritage of their location. However, there are a number of important concerns we wish to see addressed.

We consider that the density of the development of the scheme is too great. Previous proposals totalled around 400 houses on both land parcels of the North-West Bicester scheme. This application seeks consent for 550 dwellings. One consequence of this is that green margins around the eastern parcel have been greatly reduced which will lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity and on the setting of the church and other historic buildings.

### We recommend:

1. The density should be reduced to allow much wider 'green' margins around the eastern parcel. This would help to deal with many of our concerns about biodiversity, archaeology, and the setting of the historic buildings and their relationship to a rural landscape.
2. The CEMP and LEMP should take into account our specific concerns about biodiversity issues.
3. The archaeological strategy for the eastern parcel should be reconsidered to give more weight to the potential for archaeological discoveries on the edge of the medieval Caversfield settlement along the B4100, perhaps by excluding construction activity in this area altogether.
4. Rather than considering each of the historic buildings – St Laurence's Church, Home Farmhouse, and Caversfield House – individually, they should be regarded as an entity and the impact of the development on the setting of the group reassessed. We believe that it will be seen that greater effort should be given to retaining a wider rural buffer around the group to maintain the sense of this being a shrunken settlement.
5. If the scheme is to be granted consent, the provision of a crossing for pedestrians should be a condition set by the planning authority, with an appropriate access path along the verge from the estate and the Home Farm entrance to the crossing place. The development should include paths that lead towards the church.
6. The provision of car parking which could be used by visitors to the church should also be a condition.
7. The feasibility of safely using both the Home Farmhouse entrance and the eastern works access at the same time should be further examined and, if necessary, the eastern works access should be placed elsewhere.

**Revd Peter Wright,  
On behalf of St Laurence's Church DCC  
October 2021**

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# St Laurence, Caversfield



## Response to the North West Bicester Development Proposal, Outline Planning Application 21/01630/OUT Amended/ Additional Information 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2021

February 2022

This is the response of the District Church Council of the Church of St Laurence Caversfield to the additions and amendments submitted by Firethorn Development on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2021. This response has been agreed by the Council members. We will be grateful for our views to be reported to the Council when it considers the outline planning application 21/01630/OUT.

The District Church Council previously commented on the original Outline Planning Application 21/01630/OUT in our letter of 12<sup>th</sup> October 2021. We have summarised our previous comments below and have attached our previous letter as an Annex for your convenience since it contains more detailed reasoning for our position.

### Background

St Laurence's Church is a Grade II\* listed building dating at least from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and possibly earlier. It is part of a former medieval settlement now represented by surviving earthworks, a 19<sup>th</sup> century manor house on the site of its medieval predecessor, and the extant Home Farm. The area around the church has archaeological potential, possibly extending under the B4100.

The church and churchyard are rich in flora and fauna, with the church providing a home to several rare species of bat. The church community has invested time and resources in developing its vision, which we summarise as 'Worship, Wildlife and Welcome'.

Over the last ten years the church has seen a revival, with the number of Sunday services increasing from one to three per month as well as events and special services, such as the

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Christmas Carol Service, attracting substantial numbers (over 100). A development of recent months has been increased use of the church by the residents of Elmsbrook. Hope Church, the church plant in the Eco-town, is now regularly attending one of the services each month at St Laurence's, generating congregations of up to 60. From the beginning of March, they are also now using St Laurence's for their own service on the first Sunday of each month. St Laurence's is also being used more for occasional services such as funerals and weddings, and there are more visitors than previously to the church and churchyard. All this greatly increases the need for improved access across the B4100 from the Eco-town and from the Home Farm Drive which is used for parking by those who have to drive to the church.

## Summary of our previous response

Overall, as stated previously, in principle we welcome the growth of the Eco-town and look forward to playing a significant part in building community and, in particular, helping new residents develop a sense of rootedness in the history and heritage of their location. However, we have major concerns about the original planning application Outline Planning Application 21/01630/OUT concerning:

3. The impact of the development on the church and its context and landscape, both natural and cultural;
4. Practical implications for the sustainable use of the church in the future.

The biodiversity corridors need to be of an adequate size and scope. A green track with tunnels under paths and roads is not enough. The corridors need to be wide enough and have sufficient cover to minimise the impact of human footfall. If the biodiversity corridors simply become green areas for general use their usefulness in encouraging wildlife will be severely diminished. Earlier proposals gave rather wider green margins around the eastern parcel of the development site. These have now been much reduced and should be reinstated.

A sufficient 'buffer' should be retained between new houses and the grounds of Home Farm, which is itself a Grade II listed building whose setting needs to be enhanced rather than diminished. Apart from visual amenity from the grounds when the farm is being used for events and services, the grounds offer a rich wildlife habitat. Positioning new buildings too close is likely to be disruptive to natural habitats which have been protected for many years.

