Appendix 8:



Sensitivity and Value of Landscape Receptors

Receptor	Susceptibility of the Receptor	Value of the Receptor	Sensitivity of the Receptor
Published Landscape Character (Farmland Plateau, Upper Heyford Plateau and Ploughley Limestone Plateau)	At a county level, the assessment recommends concentrating new development in and around existing settlements. At a district level, the site is identified within the reconstruction landscape category which have a high capacity to accommodate change. Medium/Low	The character assessments identify that the landscape is degraded and has capacity to accommodate development. Low	Medium/Low
Site-Specific Landscape Character	The scale of the proposed development is consistent with the character of the built form within the site's context. The retention of the existing landscape features is also consistent with the local character. Mitigation is required to enhance assimilation. Medium	The landscape features within the site are of mixed quality and condition. The site contains locally important features which contribute to the overall character, however there are opportunities for restoration of the landscape, such as through management of hedgerow/trees. Low	Medium/Low

1.1.

Sensitivity and Value of Visual Receptors

Receptor (Representative Photoviewpoint Number)	esentative Receptor viewpoint		Sensitivity of the Receptor
People walking along and horse riders using public bridleways in middle distant views east of the site (Viewpoints 4 and 10)	Receptors are those using a PRoW which look towards the site although views are filtered by boundary vegetation along Chilgrove Drive.	The views are undesignated but are from a PRoW. However public bridleway route 109/30/10 was not well signposted and did not appear to be well used. Medium/Low	Medium/Low



People walking along and horse riders using public bridleways in middle distant views south of the site (Viewpoint 5)	Receptors are those using a PRoW which look towards the site although views are filtered by boundary vegetation along Camp Road. Medium	The views are undesignated but are from a PRoW which is well used. Medium	Medium
Residents and people using the roads and pavements in Wellesley Close (Viewpoint 6)	The location of the site is discernible from this location, rooflines of the proposed development may be visible in views from within homes. Medium	Residents will value their views as a context to their daily activities. Users of the road network however will value these views less. Medium/Low	Medium/Low
People using the local road network of Camp Road, Chilgrove Drive and the routes which connect to the B4030 and B430 (Viewpoint 7, 8 and 9)	The roads besides Chilgrove Drive are fast moving and views will be generally focused on the route. The site is visible in glimpses through gaps in boundary vegetation. Low	The views are undesignated but this area does form part of the approach to Heyford Park from the east. Low	Low
Residents of existing dwellings which surround the site. Letchmere Farm buildings to the north west, static homes to the south west and new dwellings within the former RAF airfield	Intermittent views of the site are possible from dwellings around the site. Medium	Residents will value their views as a context to their daily activities. Medium	Medium



Appendix 9:



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Appendix 9 Landscape Effects

Magnitude and Level of Landscape Effects

		Predicted Change	Construction Ph	ase	Permanent Deve	elopment - Year 1	Permanent Development - Year 15	
Receptor	Sensitivity of landscape receptor (see Section 4)		Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect
Published Landscape Character (Farmland Plateau, Upper Heyford Plateau and Ploughley Limestone Plateau)	Medium/Low	At a county level, the published assessment recommends maintaining the sparsely settled rural character of the landscape by concentrating new development in and around existing settlements. In respect to landscape guidelines, it recommends locating new planting in the dips and folds of the landscape and establishing tree belts around airfields, strengthening of the field pattern by planting up appyp hedges, promoting environmentally-sensitive maintenance of hedgerows and protection of stone walls. These guidelines have assisted in informing the Landscape Strategy and development of the scheme for the site. At a district level, the site falls within the Reconstruction category of the landscape character assessment's strategy for landscape intervention, as a transition between the RAF airfield and the wider landscape. The Reconstruction landscapes are described as having a high capacity to accommodate change and are cited to gain very positive benefits from the introduction of new character and strong sense of place. Created new identities are required to be distinctive, but also need to respond to the surrounding landscape context. The published landscape character assessment states that a strong landscape framework can help to achieve successful integration of new development in the Reconstruction landscape areas. The development of the scheme parameters and subsequent illustrative masterplan has been informed by the landscape character analysis to respond to the published context, providing a landscape—led approach and the formulation of a strong landscape framework. This includes, ensuring that the proposed development is interspersed with public open space and tree planting to integrate it into the landscape at the outline application stage, locating new planting up gappy hedges. The construction phase will introduce machinery, people and moving elements into the landscape, establishment of tree belts around airfields to reduce their visual impact and strengthening the field pattern by planting up gappy h	Medium	Minor Adverse	Medium/Low	Minor Adverse	Low	Minor Beneficial
Site-Specific Landscape Character	Medium/Low	At a site-specific level, the site can be split into two separate 'character areas'; 1. Wet Corridor and 2. Grassland. The wet corridor exhibits a more formalised and managed land-scape character, whereas the grassland performs a primarily agricultural function. Understanding the character of the site at a finer grain is important to ensure that the introduction of development which provides a new character and strong sense of place which is	-	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Minor Adverse	Low	Minor Beneficial



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Appendix 9 Landscape Effects

distinctive, responds to the local landscape context, as per the published landscape character guidelines.

The existing landscape framework within the site will be retained where possible, including the mature trees, ponds and hedgerows and a landscape strategy which seeks to enhance this framework has been adopted within the development of the parameters and layout. The grassland within the development area will be lost to proposed built form, associated infrastructure and open space. It is expected that there will be some alteration to the landform to accommodate FFL's and attenuation features and there will likely be some vegetation loss to accommodate the proposals. However, existing trees and hedgerows will be retained where possible and opportunities for improvement to these existing features have been utilised. The construction phase will introduce machinery, people and moving elements into the landscape, but this phase is be temporary in nature, perceived from a limited area and is not uncommon given the construction activity within the wider settlement.

The Proposed Development will introduce built elements into the site where there are currently none but this is set within a strong landscape framework and it is noted that this landscape is identified as having a high capacity to accommodate change. The type of housing proposed is not uncommon within the existing landscape and published landscape character will form a continuation of the existing settlement, set within a considered landscape framework. The geographical extent of this change is localised, however it is long-term and permanent.

Development offsets to the boundaries of the proposed development which are designed to include the retention of and enhancements to the existing boundary vegetation enclosing the site and new considered tree planting seeks to ensure a sensitive transition between the new settlement edge and the wider landscape. Improved management of the landscape features within the western portion of the site has been considered as part of Biodiversity Net Gain analysis to improve biodiversity, as well as providing opportunities for access and recreational value.

Once mitigation planting has had a chance to mature, there will be a beneficial effect to this part of the landscape, where a strong landscape framework has been designed to the settlement edge. The geographical extent will affect the site and immediate setting only, although will be long-term and permanent.



Appendix 10:



Land North of Camp Road, Heyford Park Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

Magnitude and Level of Visual Effects

		Visual Change	Construction Phase		Permanent Development - Year 1		Permanent Development - Year 15	
Receptor (Representative Photoviewpoint Number)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (see Appendix 8)		Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect
People walking along and horse riders using public bridleways in middle distant views east of the site (Viewpoints 4 and 10)	Medium/Low	Currently views of the site from the public bridleways to the east comprise the boundary vegetation along Chilgrove Drive and the eastern site boundary with the undeveloped eastern field of the site beyond. Views to the western and northeastern portions of the site and beyond are screened by layers of vegetation. Built form within the former RAF airbase is visible abutting the site to the north. During the construction phase, these views of the site will change to include construction works. This will provide a noticeable alteration to the view creating a high scale of change over a medium geographical extent (middle distance view) with partial screening offered by boundary vegetation to the east. The construction period is temporary in duration, in place for 0-5 years. Once construction is completed, the new development set between the existing trees along Chilgrove Drive to the east of the site will be visible from this route. These views will be partially screened and available over a medium distance, although the duration of change is long-term and permanent. The building heights have been carefully considered to ensure that built form along the edge closest to this route is limited to a maximum of 2 storeys in height, with 2.5 and 3 storey built form located on the lower lying topography within the site. In addition, development within the north-eastern land parcel of the site is contained to the rear of the RAF base in views from these routes. Additional tree planting to the eastern boundary of the site and within development blocks will further break up the massing of the houses in this view, aiding its integration into the surrounding landscape framework. This reduces the level of effect over time, as mitigation planting along the eastern edge matures.	Medium/High	Moderate adverse	Medium/High	Moderate adverse	Medium/Low	Minor adverse