It is accepted that the development proposal does not have direct physical impact on designated historic buildings, namely the church (listed Grade II\*) and Home Farmhouse (listed Grade II), or on the unlisted, but still historic Caversfield House and its associated buildings and gardens. We remain more concerned about the impact of changes in the wider setting of the buildings. The Environmental Assessment recognised that the wider setting will be permanently changed from a broadly agricultural, rural setting to one of modern residential development. The proposed vista through the development to the church will be beneficial, but it cannot fully compensate for the loss of the rural setting of the church. The application failed to take into account the impact of the development on the overall setting of the remains of the former medieval settlement of Caversfield which needs to be considered as an entity. As far as possible, the rural setting of the group of buildings and other remains should be maintained.

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Our response also requested a more precautionary approach to the archaeology along the eastern edge of the development site, and during any works under the B4100.

Earlier proposals had proposed both a crossing across the B4100 from the development site and car parking in the development which could be used by churchgoers. This was not included in the present scheme. Crossing the B4100 to reach the church is already a matter of concern because of the quantity and speed of traffic on the road. Adding a further 500 + houses, as proposed, can only increase the amount of traffic to negotiate when attempting to cross the road.

Currently worshippers and visitors have to park on the access drive to Home Farm, through the kindness of the occupier of the farm, and walk along the grass verge to cross the road opposite the gate into the churchyard. The parking arrangement depends on the goodwill of the present and future occupiers of the farm, and cannot be guaranteed in the future.

If this scheme is to be given planning consent, it is essential that a safe road crossing is provided, with an appropriate access path along the verge from the estate and the Home Farm entrance to the crossing place. There will need to be paths in the development that lead towards the church. Car parking also needs to be provided.

Overall, despite welcoming the growth of the Eco-town and looking forward to the church playing a significant part in building community and, in particular, helping new residents develop a sense of rootedness in the history and heritage of their location, we believe that the density of the development of the scheme is too great. Previous proposals totalled around 400 houses on both land parcels of the North-West Bicester scheme. This application seeks consent for more than 500 dwellings. One consequence of this is that green margins around the eastern parcel have been greatly reduced which will lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity and on the setting of the church and other historic buildings.

In our previous comments we **recommended:**

1. The density should be reduced to allow much wider 'green' margins around the eastern parcel. This would help to deal with many of our concerns about biodiversity, archaeology, and the setting of the historic buildings and their relationship to a rural landscape.
2. The CEMP and LEMP should take into account our specific concerns about biodiversity issues.
3. The archaeological strategy for the eastern parcel should be reconsidered to give more weight to the potential for archaeological discoveries on the edge of the medieval Caversfield settlement along the B4100, perhaps by excluding construction activity in this area altogether.
4. Rather than considering each of the historic buildings – St Laurence's Church, Home Farmhouse, and Caversfield House – individually, they should be regarded as an entity and the impact of the development on the setting of the group reassessed. We believe that it will be seen that greater effort should be given to retaining a wider rural buffer around the group to maintain the sense of this being a shrunken settlement.

5. If the scheme is to be granted consent, the provision of a crossing for pedestrians should be a condition set by the planning authority, with an appropriate access path along the verge from the estate and the Home Farm entrance to the crossing place. The development should include paths that lead towards the church.
6. The provision of car parking which could be used by visitors to the church should also be a condition.
7. The feasibility of safely using both the Home Farmhouse entrance and the eastern works access at the same time should be further examined and, if necessary, the eastern works access should be placed elsewhere.

## **Comments on the revised planning application of November 2021**

Few of the major parameters of the previous version of 21/01630/OUT have been changed. It is still proposed to build over 500 dwellings which, in our view, is excessive for the site, leading to the cramped green spaces proposed for the eastern parcel which remain inadequate both for creating wildlife corridors or for providing an adequate setting for remains of the historic settlement of Caversfield. We note that further archaeological investigation is proposed which is to be welcomed.

We also warmly welcome the inclusion of a signalised crossing to the church which is to be provided by the developer. We note the comments of the Council's Conservation Officer on the possible impact of a signalised crossing on the view of St Laurence's and agree that this should be minimised if possible. However, if it is not possible to move the crossing because of the topography and relief of the eastern verge of the B4100, we consider that the road safety issues are such that the provision of the crossing is justified. The harm caused by a signalised crossing to the setting of St Laurence's Church, if any, would be minor and would be justified by the undoubted public benefit of the crossing.

However, the developer's response to the need for a car park is unacceptable. It is suggested that the church should negotiate for the use of a hypothetical overflow car park in the grounds of Home Farm. While planning consent has now been granted for this, there is no guarantee that it will be created in the near future,; nor is there any guarantee that the church would be able to negotiate access to the car park with the owner of the land and certainly no guarantee that future owners of Home Farm might agree to maintain such an agreement. We wish to press the Council, if they are minded to grant consent, to make provision of a car park for access to the church a condition of consent.

In conclusion, apart from the addition of a signalised crossing of the busy B4100 (our Recommendation 5), none of our previous recommendations (see previous page of this letter) and concerns have been addressed in the revisions to the planning application. We urge the council, if indeed they are minded to grant consent, not to do so unless there are further changes to the proposal to respond to our recommendations.

**Revd Peter Wright,  
On behalf of St Laurence's Church DCC  
March 2022**

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