		Visual Change	Construction Phase		onstruction Phase Permanent Development 1		rear Permanent Development - Year 15	
Receptor (Representative Photoviewpoint Number)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (see Appendix 8)		Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect
People walking along and horse riders using public bridleways in middle distant views south of the site (Viewpoint 5)	Medium	Views from this bridleway are filtered by the intervening hedgerow, where there are gaps in the vegetation, the southern boundary of the site is visible beyond. Built form within RAF Upper Heyford is also visible within the view beyond the site to the north. Rooflines of the static homes in the park to the south west of the site are visible in the view, partially screened by the topography. Recent residential development within the settlement is also visible, partially screened by a linear tree belt. During the construction phase, these views of the site will change to include the construction works visible in glimpses through the existing vegetation. The machinery and moving elements introduced into the view will create a high scale of change over a medium geographical extent with partial screening offered by boundary vegetation along Camp Road to the south of the site. It is noted that visibility of construction work from this route is not uncommon, given the works being undertaken within the wider settlement and the construction period is temporary in duration. At year 1, the proposed development will be partially screened by the existing vegetation along Camp Road to the south of the site from this location. The site is observed in the context of the existing residential development to the south of Camp Road including the static homes which limits the scale of change to the views to medium where the introduction of built form into these views is not uncharacteristic. Views to the proposed development will be afforded over a medium distance and will be long-term and permanent. The introduction of further planting within the development blocks and along the existing hedgerow at the southern boundary of the site will soften the appearance of the development in the views and aid its integration into these surrounding landscape.	Medium	Moderate adverse	Medium	Moderate adverse	Low	Minor adverse
Residents and people using the roads and pavements in Wellesley Close (Viewpoint 6)	Medium/Low	Views towards the southern portion of the site are possible from this location with vegetation along Chilgrove Drive and Camp Road visible. The site comprises a small portion of this view with an arable field, the static homes park and development along Camp Road featuring in the foreground. The construction phase will introduce temporary construction activity into the views over a limited area with only taller elements such as cranes likely to be visible. The construction activity will be observed set behind the existing built form and vegetation in the foreground limiting the scale of effect to low over a low geographical extent. Once the proposed development is completed, rooflines are likely to be visible within the site although they will be viewed against the context of the exiting developed character along this portion of Camp Road in the foreground. The scale of the change will be low with minor alterations to the view, over a low narrow geographical extent. The change will be long-term and permanent. Planting within the development blocks and the enhancement of the existing landscape framework to the south and west of the site break up the rooflines as they appear in views from this location.	Low	Negligible	Low	Negligible	Low	Negligible



		Visual Change	Construction Phase		Permanent Development - Year 1		Permanent Development - Year 15	
Receptor (Representative Photoviewpoint Number)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (see Appendix 8)		Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect
People using the local road network of Camp Road, Chilgrove Drive and the routes which connect to the B4030 and B430 (Viewpoint 7, 8 and 9)	Low	The eastern part of the site is visible from the local road network, with the remainder of the site mainly screened behind the mature trees and hedgerows within the west of the site. The east of the site is intermittently visible through gaps in the hedgerow from Chilgrove Drive (Viewpoint 7). There are more extensive views across the east of the site from a large gap in the hedgerow at the junction between Camp Road, Chilgrove Drive and the routes which connect to the B4030 and B430 (Viewpoint 8). From Camp Road to the west of the site, some of the vegetation within the western portion of the site is a small portion of the eastern field beyond is visible through a gap in the hedgerow at the access road to Letchmere Farm (Viewpoint 9). It is noted however though that this is a busy route and therefore the views experienced are fleeting. During the construction phase, construction activity, including machinery and movement, will be visible set back from the road. This will be visible intermittently through gaps in boundary vegetation and will be experienced mainly on busy roads so will therefore be perceived briefly. The change will be medium in scale over a low geographical extent and has a temporary duration. Once construction is completed, the built form of the proposed development will be visible within gaps in the existing boundary vegetation and rooflines and upper floors of the houses will be visible above the existing hedgerows. This development will be set back from the main road, behind the retained hedgerow and areas of open space. The scale of the change will be medium with noticeable alterations to the view, over a low partially screened and fleeting geographical extent. The change will be long-term and permanent.	Medium	Minor adverse	Medium	Minor adverse	Low	Negligible



		Visual Change		Construction Phase		Permanent Development - Year 1		Permanent Development - Year 15	
Receptor (Representative Photoviewpoint Number)	Sensitivity of visual receptor (see Appendix 8)		Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Change	Level of Effect	
Residents of existing dwellings which surround the site. Letchmere Farm buildings to the north west, static homes to the south west and new dwellings within the former RAF airfield.	Medium	The Letchmere Farm buildings and new houses within the former RAF airfield currently benefit from partially screened views across the west of the site. There are also likely to be views from the static homes park to the south west of the site which are partially screened by the falling topography over the park and boundary vegetation to the south and west of the site. Construction activity will be experienced in the middle to short distance, introducing machinery and movement into the view. This will create a medium/high scale of change over a medium geographical extent with partial screening offered by boundary vegetation along the southern and western boundaries of the site and mature trees within the site. The construction period is temporary in duration and is not uncharacteristic within the wider settlement context. The area of retained open space within the west of the site will retain an undeveloped context to views from the west and south west. However, longer distance views beyond the current grassland parcels of the site will be obstructed in part by the proposed residential development. The changes will be medium scale over a low geographical extent and will be long-term and permanent. Mitigation planting to the site peripheries and within open space will filter views of the proposed development, and additional planting within the development blocks will break up the rooflines in views for these people	Medium/High	Moderate adverse	Medium/High	Moderate adverse	Medium	Minor adverse	



Appendix 11:









